



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

City of St. Louis
Health Department.

NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH COMMISSIONER

(XXVIIIth Annual Report of the Department)

1895-96.



DUPLICATE



ST. LOUIS MEDICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

By exchange.

55
13
V. 19
1895/96

City of St. Louis
Health Department

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

HEALTH COMMISSIONER

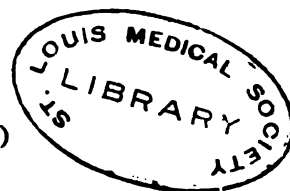
— FOR THE YEAR ENDING —

MARCH 31ST, 1896.

(XXVIIIth Annual Report of the Department.)

MAX C. STARKLOFF, M. D.,
HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

BY THE DEPARTMENT.



DUPLICATE

PRESS OF
NIXON-JONES PRINTING CO.,
1896.

YASUJI MAI

BOARD OF HEALTH.

HON. CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE,
Mayor and ex-officio President.

HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
President of the City Council.

MAX. C. STARKLOFF, M. D.,
Health Commissioner and Presiding Officer.

HON. JAMES BANNERMAN,
Member Board of Police Commissioners.

ALBERT MERRELL, M. D.,
CHARLES H. HUGHES, M. D.,
TOBIAS MITCHELL, Clerk.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On City Hospital and Female Hospital:
Dr. Merrell and Mr. Nagel.

On Asylum, Poor House and Sanitary Office:
Mr. Nagel and Dr. Hughes.

On Legislation and Rules:
Mr. Nagel and Dr. Hughes.

City Chemist's Office:
Mr. Bannerman and Dr. Merrell.

On Dispensary, Quarantine and Health Commissioner's Office:
Mr. Bannerman and Dr. Merrell.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LETTER SUBMITTING REPORT.....	5
REPORT OF THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER.....	13
ANNUAL STATEMENTS:—	
(I.) Of the Clerk of Health Commissioner and Board of Health..	55
(II.) Of the Chief Sanitary Officer.....	93
(III.) Of the Chief Dispensary Physician.....	101
(IV.) Of the City Chemist and Consulting Bacteriologist.....	112
(V.) Of the Superintendent City Hospital.....	135
(VI.) Of the Superintendent Insane Asylum.....	139
(VII.) Of the Superintendent Female Hospital.....	162
(VIII.) Of the Superintendent Poor House.....	167
(IX.) Of the Superintendent Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital.....	171
REPORT TO THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ON THE POOR HOUSE.....	174
PART SECOND, CONTAINING TABLES AND STATISTICS.....	179

LETTER SUBMITTING REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, May 16th, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this department in accordance with Article 4, Section 47, of the City Charter, requiring the chiefs of the various departments to report annually to the Mayor. It covers the year ending March 31st, 1896, and is the nineteenth annual report of the Health Commissioner, and the twenty-eighth submitted by the Health Department.

During the first year of my administration I have had occasion to call on your Honor for many favors and courtesies, all of which have been most graciously extended. I beg to assure you of my sincere and hearty appreciation of your cordial co-operation. My thanks are also due to the chiefs of the several departments that have been uniformly kind and obliging.

Very respectfully yours,

MAX C. STARKLOFF, M. D.,

Health Commissioner.

TO THE HON. CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE,
Mayor City of St. Louis.

HISTORY OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FROM 1832 TO 1895 INCLUSIVE.

1832-33-34-35-36-37.....Cornelius Campbell, *Health Officer*.
 1838-39.....C. J. Carpenter, “
 1840-41.....J. N. McDowell, “
 1842.....John W. Prather, “
 1843.....John S. Moore, “
 1844.....J. N. McDowell and M. M. Pallen, “
 1845.....John S. Moore, “
 1846.....M. M. Pallen and Josephus W. Hall, “

1855.

G. W. Gottschalk, Erastus Wells,
 John Sexton, G. Kyler,
 J. F. Weston, Mr. Reilly.
 S. W. ADREON, *Health Officer*.

1856.

DR. SHORE, *President*.
 H. C. Lynch, P. Degan,
 C. C. Campbell, C. D. Coleman,
 C. C. Simmons, C. W. Horn,
 John Hern, C. R. Anderson.
 Ch. Tillson,
 DR. O. C. JOHNSON, *Clerk*.

1857.

C. C. SIMMONS, *President*.
 H. C. Lynch, D. Powers,
 A. Valle, C. D. Coleman,
 Chas. Tillson, C. Horn,
 J. Shore, James Doyle.
 O. C. JOHNSON, *Clerk*.
 DR. E. F. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

1858.

S. W. ADREON, *President*.
 L. Babcock, T. G. Dally,
 F. W. Cronenbold, J. G. Vogel,
 R. M. Renick, C. Horn,
 P. Valle, James Doyle.
 C. H. Tillson,
 G. KYLER, *Clerk*.
 DR. E. F. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

1859.

S. W. ADREON, *President*.
 F. W. Cronenbold, C. H. Tillson,
 James Doyle, J. C. Vogel.
 G. Klier, *Clerk*.
 DR. E. F. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

1860.

S. W. ADREON, *President.*J. Sexton,
G. Kyler,J. W. Crane,
J. C. Vogel.G. Klier, *Clerk.*DR. E. F. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

1861.

DR. JOHN W. CRANE, *President.*C. W. Cronenbold,
J. B. Burnett,G. W. Dryer,
T. Speer.G. Klier, *Clerk.*DR. E. F. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

1862.

DR. SOLON STARK, *President.*C. W. Cronenbold,
T. Niederwieser,J. B. Burnett,
Thomas Dayly.G. Klier, *Clerk.*DR. E. F. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

1863.

G. W. GOTTSCHALK, *President.*T. Nelderwieser,
J. Cheever,C. Horn,
B. Charles.G. Klier, *Clerk.*

1864.

CHAS. W. HORN, *President.*H. C. Semp,
H. Shipman,J. Cairns,
Chas. Shoubeck.DR. A. MONTGOMERY, *Clerk.*

1865.

CHAS. W. HORN, *President.*T. Nelderwieser,
J. Cheever.

Berry H. Gemp,

1866.

JOHN FINN, *President.*J. P. Krieger,
C. Stiefel,H. H. Belt.
R. S. King.DR. JAS. E. FOLSOM, *Clerk.*

1867.

DR. J. T. HODGEN, *President.*Dr. E. F. Smith,
Dr. Jos. Heitzig,Constantine Maguire,
Jos. S. Peace.DR. R. H. O'BRIEN, *Clerk.*

1868.

Ellsworth F. Smith, M. D.,
Joseph Heitzig, M. D.,John T. Hogan, M. D.,
John F. Thornton.DR. R. H. O'BRIEN, *Clerk.*DR. P. V. SCHENCK, *Health Officer.*

1869.

HON. ARTHUR B. BARRET, *Mayor*.John T. Hodgen, M. D., Joseph Heltzig, M. D.,
Ellsworth F. Smith, M. D., John F. Thornton.R. H. O'BRIEN, *Clerk*.WM. L. BARRET, M. D., *Health Officer*.

1870.

HON. NATHAN COLE, *Mayor and Ex Officio President*.Frank G. Porter, M. D., Hon. David Powers,
Wm. S. Parker, M. D., Mr. Julius Hunicke.R. H. O'BRIEN, M. D., *Clerk*.WM. L. BARRET, M. D., *Health Officer*.

1871.

HON. JOSEPH BROWN, *Mayor and President, Ex Officio*.Wm. S. Barker, M. D., Julius Hunicke,
F. V. L. Brokaw, M. D., Hon. Wm. Currie.RICHARD H. O'BRIEN, M. D., *Clerk*.DR. WM. L. BARRET, *Health Officer*.

1872.

HON. JOSEPH BROWN, *Mayor and President, Ex Officio*.Hon. Elon G. Smith, David H. Armstrong,
Dr. E. H. Gregory, Dr. A. P. Lankford.DR. R. H. O'BRIEN, *Clerk*.DR. G. F. DUDLEY, *Health Officer*.

1873.

HON. JOSEPH BROWN, *Mayor and President Ex Officio*.Dr. E. H. Gregory, Hon. Michael Madden,
Dr. A. P. Lankford, D. H. Armstrong.DR. R. H. O'BRIEN, *Clerk*.DR. G. F. DUDLEY, *Health Officer*.

1874.

HON. JAMES H. BRITTON, *Mayor and President Ex Officio*.L. T. Plm, M. D., John G. Priest,
Y. H. Bond, M. D., Hon. Michael Madden.DR. R. H. O'BRIEN, *Clerk*.DR. WM. L. BARRET, *Health Officer*.

1875.

HON. H. OVERSTOLZ, *Mayor and President Ex Officio*.Wm. H. McPheeters, M. D., John G. Priest,
Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., Charles W. Francis.DR. JAMES O'GALLGHER, *Clerk*.DR. WM. L. BARRET, *Health Officer*.

1876.

HON. H. OVERSTOLZ, *Mayor and President Ex Officio*.Wm. H. McPheeters, M. D., John G. Priest,
Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., Charles W. Francis.DR. JAMES O' GALLGHER, *Clerk*.

1877.

HON. H. OVERSTOLZ, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Health Commissioner.*Henry Marthens, M. D., Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D.,
John G. Priest, John H. Lightner.DR. EDWARD W. JAMISON, *Clerk.*DR. GEO. HOMAN, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1878.

HON. H. OVERSTOLZ, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Health Commissioner.*Henry Marthens, M. D., John G. Priest,
Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., John H. Lightner.DR. EDWARD W. JAMISON, *Clerk.*DR. GEO. HOMAN, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1879.

HON. H. OVERSTOLZ, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Health Commissioner.*Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., John H. Lightner,
W. B. Conery, M. D., Leslie A. Moffett.DR. ROBERT LUEDEKING, *Clerk.*DR. GEO. HOMAN, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1880.

HON. H. OVERSTOLZ, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Health Commissioner.*Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., John H. Lightner,
W. B. Conery, M. D., D. H. Armstrong,ROBERT LUEDEKING, M. D., *Clerk.*DR. GEO. HOMAN, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1881.

HON. WM. L. EWING, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Health Commissioner.*Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., Geo. W. Parker,
W. B. Conery, M. D., Samuel Cupples, part of year.
John H. Maxan,ROBERT LUEDEKING, M. D., *Clerk.*HENRY REMNITZ, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1882.

HON. WM. L. EWING, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Health Commissioner.*Geo. W. Parker, Joseph Spiegelhalter, M. D.
W. B. Conery, M. D., D. W. Caruth.ROBERT LUEDEKING, M. D., *Clerk.*HENRY REMNITZ, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1883.

HON. WM. L. EWING, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*JNO. J. FITZWILLIAMS, *Health Commissioner (6 months).*JOHN D. STEVENSON, *Health Commissioner (6 months).*Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., George W. Parker,
W. B. Conery, M. D., D. W. Caruth.ROBERT LUEDEKING, M. D., *Clerk.*DR. WILLIS HALL, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1884.

HON. WM. L. EWING, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*JOHN D. STEVENSON, *Health Commissioner.*Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., Geo. W. Parker,
E. M. Nelson, M. D., D. W. Caruth.GIB. W. CARSON, M. D., *Clerk.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1885.

HON. D. R. FRANCIS, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*JNO. D. STEVENSON, *Health Commissioner.*Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., Geo. W. Allen,
E. M. Nelson, M. D., Jas. L. Blair.GIB. W. CARSON, M. D., *Clerk.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1886.

HON. D. R. FRANCIS, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*JNO. D. STEVENSON, *Health Commissioner.*Jos. Spiegelhalter, M. D., Geo. W. Allen,
E. M. Nelson, Jas. L. Blair.GIB. W. CARSON, M. D., *Clerk.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1887.

HON. D. R. FRANCIS, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*GEO. F. DUDLEY, *Health Commissioner.*R. C. Atkinson, M. D., Geo. W. Allen,
J. R. Lemen, M. D., E. Wilkerson.F. W. LOWERY, M. D., *Clerk.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1888.

HON. D. R. FRANCIS, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*GEO. F. DUDLEY, *Health Commissioner.*R. C. Atkinson, M. D., Geo. W. Allen,
J. R. Lemen, M. D., Chas. H. Turner.F. W. LOWERY, M. D., *Clerk.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1889.

HON. GEO. W. ALLEN, *Acting Mayor part of the year.*HON. EDWARD A. NOONAN, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*GEO. F. DUDLEY, *Health Commissioner.*R. C. Atkinson, M. D., C. P. Walbridge,
J. R. Lemen, M. D., Chas. H. Turner.W. L. BLICKHAHN, M. D., *Clerk.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1890.

HON. EDWARD A. NOONAN, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*GEO. F. DUDLEY, *Health Commissioner.*R. C. Atkinson, M. D., C. P. Walbridge,
J. R. Lemen, M. D., Chas. H. Turner.DR. SEWARD FINNEY, *A. Clerk.*CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1891.

HON. EDWARD A. NOONAN, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*
GEO. F. DUDLEY, *Health Commissioner.*
A. C. Robinson, M. D., C. P. Walbridge,
Otto Forster, M. D., D. W. Caruth,
SEWARD A. FINNEY, M. D., *Clerk.*
CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1892.

HON. EDWARD A. NOONAN, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*
WM. N. BRENNAN, *Health Commissioner.*
A. C. Robinson, M. D., C. P. Walbridge,
Otto Forster, M. D., D. W. Caruth.
SEWARD A. FINNEY, M. D., *Clerk.*
CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1893.

HON. C. P. WALBRIDGE, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*
GEO. HOMAN, M. D., *Health Commissioner.*
A. C. Robinson, M. D., Chas. Nagel,
Otto Forster, M. D., D. W. Caruth.
CORNELIUS MALONEY, *Clerk (one month).*
MORRIS JACKS, *Clerk,*
CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1894.

HON. C. P. WALBRIDGE, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*
GEO. HOMAN, M. D., *Health Commissioner.*
A. C. Robinson, M. D., Chas. Nagel,
Otto Forster, M. D., D. W. Caruth.
MORRIS JACKS, *Clerk.*
CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

1895.

HON. C. P. WALBRIDGE, *Mayor and Presiding Officer.*
DR. MAX C. STARKLOFF, *Health Commissioner.*
C. H. Hughes, M. D., Chas. Nagel,
Albert Merrell, M. D., Jerre Fruin (part of year)
James Bannerman.
TOBIAS MITCHELL, *Clerk.*
CHARLES W. FRANCIS, *Chief Sanitary Officer.*

R E P O R T .

The general health of the city was good, measured by the number of deaths, the total being 9,425, exceeding the previous year by 715 — yet it must be accepted as a very low mortality considering the increase in population, it being generally estimated beyond 600,000, which would give the low death rate of fifteen per thousand.

The Department's conservative estimate is 560,000 and the death rate for the year 16.83. Comparing this with table No. 5, showing the rate in ten of the principal cities in the United States, St. Louis shows up as the healthiest.

The seasonal conditions during the year, however, were such as to favor certain forms of disease, and gave to them an emphasis that otherwise would have been lacking.

The mortality of children under five years of age is still keeping pace with former years, being 3,373 deaths — 36.8 per cent to the total mortality, and can perhaps be traced to milk from unwholesome cows furnished by filthy, unsanitary dairies, which condition the Department hopes to remedy and improve under the new dairy inspection ordinance.

City Hospital.

The site upon which the City Hospital is located cannot be improved upon, although there are advocates in favor of moving the institution westward, contending that it will be better to have the institutions grouped and the City Hospital added to the Insane Asylum, Female Hospital, and Poor House, west of King's Highway on Arsenal street.

There is nothing that I can see in favor of the proposition. The City Hospital is an emergency institution and should be centrally located,— quickly and easily accessible. For this reason, if no other, this institution should remain where it is. The grounds are ample for a model hospital which the city will certainly build some day. There is no force in the argument that the hospital is obnoxious to the people in the neighborhood. The present locality is not desirable for residence purposes, and that section is rapidly passing into the hands of the artisan and tradesman.

While the City is in great need of a new hospital building, it is in still greater need of separate buildings or divisions for the care of infectious diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, etc., which cannot be admitted to the main or general building.

Such an hospital or hospitals could be so constructed and arranged as to accommodate cases of all the diseases I have mentioned, and yet there be no danger of infection one from the other. It is a lasting disgrace upon the name and fame of this great and usually benevolent City that it has no hospital in which to care for its poor and needy citizens who may be stricken with these contagious diseases. The demand and need for such a place or places is very pressing indeed. None know it so well as the Health Department, which is called upon almost daily for assistance, but can do nothing. The necessity for such provision arises principally on account of people who live in boarding-houses, servants, and those who have no homes of their own. In a large city like ours the number of this class is very great.

Dr. Otto Sutter, the Superintendent, has made a splendid record during the first year of his term. He is capable of performing an immense amount of work, and it affords me great pleasure to say that he has been remarkably successful in the many different surgical operations he has performed during the past year.

Insane Asylum.

The report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum for the year contains much information of value. Dr. Runge merely touches upon the fact that the institution over which he presides is in an overcrowded condition, and then turns his attention to topics which have not been elaborated by his predecessors. There is urgent need for more accommodations at the institution, and steps should be taken at once to provide for the necessary funds by the Assembly. The city inherited this institution as it did also the Female Hospital and Poor House through the adoption of the Scheme and Charter. Since that time but few changes or additions have been made, although recommendations for same have appeared in the reports from year to year until now they might be considered stereotyped. There were ample accommodations at the time the city assumed charge of this institution, but it should not be forgotten that we have grown immensely in population since that time, and that this unfortunate class whom we must always provide for have increased in a ratio even greater than our population.

In addition to this great necessity for more room for the insane people that we have and those yet to come, the present institution will stand the expenditure of considerable money to place it in proper repair. The Superintendent has pointed out to me on more than one occasion portions of the building which are giving way to the ravages of time. The expenditure of a few hundred dollars in season will often save thousands, and I would most earnestly recommend a more liberal policy in the way of expenditures for repairs in future.

The Superintendent makes many recommendations and suggestions in regard to the treatment of the inmates of the institution which will stand careful perusal. The first year of his term of office, if such it may be called, has been devoted to an earnest, conscientious and painstaking effort to learn something more of the secrets of neurology than are contained in the books. These secrets he seems to have fathomed by attrition or constant contact with the people under his charge, and it is only proper for me to say that I think his treatment of the insane is from a most progressive and intelligent standpoint. The medicine chest and the manacles, the strait-jacket and the iron-bedstead are almost reminiscent at this institution. The Superintendent, except in most violent wards, is regarded with kindness and affection, and not with fear and as a prison-keeper. His visits, which are made frequently during the day and night, are like rays of sunshine. He treats them with almost as much consideration as if they were members of his family, shaking them cordially by the hand, speaking words of kindness and sending them delicacies from his own table. He advises and counsels with them and makes the restraint just as light as it is possible to admit of.

Dr. Runge in the very incipient of his report enters a vigorous protest against the word Asylum, which stigmatizes the institution. "That word," he says, "carries with it the helplessness of a living graveyard, and is, beyond doubt, one of the causes which keeps the incipient cases of mental aberration outside its walls when treatment would promise the very best results." In this instance he thinks that after all there is something in a name and he begs of this Department to exert its influence in the direction of removal of the stigma and substituting therefor the more appropriate title "St. Louis Hospital for the Insane." I think the suggestion a wise one, and it meets with my most cordial indorsement.

During the winter season the Superintendent requested permission to sell the rags and soap grease produced at the institution, and with the proceeds create an entertainment fund for the inmates. The question of entertainment Dr. Runge regards of great importance. Entertainment he says means a great deal more to the insane than to the sane. It is not only intended to amuse, to break the humdrum monotony of daily life, but it is planned with the intent of diverting the attention of the patients from their ego, of making them forget entirely or partially their woes and troubles, products of the imagery of a diseased mind, but as real and true to them as the existence of the heat-giving powers of the sun are to us.

I endeavored to secure the consent of the comptroller to such an arrangement but he said it was impossible for him to grant it under the ordinances. It was necessary for this money to be turned into

the city treasury. Comptroller Sturgeon, however, suggested that an appropriation be made for the purpose by special ordinance, and I hope to see such ordinance passed.

Female Hospital.

Dr. H. S. Crossen, Superintendent, calls attention to the importance of repairs needed at this institution. The building is a ramshackle structure without accommodations for the important hospital service it is called upon to render. It is a relic of bygone days, of the social era, and has been patched and extended from time to time over a period of more than a score of years. Enough money has been expended on repairs and additions during this time to have erected a new hospital of moderate dimensions. During the year ending March 31st, the number of patients admitted was 2,122, and the demand upon the institution is constantly increasing.

Dr. Crossen has done the best he could under the circumstances. An old storage room on the third floor, with no outside windows, has been converted into a comfortable room for nurses by the taking down of a middle wall and extending the room to where there were outside windows. In this connection Dr. Crossen says quarters of some kind must be provided for female employees, including the nurses. At present they are packed in little rooms scattered about through the hospital, and the accommodations for them are very poor. There seemed no room to squeeze in one more,—and yet room had to be made for the Superintendent of nurses and for two additional nurses,—for the work could not properly be done without them. Then, again, unless suitable accommodations are provided, it will be difficult to get trained nurses to remain on the salary provided by ordinance. If these employees be provided for outside of the hospital buildings, then the rooms now occupied by them could be used for patients, and these together with the two rooms that will be vacated by the class of patients that will go into the new lying-in wards when they are completed, will relieve, to some extent, the overcrowding among the patients. For the accommodation of the nurses and other female employees, there will be required a two-story frame building which, including its heating apparatus, will cost about \$4,800.00.

In referring to the heating apparatus throughout the building, he says it has been in a leaky condition for years, getting worse all the time, and it was with great difficulty that it was kept in a bearable condition through the winter. Almost any cold day there could be found steam escaping from leaky pipes and the water therefrom working its way through the floor and dropping from the ceiling of the room below, and this in spite of the fact that the engineer and the yardman helping him were working a large portion of the time stopping leaks. Some of

the radiators gave out entirely, and, in the emergency, new ones had to be secured to replace them. Of those that did not give out entirely, some of them leaked so badly and the pipes were so rusted out, that portions of them had to be cut out of the steam circuit. For repairing the heating apparatus about \$3,000.00 will be required.

I hope that the recommendations of Dr. Crossen will receive careful consideration. He is deserving of all the encouragement that can be extended to him in the way of granting necessary appropriations. He has been handicapped to a very large extent in the way of insufficient accommodations. Under adverse circumstances he has labored earnestly, and it is only due to him to say very efficiently.

Poor House.

During the past five years there have been but few additions made to this institution. I have called attention to its crowded condition elsewhere, and it is not necessary for me to make any extended or special reference to its needs. It is not as its name would indicate a home for the pauper as originally intended, the overflow from the Insane Asylum has made it an adjunct of that institution, all incurables of the Asylum being transferred to the Insane Department of the Poor House. The number of insane is far in excess of those in the Pauper Department, the former always increasing while the latter show a very perceptible falling off during the summer season, many of the poor accepting the shelter and plain food to avoid the hardships of winter.

Taking into consideration the fact that this institution is crowded to its utmost capacity nearly all the time, the number of inmates, insane and indigent, averaging about 1,300, its management has been such as to elicit my most cordial approval. Superintendent Overbeck seems to possess exceptional qualifications for the onerous responsibilities which the duties of the position necessarily entail. He is vigilant and industrious, he gives careful supervision to the most minute detail, and the cleanliness and general tidy appearance of the institution is made the subject of complimentary remarks by all who visit it.

Quarantine.

Many changes and improvements have been made at Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital since Dr. M. C. Woodruff assumed charge of that institution. On my first visit after my appointment as Health Commissioner, I was surprised to find that so little provision had been made for the accommodation of the unfortunate people the City is compelled to send there. It is true we do not have deadly contagious diseases with us at all times, and that there are seasons when there are no patients at this hospital. This fact has doubtless lulled the Health Department in time past into a feeling of security which made it slug-

gish and indifferent. But no one can tell when the worst forms of these terrible diseases will find a place of attack in our midst. They seek the uncleanly spots of a great City, and unless stamped out in their incipency soon assume the proportions of an epidemic. In order to be prepared for just such emergencies, I immediately proceeded to tear down the old ramshackle wards which have disgraced the grounds at Quarantine for so many years past. Disease was lurking in every crack and crevice of these old sheds. For the past quarter of a century they had sheltered patients from the pest-ridden yellow fever of the South, the banished smallpox victims from the City, and the ostracised and despised leper who could find no place to rest his head. I saw at once that to send people there was simply to hurry them along to the grave.

The Assembly was asked for an appropriation to erect a new ward to take the places of those destroyed. The ordinance was passed by both branches of the Assembly and approved in due time by the Mayor.

This ward is now completed, having cost the city \$3,300.00. It is thoroughly aseptic, is equipped with all modern improvements and conveniences, such as fumigating room, bath rooms and granitoid flooring. Quarantine is now prepared for any emergency.

Work House.

Under your direction I have had a supervisory control of the medical and sanitary affairs of the Work House. I frequently visit the institution and have had almost daily consultations with the visiting physician.

The health of the inmates has been very good. This is remarkable when the crowded and defective condition of the buildings is considered.

I have found the grounds, rooms and every division of the place always in a most scrupulously clean condition. The Superintendent has spared no pains in his endeavors to keep everything in the best sanitary condition. The food is well prepared and wholesome, and I consider sufficient; the only change that I would recommend, is in the diet,—so that the inmates would be more frequently supplied with vegetables.

The present building used for the male prisoners is totally unfit for such purpose. The men are too much crowded, are unprovided with water-closets, and the mode in use of night soil-buckets in the cells cannot be too strongly condemned.

There are no sewer facilities and the outside vaults are a disgrace. They are connected with a natural subterranean drain, and the outlet is just below the quarry at the foot of the bluff, where it passes over ground to the river, causing a very offensive nuisance.

I recommend that new buildings be erected for the male prisoners and the whole institution supplied with suitable sewer facilities.

In the treatment of the sick, the arrangements are bad. There is no suitable drug repository, and the cells are used as hospital wards. These cells are badly lighted, poorly ventilated, and, unfitted as they are for well prisoners, they are doubly so for the sick. The defect in the hospital arrangement has necessitated the removal to the City Hospital of a large number of prisoners who, had proper quarters been provided, could have been treated at the institution.

The City Hospital has no arrangements to safely take care of prisoners and several have escaped.

I recommend that suitable rooms be at once set apart and properly fitted up for the sick; that one or two trained nurses be employed. In a place like the Work House, accidents frequently occur, and proper arrangements for the treatment of surgical cases should be at hand.

I have outlined to the physician in charge a system of keeping the medical records of the institution, and if the recommendations I have made for hospital wards, etc., be carried out, I hope that during the coming year a much better showing will be made in the treatment of the sick and injured.

Branch Dispensaries.

Recognizing the inadequacy of the then existing mode of furnishing aid to the injured and indigent poor of a city, which has extended over many miles of territory, by the means of a dispensary and ambulance service located in its center, and consequently inaccessible, except after long delay, to its outlying districts, there was established on September 14th and October 4th, 1895, respectively, two branch dispensaries. The first placed in operation was located at No. 3618 N. Broadway, midway between the center and northern limits of our city, and was designated as "City Dispensary Branch No. 1." This was on September 14th, 1895. At that time two physicians and two ambulance drivers, with teams and ambulances, were assigned to duty of twelve hours, one physician, ambulance driver, and ambulance, looking after the day work from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., the remainder of the force attending to the work from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. The work accomplished by this station proving valuable and demonstrating the practicability of this idea, on October 4th, 1895, the second branch, known as "City Dispensary Branch No. 2," was opened at No. 3562 South Broadway, midway between the center and southern limits. This branch was equipped in a manner exactly similar to the No. 1 branch, and the hours of service of its officers and employees were identical. Each of these institutions has a depth of fifty odd feet, by a breadth of about eighteen feet, and is divided into a large waiting room, a private office

and operating room for the physician. Each also has stable accommodations for ambulance and team in the rear. Both places are leased for five years from September 14th and October 4th respectively at an annual rental of \$700. Light (electric), heat, janitor service, water, etc., are included in this rental, the premises also being kept in repair and good condition, in reference to cleanliness, by the owner free of expense to the City.

In September, 1895, Branch No. 1 rendered service to 218 citizens, and in March of this year 493 were treated, showing a gain of 275, or twice the number treated during the first month. The number treated during each separate month from September to April 1st, was as follows:—

September.....	218
October.....	374
November.....	284
December.....	304
January.....	387
February.....	428
March.....	493

In October of 1895 Branch No. 2 rendered aid to 109, and in March to 367, more than three times the number of the opening month.

The number by months was as follows:—

October.....	109
November.....	204
December.....	287
January.....	277
February.....	231
March.....	367

Several months after the opening of these branches an additional physician was assigned to duty at each place, to conform with the increase in work, each physician serving eight hours, making three watches for the twenty-four hours. As at the Central Dispensary every effort is made to extend assistance to the deserving, that no worthy person be turned away, and at the same time to guard against imposition by unscrupulous persons, who under the plea of poverty and by misrepresentations often endeavor to secure for nothing that for which they are well able to pay. It is the constant endeavor of this division of the Department to refrain from antagonizing the physicians and druggists, and to only care for such persons as must obtain relief from us or do without.

The only exceptions we make to this rule are in cases of emergency, where first attention is rendered regardless of financial conditions, after which we expect the patient to receive his care from outside sources

and pay for it. Perhaps the greatest advantage in the establishment of our two branches, is the facility with which we are now able to cover territory hitherto quite inaccessible. Situated in thickly populated districts surrounded by large manufactories, we are now enabled to furnish for these sections the most prompt relief, and reaching in from fifteen to twenty minutes at the longest, the extremes of our city, when previously from an hour to an hour and a quarter was required, an item of vital interest to a sufferer. And again it is not necessary to bring a person sick or injured from our outskirts to the center of the city, render them service, and then transport them back to their homes often on the outskirts and probably near their starting-point. Aside from their comfort and welfare the city is a great gainer by this new system, inasmuch as it abolishes the necessity for long trips for our teams and wagons, and enables us to keep both in splendid serviceable condition, which was an impossibility under the old system. In addition to the ambulance service of the branches No. 1 and No. 2, an ambulance station has been established at a stable on Easton avenue between Taylor avenue and Deer street, connected with the Central Dispensary by telephone, and by this means covering the western portion of the city, rendering prompt and efficient service. The wisdom of this revolution of the old dispensary service is no longer in question; its value is demonstrated and proven.

The City Jail.

The City Jail, considering the equipment, is at all times remarkably cleanly, and the health of the inmates is as a rule very good. Few cases of serious illness occur, and such cases are at once removed with the permission of the trial court, to the City Hospital. Several improvements are, however, imperatively demanded, and should be immediately supplied. The jail is without a bathing room, and the prisoners are left to cleanse themselves or not as they see fit. Three cells on the ground floor could, at a small expense, be fitted up for this purpose, two as bathing rooms and one as a dressing room. These baths should be in the form of shower baths, which besides being more cleanly than the dip or plunge baths, would allow from three to four prisoners bathing at one time. Another much needed addition at the jail is a fumigation room, where the clothing of every prisoner could be thoroughly fumigated before he is allowed to occupy a cell. The jail is now infected to a great extent by vermin, which have been introduced by prisoners in their clothing.

If possible a jail uniform should be provided for cleanliness, and also as a protection against escapes. These uniforms could be kept in repair by the few old prisoners, and would be a small item of expense.

The hours for feeding prisoners should also be better regulated, they are now fed at about 7 a. m. and 12, leaving too long an interval between the meals. The mode of feeding is also objectionable. Under the present management they are fed in pans in their cell, much on the order of animals. If possible tables should be provided where about fifty could be seated and fed in an orderly and cleanly manner. In this manner all could be fed in about two hours. The meal hours should be about 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Crowded Institutions.

As our city increases in population the demands upon our eleemosynary institutions continue to grow. The limit of the accommodations should have been reached several years ago, — that is to say, the institutions were sufficiently crowded at that time to justify the Health Department in refusing to receive additional inmates and patients. But regardless of the fact that the City was caring for more paupers, sick and insane people than it had accommodations for, we have continued to receive and send them out until we find now that the hospitals, the Asylum and the Poor House are not only uncomfortably crowded, but dangerously so. During the winter season just passed we were compelled to refuse for several weeks all applicants of paupers for admission to the Poor House on account of lack of room. The Superintendent reported to me that it was simply impossible to take care of more than he had on hand; that he would be forced to close the doors of the institution against new recruits until death made a few vacancies for him. It is said in figurative language that the living often wait for dead men's shoes, but here is an instance where the living were actually waiting for dead men's beds.

The poor we have always with us, and while the City cannot be expected to care for all of this unfortunate class, there are exceptional cases, and many of them, that must be looked after by the municipality. Private charity cannot and does not reach the unfortunates whom the ambulance finds and carries over the hills to the Poor House. Charity grows lax and weary of its work too, and the unfortunate crippled pauper is forced to linger in some garret or hovel without food or warmth until relief came from the hand of some good Christian Samaritan, would die of exposure and starvation. It is the poorest of the poor, the friendless and indigent cripple that the police find and report to the Health Department as cases fit for the Poor House. When reported by the police an immediate examination is made, and if the facts are as reported, the party is sent to the Poor House without further ceremony.

But the crowded condition of the Poor House is not much worse than it is at the other institutions. The same may be said of the Female

Hospital, the Asylum and the City Hospital. They are in great need of more room, additional accommodations, and it is an unwise policy for the Assembly not to make proper provision for these pressing necessities.

Trained Nurses.

The Superintendents of the various institutions have found reason to complain more or less on account of trouble with nurses employed. This has always been the case and will continue to be so long as there is no test for fitness in the appointing of these people. When I assumed the duties of Health Commissioner I saw the importance of instituting some radical changes at once in regard to the nursing system. There seemed to be no organization or understanding among this class of employees at the City Hospital, and I selected this institution for the beginning of the work, and Miss Emma L. Warr of the Hospital corps of nurses was chosen as the one best suited to carry out the reforms I desired. She is a lady of excellent judgment and long experience. The office of Superintendent of Nurses was created, and she was appointed to the position with absolute power over all other nurses of the Hospital. Since then we have had no complaint.

I consulted Dr. H. S. Crossen of the Female Hospital in regard to changes at his institution. He suggested:—

1. A Superintendent of Nurses — one that can be relied upon to see that the nursing in every department is properly done, and who is also capable of acting as Matron as below indicated.

2. A *trained* nurse at the head of each division, day and night, with the proper number of assistant nurses or helpers.

In accordance with these suggestions I framed an ordinance which was passed by the Assembly. The office of Superintendent of Nurses and Matron was created and made effective at the beginning of this hospital year. We were fortunate in securing for the position a thoroughly competent person — Mrs. Lydia C. Brown, of St. Luke's Hospital. For the beginning only two other trained nurses were secured. It may be well now, at the end of the first few months, to look into the result of the change. The result so far has been gratifying. The value to the Hospital of the office of Superintendent of Nurses and Matron can scarcely be overestimated. The person appointed to that position had been here but a short time when decided results became apparent. The spasmodic, disconnected efforts of the nurses to carry on the large amount of work connected with the care of the patients and wards were replaced by continuous, better directed and more successful efforts under the personal direction of one supervisor.

The steady improvement has been marked. The wards are far more tidy in appearance and the nursing is done in a more harmonious, sys-

tematic and thorough manner. To be sure there is still vast room for improvement. The nursing can never be all that it ought to be until more money is devoted to it. But it is far better than ever before in the history of the institution as far as I have been able to ascertain. Nurses skilled in the art of caring for the sick, in making them comfortable, in preparing special articles for food, in administering medicines, etc., according to the physician's directions, in preparing the room, instruments and dressings for operative cases, in preventing sores in bedridden patients, etc., are essential to an institution that partakes of the nature of a hospital. Otherwise it would simply be a lodging house with an attending physician.

Some persons of close observation who have had long experience with the sick and have taken pains to inform themselves, by reading and conversation on important points, are really trained though they have never received a diploma from a training school. On the other hand, some graduated nurses are not truly trained. They have never received the training in patience and forbearance, in that observation and exercise of tact that is necessary to performance of the duties of a skilled nurse. Nevertheless, a diploma from a training school, showing that the holder has taken, to a greater or less extent, the prescribed course, is the best and only guide we have in dealing with strangers. Hence, we have adopted that. All new nurses appointed should possess a diploma or its equivalent.

Inspection of Meat.

The ordinance now in force for the inspection of meat is a mockery, a delusion and a snare. Under this ordinance the Health Commissioner, with the approval of the Mayor, is empowered to appoint four meat inspectors, at a salary of one hundred dollars per month each. Notwithstanding these inspectors each give a bond of four thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, the city receives nothing in return for this outlay. These inspectors are supposed to inspect all meat, fish, game and poultry, at the markets and stalls where such food is kept for sale. It is absurd to claim for a moment that, in a city with an approximate population of 600,000 people, such duties could be performed by four men. In my opinion, it matters not how many men might be appointed under the ordinance now in operation, they could not perform the duties prescribed for them satisfactorily, because it is simply impossible to tell from a casual inspection after the meat has been dressed whether it is diseased or not: nothing but a bacteriological or microscopical examination will settle the fact whether or not it is fit to be used as food.

In November, 1895, a bill was introduced in the House of Delegates, at my suggestion, to repeal the ordinance under which the inspections

are now made, and to provide for the inspection of all live animals intended for human food in the city of St. Louis, and for the inspection of all fresh, dried, and salted meats, fish, game and poultry, regulating the sale of meat, providing for the appointment of inspectors, fixing their duties and compensation.

Under this ordinance the Health Commissioner with the approval of the Board of Health, shall appoint an Animal and Meat Inspector, to be designated as Chief Inspector, and three Assistant Animal and Meat Inspectors. Said Inspectors shall be versed in the diseases common to meat cattle, hogs, sheep and other animals used as food for man, and two of said Assistant Inspectors shall be practical butchers.

It shall be the duty of the Animal and Meat Inspectors to inspect, while alive, all cattle, hogs, sheep and calves, intended to be slaughtered for human food, in the City of St. Louis, and they shall also inspect, when ordered to do so, all poultry, fresh, salted or dried meats, fish and game, that shall be offered for sale in any store, market-house, stand, meat shop or wagon, when meat, game, fish or poultry are offered for sale for human food, and for this purpose the Animal and Meat Inspectors shall have authority to enter all stock yards, cattle pens or yards, markets, stores, stables, slaughter-houses or other places where live cattle may be kept, or where meat, game, poultry or fish are offered for sale; and any person or persons who in any manner hinders, obstructs, delays, resists, prevents, or in any manner interferes or attempts to interfere with the Inspectors of Live Stock and Meats in the discharge of their duties, or any person or persons, being the owner, agent or manager of any stock yards, cattle pen or yard, where cattle, sheep, hogs or calves are kept, who shall refuse to permit any cattle, sheep, hogs or calves to be reviewed or inspected by said Inspectors, or who shall attempt to conceal, run or drive away any cattle, sheep, hogs or calves supposed to be diseased, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense.

The Health Commissioner, by and with the approval of the Board of Health, shall designate a sufficient number of stations or places where the inspection of all live animals, intended for human food, within the City of St. Louis, shall be had, and he may make such rules and regulations for the inspection of live stock at the place where it is intended they should be slaughtered, as in his judgment he may deem proper and necessary.

This bill, for some reason which I cannot explain, was side-tracked by the House of Delegates Committee, and permitted to die with the fiscal year. Until such ordinance is passed we can have no effective meat inspection. In this connection I desire to call attention to a few

remarks of Col. Ed. Butler, Garbage Contractor, made in a recent interview:—

“My wagons cart off,” he says, “on an average fourteen horses and three mules a day, while their services are called in requisition for only one cow a week on the average. In my opinion, when a cow shows symptoms of crossing the dark river, she is slaughtered and her flesh sold for meat for consumption by St. Louisans.”

The inference of the St. Louis, garbage contractor appears to be warranted. The proportion of horses to cows in St. Louis is certainly less than 98 to 1, which is shown under the garbage contractor's mortality figures.

Diseased Meat Sold for Food.

While on this subject of Meat Inspection, I must say that there is no doubt, in my mind, that no small portion of the flesh consumed as food in this City is diseased. Several times during the past year I have had occasion to call attention to the slaughter of diseased cattle. It is the dairy fed cattle which are mainly found in the different stages of tuberculosis. They, it seems, are not sold to the butchers until they are in a very sickly condition and not fit for dairy use. When dairy cattle which are known to be diseased are designed for food, they are driven in the night time to the slaughter-house, where they are kept ready for the knife. As the Inspectors have no authority to seize cattle (even though they are known to be diseased) until they are killed for the market, there is no danger of loss up to that time. When taken to the pens in the night time, however, it is a mere chance if he gets sight of them before they are killed, and the moment his duties call him to another slaughter-house, the cattle are hauled out, knocked on the head, dressed, the diseased intestines thrown into a vat, the gangrenous tubercles scraped off the beef's ribs, and the carcass hung up and sold as choice beef. In the same way, a beef suffering from “big jaw” the worst form of malignant tumor, is killed and skinned, the tell-tale head secreted, and nothing but a microscopical examination will reveal the presence of the poisonous virus. A cow dying from anthrax is quickly skinned, the bright red blood swept into the sewer, the enlarged spleen and discolored liver and intestines quickly disposed of, and thus the vigilant inspectors are outwitted.

The danger of contagion from diseased milk is even greater than from eating of cooked flesh, for a large part of the milk used, especially by children, is consumed without cooking, while meat is generally subjected to sufficient heat to destroy the germs of any disease, except it be anthrax.

But while all will admit that the idea of eating the flesh of diseased animals is by no means pleasant, the impression very generally prevails

that the actual danger of contracting disease is very small, nothing, indeed, if the meat is properly cooked. This idea is, however, erroneous. These bacilli are practically immortal. When the animal in whose blood they exist dies, the parasites dry up and drop into nearly invisible dust. The dust collects into little round masses, which acquire a very hard skin of such a character that though the masses should be boiled for hours or days the boiling will not kill the germs. At any time, under suitable conditions, they will become revived and ready for death-dealing. Thus they are, to all intents and purposes, immortal and indestructible. Many attacks of anthrax are attributable to the indiscriminate handling of animals which have died from this contagion. There are cases on record of dogs, after feeding on anthrax meat, biting sheep and thus inoculating them. Flies, fed on anthrax blood, have absorbed enough in their proboscides to convey the germ to the blood of other animals.

There is no doubt in my mind that great numbers of persons are killed by diseases contracted in this manner, yet ascribed to other causes. Who, for instance, would think that a person dying of consumption had contracted the disease from a piece of steak? Yet a post-mortem examination would disclose the same tubercles and the same bacilli as are found in a consumptive cow.

In view of all these facts, certainly it is not putting it too strong to say that it is the duty of every man to see that his family uses neither meat nor dairy products except such as are above suspicion of disease. To enforce a rule of this kind may require some denial of appetite for a time, but a wise Creator has so bountifully provided us with fruits, grains and vegetables, that none would suffer even if the supply of animal food were entirely cut off.

Dairy Inspection.

For several years as a practicing physician my attention has frequently been called to the condition of the city dairies, the unsanitary surrounding of the premises, the filthy condition of the cows, and the entire absence of any of the modern appliances for the cooling and caring for of the milk, and I was surprised that the health authorities did not take steps to remedy this condition of affairs. As a physician I recognized the danger to all classes of citizens, but particularly to the infantile population; I did not then know what I in a short time after entering upon the duties of Health Commissioner realized, that the question was a most difficult one to remedy.

On becoming Health Commissioner I at once commenced investigations to inform myself of the exact situation. An examination of the dairies disclosed that a fearful condition existed. Cows covered with filth were confined continually in small, badly ventilated stables, the

manure forced into sewers, or thrown into small water-courses, creating a stench that was intolerable; the milk cooled in wells and cisterns, the water of which from the surroundings must necessarily be impure; milk placed in filthy cans by unwashed hands, and the atmosphere of the stables where the milk cans were allowed to remain, charged with odorous gases and teeming with pestiferous germs; the cows showing unmistakable signs of being unhealthy, everything and everywhere showing a complete absence of the first principles of cleanliness, and a total ignorance of any of the requirements of sanitation; in fact, the condition of the cows, the places where the milk was kept and the general surroundings being simply indescribable.

In looking over the reports of the Health Officers, dairy inspectors and chemists for the past thirty years, I find a succession of reports detailing all I had seen and urging some legislation to remedy the condition, and then those same officers and their successors in subsequent reports detailing the failure of the previous attempts to obtain proper legislation and again setting forth the great needs of reform in dairy management, but in no report did I find that a single step forward had been taken, no report recorded any improved legislation. I found that the Health Officers had encountered so much opposition that the attempt to regulate the dairies had been abandoned, that failing in being able to obtain proper legislation, and failing to be able to arouse the public to a realization of the danger, together with the bitter and threatening opposition of the dairy men, that the Health Officers had become disheartened, and that the conclusion had been reached that the evil could not be eradicated.

An examination of the laws in relation to dairies showed that the Health Department had little or no power to control the dairies, and I then readily understood why the dairy interest did not wish any new legislation. Experience had taught them that under the ordinances as they existed they could not be disturbed.

As Health Officer I had sworn to do all in my power to protect the health of the citizens, and I entered upon the duties of my office fully determined to do so. I did not see any field where sanitary reform was more necessary than in the regulating of the milk supply of the city.

I decided that the first step to be taken was to commence at the foundation, that to have pure milk the first thing to do was to have clean sanitary dairies. With this in view I drew up an ordinance to regulate the dairies, and having submitted it to the Board of Health and obtaining their vigorous support and approval I had it presented for the consideration of the Council.

At the first meeting of the Sanitary Committee to whom the ordinance had been referred for consideration, the dairy interest and their

attorneys came forward opposing every portion of the bill. The most unheard of and unreasonable arguments were presented against the measure. A number of amendments were offered, which, had they been adopted, would have entirely nullified the results sought to be obtained; but arguments did not convince the committee and the bill was reported to the Council and passed.

From the Council the bill was sent to the House of Delegates, and there the dairy interest made a powerful and almost violent resistance to its passage. They united in their interest every influence that could be brought to bear, but they were unsuccessful; the public had become awakened to the importance of the measure; the press of the City canvassed the bill and urged its passage, and it passed that body with only one slight amendment, which the Council concurred in.

The ordinance places the dairies under the control of the Health Department, provides that the stables and cow-lots shall be kept clean, that all dairies shall have suitable facilities for the keeping and cooling of milk, that the connection of dairy stables with the sewer system shall be so made as to prevent any choking of the sewers. The measure further provides that hereafter no dairies shall be established in the city unless permission has been first obtained from the Municipal Assembly, and this last feature is of great importance to those establishing their homes in the new limits. The bill provides that in the construction of stables they shall be so built as to insure their being in proper condition as to light, ventilation, and the means of disposing of the excretions, and provision is also made empowering the Board of Health to order the stables now built to be reconstructed when in the opinion of the Board it is necessary. Veterinary surgeons shall be appointed in order that the condition of the cows may be accurately determined, and when cows are found to be diseased proper precautions can be taken to prevent the citizens from being supplied with milk from such diseased cows. Dairies outside of the city are under the provisions of this bill, and can be inspected, and the same precautions taken in respect to the milk from diseased cows.

This bill is an excellent one, and nothing unreasonable is demanded from those engaged in the dairy business.

The next step will be an ordinance to provide for sale of milk and regulating and licensing its sale. I am now preparing a bill of this character, and will present the same at the next meeting of the Municipal Assembly.

Electric Ambulance Car.

In the Annual Report of my predecessor, notice is made of the introduction of an "Electric Ambulance Car" to take the place of ambulances for the purpose of conveying sick to the hospitals, and in

the report are cuts showing the exterior and interior of this ambulance car. As the same is now no longer in use, I deem it in justice to myself to explain why it was discontinued.

When I became Health Commissioner I found an "Electric Ambulance Car" in operation, by which patients were conveyed from Twelfth and Pine streets to the City Hospital, and patients for the Poor House, Female Hospital and Insane Asylum were conveyed to King's Highway and Arsenal street, and from that point transferred by ambulance to those institutions. The transportation of patients by this car, under the conditions that I found it, was not, in my opinion, any improvement over the ambulance service. Patients brought to the City Dispensary had to be placed in an ambulance, taken to Twelfth and Pine streets, and there transferred from the ambulance to the car. When the car reached the City Hospital, it stopped there, and patients intended for that institution had to be carried into the building. Patients intended for the other institutions when they reached King's Highway were transferred to ambulances and by these ambulances conveyed to the institutions. Hence a patient going to the Female Hospital from the Dispensary had to be transferred twice; making the first part of the journey in an ambulance, the middle part in the electric car, and the balance of the way about three-quarters of a mile in an ambulance. This mode of handling patients was not, in my opinion, conducive to their comfort, and might be in many cases detrimental to their physical condition.

I found the Electric Ambulance Car was not the property of the City of St. Louis, but was the property of the Union Depot Railway Company. I found on my desk a bill amounting to \$2,675.00 for the use of this car from September 10th, 1894, to April 10th, 1895. I was also informed that there was an additional bill of \$300.00 due for the service of the ambulance during the month of April. I could find no authority for the creation of this indebtedness, nor could I find that the Municipal Assembly had ever made any appropriation to cover this expense.

I also found in addition to these bills, that a physician had been carried on the pay-rolls of the City Dispensary as an "Ambulance Driver" at \$60.00 per month and had been supplied with board and washing at the Female Hospital. I also found an "Attendant" carried on the pay-rolls of the City Hospital at \$30.00 a month, receiving his board and washing at that institution, who was detailed for service on this ambulance.

I consulted the Comptroller of the City, explained to him the situation as I found it, and he informed me that he did not know of any authority by which I would be justified in continuing this service and thereby creating an indebtedness against the City. He also informed me that there had never been any provision made, or any request, for

an appropriation to cover the indebtedness which had already been incurred. I therefore felt that in justice to myself and in conformity with my oath of office, that I would be at once compelled to discontinue this service until such time as the Municipal Assembly, by ordinance, would authorize the employment of such a mode of transportation. I therefore addressed a letter to Mr. John Scullin, President of the Union Depot Company, explaining to him the situation, and stated to him that if he would continue this service voluntarily, I would be willing to have it continued until the matter could be brought to the attention of the Municipal Assembly. This he declined to do and withdrew the ambulance car.

The improvement over the former ambulance service as it was conducted, was to my mind questionable. The employment of persons designated to perform one service and detailed for another, and furnishing board and washing at the city institutions when the same was strictly prohibited by ordinance, was not in my opinion the proper mode of conducting the Department.

The indebtedness due the Union Depot Company has never been pressed, nor has Mr. Scullin ever been remunerated for the expense he was put to for building this car.

Whenever the City Dispensary is located at a point where an ambulance car can be brought alongside, or into the building, and whenever tracks are put down so that an ambulance car can enter the grounds of the hospitals or other institutions, I have no doubt that this mode of transporting the sick will be found to be very advantageous.

Cleanliness of the City.

Never within the history of the City, as far as remembered, has there been such a perfect condition of sanitary and healthful cleanliness as has existed for the past two years. A gratifying feature in this connection is that this sanitary condition is progressive, that is to say, more comprehensive in its action and beneficial in its results not only from year to year, but from month to month.

The Health Department does not hesitate to attribute this desirable condition of affairs directly to the work of the St. Louis Sanitary Co. That this company was organized and is maintained for profit is no concern of the Health Department, which has to do with nothing but practical results in the line for which said department was created. The enormous amount of garbage, butcher's offal and other animal and vegetable refuse disposed of and destroyed by this company would be appalling were said amount diverted as formerly into the river or allowed to remain half collected and half hidden in the alleys and byways, as was the case before this company commenced its operations.

The Health Department has, in duty bound, held this company

rigidly to the performance of its contract and the result is a condition of affairs, from a sanitary point of view, unequaled, it is believed, in any other city of the first magnitude in the country.

The company as shown by the records of this office, destroys on an average 165.4 tons of garbage per day, which is an excess of 65 tons over the stipulated 100 tons per day for which it receives compensation and up to which neither the company nor the Health Department imagined the daily collections of garbage would arise for a decade of years to come. This item is mentioned to show how much garbage and refuse matter of animal and vegetable description had been lying concealed and rotten in hidden places in the city and would still be so lying and concealed, did not the Health Department by its inspectors rigidly divert every pound obtainable into the works of this company to be destroyed. It must be said, too, in justice to the company, that it has at no time evaded its duties and obligations, and has even on many occasions waived its technical rights in deference to this department, where its contract did not, in the letter, oblige it to take action.

The Merz or Vienna System.

In this connection it may be proper to say that the Merz system of garbage disposal is giving satisfaction to the Board of Health. During the first few months of my term of office, complaints were received from the vicinity of Wild Hunter, midway between the Court House and Carondelet, where the works in the southern portion of the City are located. The residents of that section complained of the obnoxious smells coming from the works, and they appealed to the Board of Health to abate the nuisance.

An investigation was made by the Chief Sanitary Officer, and subsequently the Board of Health, and it was ascertained that these complaints were not without foundation. The attention of the Sanitary Company was called to these complaints, and it is no more than justice to say that the most commendable efforts have been made to completely do away with the offensive smells. Improved and expensive machinery has been added to the plant, and it is confidently believed that the works ultimately can and will be operated without any well-founded objections from those who reside in that locality.

There are two works operated under the Merz system, one in the northern and the other in the southern portion of the city. The north end works, however, do nothing in the way of disposing of garbage, confining its operations entirely to the reduction of carcasses.

Dr. Albert Merrell, at present a member of our Board of Health, a sanitarian of national reputation, has made a study of the Merz system. In a report made by him he says briefly, the process is esse!

one of the desiccation or drying of animal and vegetable offal by the agency of superheated steam at a temperature of 300 to 350 Fahrenheit. This so changes the material that the dried residue is not offensive nor does it really decompose. It is also believed that the high temperature utterly destroys all disease producing germs. The dried residue of both animal matter and garbage is treated with benzine, which removes fatty matters having when warm much the appearance of crude petroleum and when cool the consistency of firm lard and without unpleasant odor. Both this fat and the dried residue after its removal have a definite commercial value. Each plant is composed of a boiler and engine for steam and power, cylindrical driers having an outer and inner shell between which superheated steam is introduced and into the inner one of which is placed the garbage which is kept constantly in motion by a mechanical stirrer for six hours or until dry. It is then transferred to what are called "extractors" for treatment by benzine to remove the fat, which completes the process. The number of driers and extractors determine the capacity of the plant. Each drier holds about three tons of garbage which is introduced through an opening passing through the outer cylinder arm "Jacket" to the inner one or dryer. The vapor generated in drying, together with the gaseous product of decomposition already begun, escape through pipes leading to a powerful fan by which they are forced into a vertical condenser coming into contact with a descending spray or column of water by which they are rapidly condensed and then run off into a sewer.

Potter's Field.

The City must grapple with the question at once of what it is going to do with its pauper dead. The matter has been postponed from time to time until Potter's Field, so-called, has become so densely populated that it is absolutely necessary to bury this unfortunate class one upon the other in the same grave. Reports appear in the papers during the summer months of a terrible stench arising from this spot. During the season just passed, I made many visits to the locality and ascertained that such reports were not idle rumor.

On August 29th, 1895, Hon. Isaac Sturgeon, Comptroller, called my attention in a communication to the urgent necessity of making some additional provision for the burial of the unclaimed dead. He suggested that no more bodies be interred in Potter's Field and that those now there be removed to Quarantine, and that the grounds adjacent to the Poor House be used for other purposes.

The Comptroller also suggests that as there is no more room there that they abandon the place as a burial ground and send all bodies hereafter to Quarantine, or bury further out. Col. Sturgeon says that satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Iron Mountain

Railroad to transport all bodies from our hospitals to the grounds of Quarantine.

I need not go further into this subject than to give the substance of my reply to Col. Sturgeon. I am an advocate of the destruction of dead bodies by the process of cremation or quick-lime, both being sanitary modes of disposing of the dead, but serious objections can be urged against these methods. Public sentiment is not ripe for such a radical change yet, and therefore, I refrain from urging it.

The most available site would, in my opinion, be within a mile of the three large City institutions, because the majority of the deaths occur there,—Female Hospital, Insane Asylum and Poor House—and the cost of transporting the dead would be very small as compared to what it would be by sending them down to Quarantine, which, to my mind, is not practical or economical. It would involve an expense of transportation in a short time far in excess of the amount of money expended in the purchase of property. It would also remove the possibility of reclaiming the dead and burying them elsewhere as is constantly the case. In the various institutions it is a daily occurrence to find patients of well connected people who are brought to the Hospital sometimes unconscious, and at other times sick and under assumed names, who die and are buried. Something occurs that leads to their identity and they are claimed by relatives. At Quarantine we have the infectious diseases and it would be dangerous to attempt to transport or remove bodies, and the Board of Health refuses to permit bodies now buried at Quarantine to be removed before the lapse of ten years. Burying them at Quarantine would necessarily prevent any resurrection for a period of ten years. Beside, the burying-ground at Quarantine now contains about 10,000 dead, and, although we have fifty-five acres of ground, a large portion of it is sink-holes and not such as could be used for the purpose. A large amount of the territory at Quarantine is used for grazing and resting up stock.

I think it is the most economical and feasible plan to purchase property as I have suggested.

The Ravages of Tuberculosis.

I call special attention to the diagram published elsewhere in this report, showing the terrible ravages of Tuberculosis in this community during the past decade. Recently, Dr. Hughes, an honored member of our Board of Health, introduced a resolution appealing to the Assembly to pass an ordinance making expectoration on the floors of street cars and other conveyances, and on the floors of hotel corridors, theaters, public halls and places of public worship, a misdemeanor. In explaining this resolution, Dr. Hughes said it was as much the duty of the Board to fight this disease, as it was smallpox.

Since Koch announced to the medical world the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis, the question as to the contagiousness of phthisis (pulmonary consumption) has been thoroughly argued pro and con, but all the time the profession has been drifting toward the conclusion that it is contagious. Still there are those who insist that the theory is not yet proven, and that the bacillus may be the result and not the cause of this malady.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that the tubercle bacillus is the cause and the only cause of the disease; that the observations of Koch have been so often and so completely proven that to-day they stand as one of the most absolutely demonstrated facts in medicine. The conclusion is equally as unassailable as that regarding the etiology of typhoid fever, and its influences upon medicine will be more far-reaching.

The two most serious problems pertaining to disease, ever confronting the profession, are, causation and treatment. The pathology, the diagnosis, the clinical history, and other features are more easily arrived at, but causes are too often mysterious and remedies disappointing. Solve either and a great victory is gained. If it is a fact,—and evidence now strongly if not positively indicates it,—that the origin of tuberculosis is revealed, the profession herewith makes the longest step forward it has made in a century. This disease, which, by its ceaseless, relentless march into the ranks of the human family, demands every year more victims than combined wars and pestilence, now yields, partially at least, to our power. We can, to an extent, prevent if we cannot cure. We can limit if we cannot eradicate. By the discovery of this minute yet great causative agent, we begin to understand how the unfortunate consumptive proves a source of contamination to those around him. Each mass of expectorated material comes impregnated with the dangerous germs, which, becoming dry, float harmlessly about until lodgment is found in some congenial soil. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, private houses, public health resorts, all places where consumptives are or have been, become centers of contamination. We will soon learn to fear the tubercle of consumption as we now fear the pustule of smallpox.

But, it should be remembered, that the breath of the tubercular patients and the moist sputum are not elements of danger. It is the dried, pulverized expectoration that is to be avoided. By destroying all discharges from the body immediately upon their removal, the greatest source of infection between man and man is removed, although it is certain that the disease may be contracted from the milk and meat of tuberculous animals. According to this view, consumption becomes a distinctly preventable disease. A sacred duty devolves upon physicians to instruct the people as to the means and methods of prevention.

Hospital Commission.

On March 14th of this year the Mayor approved the ordinance providing a hospital commission and prescribing the powers and duties thereof. This commission is charged with the duty of formulating a scheme or plan for the construction or reconstruction and general location, distribution and management of the hospitals belonging to the City for the purpose of producing a complete, harmonious system for said institutions, and designating the direction of needed expenditures in construction or remodeling of buildings. Said commission shall make reports from time to time, to be forwarded through the Mayor to the Municipal Assembly, and when they deem necessary they shall prepare and submit to the Assembly ordinances embracing what legislation is needed.

The commission will be composed of the Mayor, Health Commissioner, a member of the Council, to be appointed by the President thereof, a member of the House of Delegates, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, two physicians and one member of the Board of Commissioners on Charitable Institutions, the last three to be appointed by the Mayor. Said commission shall continue for the term of four years. All vacancies by death or otherwise will be filled by a majority vote of the members of said commission at a meeting, of which notice shall have been given five days prior thereto. No member of this commission shall receive any compensation whatever for services as such. Said commission shall have the power to adopt rules for its own government and regulation, to elect its own officers and committees for such time and with such powers as may be prescribed by its rules.

Subsequently an ordinance was passed, approved April 6th, 1896, creating a fund for the erection of hospital buildings. This fund, it is provided, shall be used in the erection and furnishing of suitable hospital buildings for the care of the sick or insane of the city of St. Louis; and said fund shall be expended only as and where directed by ordinance.

It is also provided that on or before the fifteenth day of May of each year the Comptroller shall transfer from Municipal Revenue to Fund for the erection of hospital buildings an amount equal to one per centum of the Municipal Revenue of the city of St. Louis, for the preceding fiscal year.

According to the Municipal Revenue for 1895-6 which was approximated \$5,000,000, a fund of not less than \$50,000 will be set aside the first year to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, and after that the amount will increase proportionately with the increase in the revenue of the City.

The Establishing of a Biological Laboratory.

I urge the necessity of establishing a bacteriological laboratory for the utilization of the knowledge afforded by the science of bacteriology in the management of contagious and infectious diseases, and of the great advantages that would be obtained by making provision for conducting biological investigations of contagious diseases, especially for the aid such investigations render in making prompt diagnoses of some of these diseases. For the purpose of making accurate, scientific, diagnostic tests in certain diseases of a contagious or infectious nature, the use of a laboratory of this sort will be of the greatest practical value, for to it may be sent specimens of secretions and morbid substances upon the crucial examination of which the determination of the diagnosis often rests absolutely. For example, when an outbreak of Asiatic Cholera threatens, it is almost impossible to distinguish between cases of cholera morbus and this disease, but by resort to the biological test, a decision is at once arrived at. So also in cases of Diphtheria and Tuberculosis (Consumption), the bacteriological tests give valuable assistance in making the diagnosis. Last year, the bacteriological examination settled at once the controversy of the veterinarians as to whether a cow dead in one of the local dairies had died of Anthrax or not. Prompt sanitary measures, isolation and disinfection stopped the spread of this disease so contagious to man and animals.

It is therefore suggested that every attention be bestowed upon the improvement of facilities afforded by the City, in this line of investigation and the employment of an expert bacteriologist who shall devote his entire time to this accurate scientific work.

Bacteriology is an established science. It has made wonderful strides in the last ten years from being ridiculed as the latest ephemeral fad of the scientific men, the public are at length beginning to realize that it is indispensable to a proper appreciation of the countless phenomena in almost all departments of scientific and practical life. Its aid to the Health Boards in determining questions continually being presented is being more appreciated as its usefulness becomes more apparent. In the investigation of food and water supplies it plays an important role. Its value in rectifying and confirming the diagnosis of contagious and infectious diseases, especially diphtheria and consumption, is beyond dispute. In the field of preventive medicine, its discoveries are already astounding, but it is destined to lead to results of inestimable value to mankind.

It is well known that bacteriological investigation is most actively engaged in attempts to discover the cause of contagious and infectious diseases and of improving the knowledge already acquired. But its most cherished aim is the discovery of prevention and cure founded

upon knowledge of disease. The discovery of the cause of diphtheria and the labors to perfect a means of prevention and cure are familiar to all. It is no longer an experiment but an absolute fact that a means has been discovered (requiring the most careful bacteriological manipulation) by which the system can be rendered immune against diphtheria and the disease modified and rendered much less fatal, even when its ravages are well under way.

In regard to diphtheria, it is often almost impossible to decide with certainty the diagnosis of the disease in its early stages, and hence serious disadvantages and risks are incurred as a result. As for example, when a false diphtheria is thought to be the true disease, and when true diphtheria is not recognized,—by a biological examination of the visible exudate from the throat, an accurate diagnosis can promptly be obtained. In tuberculosis it is absolutely essential that the disease be recognized early, if a hope for cure is to be entertained, a microscopical examination of the sputum speedily affords a positive diagnosis. These and others are the aids a bacteriological laboratory ought to extend to the profession and public. It is not possible for a practicing physician to make this investigation, nor do circumstances always permit of having them made privately. Therefore, if Health Departments of cities undertake this valuable means of preventing epidemic extension of diphtheria and assist physicians in arriving at a proof of the nature of the disease after the case has been reported, and aid them in the use of means that have been discovered for curing this dreaded disease, then a great step in advance will have been made in protecting the public health. The discovery of germicidal antitoxine or immunizing substances in the blood serum in association with, or subsequent to the invasion of the system by certain acute infectious diseases and the application of this knowledge to prophylaxis and specific cure of these diseases, more especially diphtheria, should invite most serious consideration, since the reports of the great efficiency of the means of prophylaxis and cure are accepted by the most enlightened members of the profession. The Board of Health ought, therefore, to supply this material free for use in the treatment of the poor of our City.

If the practice already suggested of furnishing physicians immediate bacteriological proof of whether a suspected case is not one of diphtheria by establishing facilities for thorough biological tests under the supervision of the Board of Health be adopted, and if at the same time an early recognition of the disease is followed by a liberal offer of curative serum, it would seem that the Board of Health is doing its utmost to meet intelligently a pressing responsibility by thus making use of the most available means of preventing the epidemic extension of diphtheria. This most important work should be intrusted to the

supervision of competent hands, and none but a trained bacteriologist is capable of undertaking it. Such an officer should devote his entire time to the work and be aided by competent assistants, as the value of this work depends on its promptness as well as its accuracy.

It is not expected that a through, comprehensive and adequate system of investigation of disease and application of the remedy can be organized at once, but it is a satisfaction to note that a most pleasing commencement has been made and there can be no doubt that from an unpretentious beginning this important service will increase in extent and in value upon equal pace with the demand.

I, therefore, offer the following recommendations, and ask for their adoption:—

- (1) That a division of Bacteriology be organized.
- (2) That an expert Bacteriologist and assistants be appointed at such salaries as shall be fixed by the Municipal Assembly and approved by the Mayor, who shall devote all their time to the work.
- (3) That as soon as approved, the Bacteriologist shall organize his division on the lines set forth in this report, and make recommendations for the active conduct of the work.
- (4) That the Building Commissioner be required to set apart and fit up rooms for the accommodation of the new division.
- (5) That an appropriation of \$10,000.00 be solicited from the Municipal Assembly for salaries and the purchase of apparatus and supplies, and other expenses incident to the work.

Observation Ward.

On more than one occasion I have called the attention of the Board of Health to the importance of having erected or constructed at the City Hospital an observation ward for the reception and due care of all insane persons, or those supposed to be, who may be sent there by proper authority for temporary treatment, or for detention and observation, pending further inquiry in relation to the mental condition of such persons.

An ordinance authorizing the Health Commissioner to provide suitable and sufficient quarters at the City Hospital for the reception of such persons, pending inquiry in relation to their mental condition, was passed by the Assembly and approved by the Mayor April 1st, 1895, but no provision was made for the expenditure of any money which might be deemed necessary for the establishment of such quarters.

That there should be a ward at the City Hospital entirely separate and distinct from the Hospital proper is the belief of every member of the Board of Health, as well as myself. The bringing of insane persons into a hospital for the sick is wrong. The sick are disturbed and the admission of the insane more or less disorganizes the Hospital.

It is impossible, to my mind, for any physician who sees a patient but once or twice (especially under the surroundings as now exist at the City Hospital) to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the mental condition of such patient.

Since I have been Health Commissioner four cases have been brought to my attention as to their mental condition, and I sustained Dr. Runge in his opinion that none of them were sufficiently demented or insane to warrant their detention in an insane asylum, and they were therefore discharged.

Patients in a highly nervous condition bordering on insanity sent to an asylum and placed among the insane must necessarily be very seriously affected thereby.

Ordinance No. 18,016 is a step in the right direction but, as stated above, no means have been placed at my disposal to carry out its provisions. To do so properly would require the erection on the Hospital grounds of a separate building entirely apart from the Hospital, where males and females could be cared for until their mental condition is established. If the building is in the heart of the City the consulting physicians of the Insane Asylum could be called in doubtful cases, and all cases could be reviewed by the Superintendent of the Asylum before being sent there.

In connection with this detention ward there is another feature which I desire to call to your attention. At almost every meeting of the Board of Health persons appear and make application for the admittance of relatives or friends to the Asylum, the application being accompanied by a physician's certificate and a recommendation from the Dispensary physician. On these applications and this evidence the Board admits patients. The physician making the certificate is often unknown to the Board, he does not appear in person, and the only positive evidence it has is the statement of the friends and the report of the Dispensary Physician who has only seen the patient but once. Now I believe it would be a wise plan to adopt a rule, after the detention ward is established, to require all persons to be first placed there for a few days before the Board of Health shall order their admission to the Asylum.

I therefore request that you strongly recommend to the Municipal Assembly that an appropriation be made to carry out the provisions of Ordinance No. 18,016. I am of the opinion that a suitable building could be built for about three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00).

Transportation of Smallpox Patients to Quarantine.

For nearly thirty years the ambulances of the Health Department on their way to Quarantine have been passing through what is known as the "Jefferson Barracks Reservation," some portions of the dirt road having been macadamized at the expense of the city. Some four

years ago, by an act of the Missouri Legislature, the public roads traversing the Reservation were ceded to the United States Government.

Except through the roads above referred to there is no way to reach Quarantine from the public road known as the Telegraph road.

This past spring I was surprised at receiving from the commanding officer of Jefferson Barracks a notice that the ambulances of the City would be no longer allowed to pass through the Reservation. While I was reading this communication, the Dispensary Physician came into my office and reported that he had found a person suffering with smallpox whom he was about to send to Quarantine. Of course I was compelled to order that the patient be not removed. I dispatched an officer of the Department to Jefferson Barracks with instructions to lay before the Commanding Officer the situation the Health Department would be placed in if the order was carried out. After learning the circumstances, the Commanding Officer consented to rescind the order temporarily, but notified me that the action had been taken on the recommendation of the Post Surgeon, that the matter would be referred to the Washington authorities and he would be governed by the orders he received from them. Later a notice was received that the General commanding the Department of Missouri has approved of the recommendation of the Post Surgeon, which recommendation had also been approved by the Surgeon General of the department, and that after a reasonable time the permission to pass through the Reservation with the City ambulances would be withdrawn.

The Board of Health, at a special meeting held in the Mayor's office, adopted the following resolution, which was recommended to be forwarded to Washington through you:—

“Resolved, That the Board of Health of the City of St. Louis regard the action of the United States prohibiting the passage of ambulances through the Jefferson Barracks Reservation as an unnecessary and unfriendly measure, which, if insisted upon, will cause much inconvenience and expense to the City of St. Louis.

“That the action on the part of the military authorities is considered extraordinary when the facts in the case are considered.

“That for over thirty years the City has passed over the roads going through the reservation to Quarantine with her ambulances; that there has never been a single instance where any contagion has been traced to any one at the Post by the passage of the ambulances through the Reservation; that on many occasions during the past years the Health Department, at the request of the United States authorities, has removed persons suffering from smallpox from Jefferson Barracks and from the United States Marine Hospital; that this work was done promptly and without question. Also, that there have been times when the City of St. Louis, being free from smallpox, the hospital was closed, and that, in order to take care of an individual case of an United States soldier, the hospital was opened and equipped with physicians and nurses, and this at a

great cost to the City. In every way, and at all times, the Health Department of the City of St. Louis has opened the doors of Quarantine Hospital to the use of the Government employees.

"The City of St. Louis also, through its Water and Fire Departments, has cheerfully and at all times, and in every way possible, extended every facility asked for to accommodate the troops at the Barracks.

"That to-day the city is delivering water to the Barracks, and that, while the Government pays the usual rate charged to the citizens of St. Louis, no compensation is given, nor has it been asked, for the extra expense of pumping water to the Barracks, the extra cost of this pumping being fully \$9 per day.

"The road asked by the City to be allowed to traverse was made at the expense of the City. At only one point does it approach as close as one-quarter of a mile to the Post buildings. It is a road scarcely ever used by the Government, and the ambulance drivers have strict orders not to stop on the way, or have intercourse with any one while passing through the Reservation.

"In view of these conditions and facts, the Board of Health of the City of St. Louis thinks that there should be a rehearing in this case, and recommend that the Mayor address a letter to the Secretary of War setting forth the facts embodied in this resolution, and request that another hearing be given the City of St. Louis in this matter of a passage way for its ambulances."

Since then I have received a communication from the Commanding Officer of Jefferson Barracks, informing me that the time when the order would be enforced regarding the passing of ambulances had been extended until September 1st, that this was done in order that the authorities of the City of St. Louis would have an opportunity of providing some other way to reach Quarantine Hospital.

I have no doubt that when the time arrives the Government authorities will enforce the order, and I believe that the City should at once take steps to either reach Quarantine by some other road, or arrange to transport patients by the river. To reach Quarantine by a land route, it will be necessary to purchase or condemn the right of way from the western boundary of the City's property to the Telegraph road. This would require some time and involve considerable expense, as the persons whose property the road will pass through would probably oppose any such right being granted. This road would lengthen the distance to Quarantine nearly four miles, making the distance the patients would have to be conveyed by ambulance from the center of the City nearly sixteen miles. The conveyance of small-pox patients by ambulance such a long distance is, to my mind, wrong, and, in most cases, injurious to the patients. The City has no other place where this class could be sent, and it will be almost impossible to acquire any property within the City limits for any such purpose; besides the City has expended large sums of money in the establishment of the Hospital at Quarantine, and I believe that the Smallpox Hospital will have to be maintained at that point.

I have given the matter a great deal of consideration, and I have

arrived at the conclusion that the best plan to be adopted for the transportation of smallpox patients is for the City to provide a small launch, which could be managed by two or three persons and have capacity for carrying six or eight patients. I believe the cost of maintaining such a boat would not be greater than the expense that the Department is now put to, in maintaining ambulances and teams for the transportation of these patients.

I would recommend this matter be called to the attention of the Municipal Assembly that provision can be made for the purchase of such a boat. The boat could be kept at the Quarantine Station, and whenever needed could be ordered to the City, there being now a telephone connection with that place.

Water Supply.

The question as to the influence of the Chicago Drainage Canal, as now in course of construction, upon the water supply of St. Louis, is one that should not be lost sight of. A bill creating a Federal Commission to investigate and suggest congressional action of a remedial character is now before Congress. It is hoped that should such a law be enacted that selections for membership of the Commission may be made that will recognize and protect the equitable demands of each locality.

Vegetable Growth.

During the early part of last summer numerous complaints reached my office regarding the nuisance created by the growth of weeds on public and private property. Upon inquiry I found that these complaints had been annually made and that there was no ordinance of the City regulating this matter. The unpleasant and noxious odors which are exhaled from rank vegetable growth are excessively disagreeable, and in addition, these weeds are made the deposit of refuse matter.

I prepared an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any one having control of any lot or ground to allow any growth of weeds to exist after having been notified to remove same. This ordinance has passed the Municipal Assembly, and its provisions are now in force. I have no doubt that this ordinance will be a source of relief to our citizens, especially those living in the western suburbs of our City.

Vaccinations.

It has been for years the custom of this Department to make a thorough canvass of the City's public and parochial schools, that all the children may be protected by the process of vaccination from an attack of smallpox, in event of a possible exposure.

In this we are also materially aided by the rule adopted by the School Board that no child shall be accepted as a scholar without having previously been vaccinated. They also have a rule, the legality of which has been upheld by the courts, that no scholar can remain in a school without a mark giving evidence of a successful vaccination. This provides for the possibility of the vaccination, upon application for admission, having been unsuccessful.

In addition to this work, which is done yearly, regardless of the existence of smallpox, the City Dispensary is at all times, excepting two or three of the very warm summer months, prepared to vaccinate, free of cost, all applicants regardless of financial circumstances. This Department also provides, free of cost, fresh vaccine to physicians and citizens, excepting during the summer months.

During the time that smallpox is known to exist in the City, vigorous means are adopted to accomplish the vaccination of every unprotected person. Physicians in the employ of the Department make a house to house canvass, vaccinating the unprotected. Mercantile and manufacturing establishments, grading camps, hotels, race tracks, street railroads, offices, river steamers, lodging and tenement houses, the Jail, Work House and all of the charitable institutions receive daily attention, together with any other places which the proximity of persons afflicted with the disease bring to our attention.

During the year 1894-95 the largest vaccination work that has ever been done in this city was accomplished. This Department vaccinated in that year, 75,195 persons, and in 1895-96, 34,325, making a total of 109,520 in two years, about one-sixth of the estimated population of the City. When it is remembered that thousands of vaccine points were distributed to physicians in private practice, and to citizens, it is only reasonable to presume that the number of people vaccinated during these two years would amount to about one-third of our population. St. Louis is to-day probably one of the most thoroughly vaccinated cities in the United States, if not in the world, and, excluding very young children and persons who have come here only recently, it is a rare thing to find anyone in this City who has not been protected.

Public Urinals.

Our City is in great need of public urinals for the convenience of strangers as well as of our citizens. In this respect we are sadly lacking. In the entire City there is not a single public urinal, and not only strangers but our own people are compelled to use the alleys or enter some store or saloon. Let any observing person look at the condition of our alleys, especially near places of amusement, and they will be found reeking with foul odor and creating a nuisance that should not exist in any city.

Diphtheria.

A great increase in the disease was apparent during the autumn and winter months, probably due to the dry season and lack of water to flush the sewers.

The use of antitoxine was generally resorted to in the treatment of the disease, and, in a great many cases, furnished by the Health Department, and from observation and information derived, accomplished a most excellent result and reduced the mortality to a minimum, as the following will show: During the year 3,169 cases were reported and 525 deaths, being 16.42 per cent of the deaths to the cases reported. In the year 1894, 751 cases were reported with 238 deaths or 31.69 per cent to the total cases reported, the mortality being almost fifty per cent more than that of the present year.

Sanitary Precautions.

In submitting to the Honorable Mayor a few excerpts from a note of warning issued by the Health Commissioner during the first year of my term of office, it is done for the purpose of showing with what avidity the people in general, both of high and low degree, will grasp at any means of preventing, avoiding and suppressing communicable disease. This note of warning was issued in pamphlet form, covering sixteen pages, and embodied provisions and requirements of the law respecting the duties of physicians when in attendance upon a case or cases of communicable disease, and the provisions of the City Ordinances in relation to the duties of the principals and teachers of any private or public school. According to information obtainable from many sources at my command, I find that the suggestions and rules laid down in the note of warning accomplished an immense amount of good. There was a great demand for the little books, which were distributed gratuitously, many hundreds of letters coming from points outside of the City.

I give you some of its main features:—

Diphtheria.

1. Where hygienic conditions are bad, diphtheria will spread from a single case and become epidemic (confined to a circumscribed locality) or epidemic (prevailing generally in a community). The malady differs in intensity from the mildest form, which resembles a simple sore throat, to the worst type of blood-poisoning, which is intractable from the beginning.

2. HOW THE DISEASE IS COMMUNICATED.—Diphtheria is communicable in all its forms, either by contagion or through the medium of an infected atmosphere; and when it has once broken out in a house, it is liable to spread through the air of the apartments, especially in overcrowded and badly ventilated habitations. Children are much more liable to the disease than adults, and are more subject to its violent forms. Adults may have it so lightly as not to be

aware of its existence, and thus they may disseminate it ignorantly among children. All diphtheria patients and persons in contact with them should be considered dangerous, and should not associate with others until it is decided by a careful and intelligent physician that they can do so without endangering others. This applies especially to children attending schools, churches, or assemblies of any kind. Persons in intimate contact with diphtheria cases are very liable to have the bacillus in their throat secretion, and are therefore dangerous members of the community, for although showing no symptoms of the disease themselves, may be the means of transmitting it to others. The disinfection of houses before it is positively ascertained that the diphtheria bacillus is entirely absent from the throat should not be requested.

3. ACTIVE MEASURES OF PREVENTION.—These consist (1) in avoiding the special contagion; (2) in avoiding all crowded assemblies in ill-ventilated rooms during the prevalence of the disease; (3) in maintaining thorough cleanliness of person and premises; (4) in the speedy removal of all vegetable and animal refuse matters; (5) in keeping cellars clean and dry; (6) in free and thorough ventilation of dwellings, especially sleeping apartments; (7) in boiling or filtering drinking water when there is any suspicion as to its purity; (8) in the free use of disinfectants in all places where foul odors may arise.

4. RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.—The restrictive measures recommended are: (1) Prompt isolation of the sick from the well; (2) restriction of nurses in their intercourse with outside persons; (3) keeping the sick room free from all needless clothing, carpets, drapery, etc., likely to harbor the poison of the disease; (4) a liberal supply of fresh air in the sick room, taking care to avoid direct draughts; (5) burning or thoroughly disinfecting and burying, remote from the house and source of drinking water, all discharges from the throat, nose, mouth, kidneys and bowels; (6) placing soiled bed and body linen in boiling water at once, or in water containing a little chloride of lime, soda or zinc, or wash all the soiled linen and bed-clothing, as well as the floors of the room where the disease has existed, with a solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in the proportion of one part to two thousand; (7) disinfecting the rooms in which any case or cases of diphtheria have occurred, with all the contents, by exposure for several hours, to strong fumes of chlorine gas or burning sulphur, and subsequently to currents of fresh air; (8) no public funeral should be held in a house in which a death from diphtheria has recently occurred, nor in a church or other place where the body of a diphtheria patient lies dead; (9) the bodies of those who have died of diphtheria should be securely wrapped in a disinfected cere-cloth, a sheet saturated in a solution of chloride of zinc, half a pound of the salt to a gallon of water.

5. Careful examination of all plumbing of the house, first as to trappings of the water-closets and sinks in laundry and kitchen, ventilation of soil-pipes and a careful examination of all plumbing of every description in a cellar in which there is a furnace. Where there are no sewer connections, the vaults in the yard should be kept scrupulously clean and well disinfected.

6. Where families move from one residence to another, the house into which they move should be well fumigated before the furniture is moved in. If they have had diphtheria in the house out of which they are moving, the house should be fumigated before the furniture is removed.

Scarlet Fever.

PREVENTION AND RESTRICTION OF SCARLET FEVER.—Scarlet fever is a highly contagious disease, directly communicable from one person to another, or by

infected clothing, rags, etc., or by the discharge from the body of a person sick with the disease. It is always attended with a scarlet eruption on the skin, and is generally accompanied by a sore throat. When a child or a young person has a sore throat and fever, and especially if it has an eruption of the skin, it should immediately be separated and kept secluded from all other persons except necessary attendants, until it be determined whether or not it has the scarlet fever or some other communicable disease.

During the progress of the disease, not only the eruption of the skin, but everything that is thrown off from the body of the sick, contains the germs or seeds of the disease, which are capable of propagating in another person. The discharges from the nose and throat are especially dangerous. The secretions from the kidneys, which are frequently seriously affected in scarlet fever, and the discharges from the bowels are also supposed to be capable of spreading the poison, and this power may be retained for a long time. When these secretions have found their way into cesspools, sewers, heaps of decaying organic matter, etc., they may still be capable of giving off the poison, and of spreading the disease. It is therefore of the greatest importance to destroy the poison before it leaves the sick room.

Attendants upon persons suffering from scarlet fever, and also the members of the patient's family, should not mingle with other people, nor should children be allowed to enter a house in which this disease exists. Children not believed to be infected should be sent away from the house in which the scarlet fever exists to families not liable to the disease, but they should be isolated from the public for at least fourteen days from the time of their removal. Children under ten years of age are in much greater danger of taking the disease, and after they do take it, of dying from it, than grown persons. But adults sometimes have the disease, and even though it be in a mild form, they may communicate the disease in a fatal form to children.

In cases of scarlet fever the following directions should be carried into effect:—

1. Have the patient placed in one of the upper rooms of the house, the furthest removed from the rest of the family, where is to be had the best ventilation and isolation. The room should instantly be cleared of all curtains, carpets, woolen goods and all unnecessary furniture. Keep the room constantly well ventilated, by means of open windows, and fires, if necessary. Maintain the utmost cleanliness both with regard to the patient and in the room. A basin charged with chloride of lime, or some other efficient disinfectant, should be kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit in. Change the clothing of the patient as often as needful, but do not carry it while dry through the house. A large vessel (as a tub) containing a solution of carbolic acid, in the proportion of four fluid ounces of clear carbolic acid to a gallon of water, or a solution of chloride of lime, in the proportion of half an ounce of the best chloride of lime to a gallon of water, should always stand in the room, for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person or contact with the patient. Pocket handkerchiefs should not be used, but small pieces of rag should be employed instead for wiping the mouth and nose; and each piece after being once used should be immediately burned. Two basins, one containing a solution of the purer quality of carbolic acid, in the proportion of half a fluid ounce to the quart of water, or of chlorinated soda, in the proportion of two fluid ounces to the quart of water, and the other containing plain water and a good supply of towels, must always be ready and convenient, so that the hands of the nurse may be at once disinfected

and washed after they have been brought in contact with the patient. All glasses, cups, and other vessels used by or about the patient, should be scrupulously cleansed before being used by others. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys are to be received on their very issue from the body into vessels containing some disinfectant, as a solution of four fluid ounces of carbolic acid to a gallon of water, or of four ounces of the best chloride of lime to a gallon of water, and immediately removed. No person should be allowed to enter the sick room except those who are necessarily attending upon the sick. A sheet moistened with a strong solution of carbolic acid suspended outside the door of the room or across the passage-way leading to it, is useful to complete the isolation of the patient.

2. Food and drink that have been in the sick room should be at once destroyed or buried.

3. Do not kiss a person who has a sore throat, nor take his or her breath. Do not drink out of the same cup, nor use any article that has been used by such person.

4. BODY AND BED CLOTHING, ETC.— It is best to burn all articles of small value which have been in contact with persons sick with scarlet fever.

5. Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, etc., should be treated with the boiling zinc solution, introducing them piece by piece, securing thorough wetting and boiling for at least half an hour. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed covers, beds, and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation, pockets being turned inside out, and the whole garment being thoroughly exposed. Afterwards they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but should afterward be moved to the open air and thoroughly beaten. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., after being disinfected on the outside, may be cut open, and their contents again exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur. In no case should the thorough disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., be omitted. Infected clothing and bedding have been known to communicate scarlet fever months after their infection.

Consumption.

Consumption is known to be a communicable disease, in which frequently the contagium is carried from the dried sputum of a consumptive to the lungs of a susceptible person, where it grows and multiplies and thus produces the disease. The germ which causes consumption is called the bacillus tuberculosis, and it is present in the sputa of consumptives. These bacilli are from about one twenty-thousandth to one ten-thousandth of an inch in length, and have a breadth about one-sixth of their length (from 1.5 to 3.5 micromillimeters). These bacilli have been thoroughly studied, and repeated successful inoculations have been performed on lower animals. Interesting experiments have been made in this connection by Dr. George Cornet, of the Berlin Hygienic Institute, with the dust of rooms inhabited by consumptives. Dust, collected from those surfaces not likely to be contaminated directly by the spitting or coughing of the patient, was mixed with sterilized bouillon and injected into the peritoneal cavity of guinea pigs. Forty days later the animals were killed and a careful necropsy was made. Twenty-one hospital wards, in which there were consumptive patients, were examined in this way, and from the dust of fifteen of them tuberculosis was set up in the guinea pigs experimented upon. Private houses where consumptives lived gave

similar results; where patients had been in the habit of expectorating on the floor, the dust from the walls was certain to yield infectious cultures, but where cloths or spittoons had been used this was not the case.

The mode of communication of this disease is mainly from the dried sputa of consumptives. The germs in the sputa are carried into the air by sweepings and deposited upon walls or contents of rooms, or find their way to the lungs of persons.

DESTRUCTION OF SPUTA.—It is evident that the only certain preventive of consumption is to destroy the sputum from the consumptive before it has an opportunity to dry and scatter the seeds. It is for the consumptive's own safety to destroy sputa, because it reduces to a minimum the possibility of reinfection. Any person who has an habitual cough, and raises sputa, should have a microscopical examination of the sputa, to ascertain whether it contains the bacillus tuberculosis. Without waiting for such examination, in all such cases the sputa should be disinfected.

The consumptive should carry small pieces of cloth (each just large enough to receive one sputum) and paraffined paper envelopes or wrappers in which the cloth, as soon as once used, may be put and securely inclosed, and, with its envelope, burned on the first opportunity.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DEJECTA.—All dejecta of a consumptive person should be destroyed or disinfected; because it has been shown that the bacilli are to be found in the urine of persons having tubercular diseases of the urinary organs, and in the feces of those having tubercular diseases of the bowels, and they may exist in the feces of those who swallow sputa containing the bacilli, that is, possibly, of any consumptive. Disinfect each discharge from the bowels by thoroughly mixing with it at least one ounce of chlorinated lime in powder.

The unwashed clothing of a consumptive should not be mingled with the unwashed clothing of another person; care should be taken that the handkerchiefs should be boiled, that other articles liable to harbor the bacilli should be disinfected, that no virus come in contact with a cut or injured hand.

No one should sleep in the same room with a consumptive patient; or in a room which has been occupied by a consumptive, unless the room has been previously subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur. A room which has been occupied by a consumptive person may well (with all its contents) be thoroughly disinfected, first subjecting it, for twenty-four hours, to strong fumes of burning sulphur, and then it should for several hours be exposed to currents of fresh air.

Upon application to the Health Commissioner, all apartments that have been lately occupied by cases of consumption will be subjected to the action of disinfectants free of charge.

Smallpox.

Smallpox is always the result of infection. The specific poison which is the cause of the disease is very active—a momentary exposure to it will often result in producing smallpox in the unprotected, and the vitality of the infection, under certain circumstances, is capable of being preserved a long time. The disease is dangerous and loathsome in the extreme, giving a high death rate in the unvaccinated, and hideously disfiguring and maiming many who outlive it.

The present generation from its own observation can have no adequate conception of the terrible devastation which this disease caused before the discovery of vaccination. In the large cities one-third of the deaths in children under ten years of age came from smallpox.

Not a decade passed in which this disease did not decimate the inhabitants in one country or another, or over great tracts of country so that it came to be more dreaded than the plague.

The facts of history give some idea of the benefit which has been conferred upon humanity by vaccination. Without the protection which it affords, nearly, if not quite, the olden, fearful rate of mortality would, in the course of a generation or two, be restored.

Cleanliness and the observance of the general laws of health might avail a little, but only a little, in restricting the disease, which seems to have its being always in infection.

In a community or town well and thoroughly vaccinated there would be no possibility of a serious extension of smallpox. Neglect of this protection has, even in recent years, sometimes led to very disastrous and unprofitable results, entailing losses amounting to millions of dollars in human life and paralyzed business.

The all-important preventive measure is vaccination. In the face of the disease, vaccination, isolation and disinfection must go hand in hand.

VACCINATION.—Every child should be vaccinated in its earliest years, preferably before six months of age, and in case of danger of infection, the vaccination should be done at once, no matter how young the child is. Vaccination should be done again before puberty, and better before ten or twelve years of age. Afterwards vaccination should be tried as often as every six or seven years, or oftener if the person is subjected to probable danger of smallpox contagion.

Vaccination should be done only by competent physicians, and only with vaccine virus of undoubted reliability and purity, otherwise a sense of security is often felt when in fact protection is not obtained.

In the performance of this operation, scrupulous cleanliness in all respects should be observed, and the skin of the selected site should be made aseptic, and the virus should be of known good quality.

No blood should be drawn in the process, only the superficial layer of the skin being removed until an oozing of serum appears, and insertions of virus carefully worked in should be made in two or three places, as by so doing, the chances of successful inoculation are increased, and experience has shown the enhanced protection afforded by multiple scars of a genuine character.

In case of the presence of smallpox, immediate and careful vaccination should be made of all persons who have not recently been so protected. Even after known exposure to the disease, vaccination should be done any time before the actual appearance of the eruption. If done within two or three days after exposure it will often prevent the disease, or make it much lighter; and done later, there is reason to believe that even then it has a salutary effect upon the course of the disease.

ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE.—When a case appears, enforce immediately strict isolation and quarantine of the patient, and this should be continued for at least two weeks after the recovery of the case, and after the crusts have all separated. When the patient cannot be removed to a hospital, but must remain in a private house, secure a room, if possible, on the uppermost floor, and remove from it all articles and furnishings which will not absolutely be needed. For a nurse have some person who has been recently and successfully vaccinated, or who has had smallpox. Keep all others away from the room. All other persons in the house and neighborhood should immediately be vaccinated. In case of death the funeral should be strictly private and con-

ducted in such a manner under the regulations of the Department as will insure no danger to the public.

DISINFECTION.—The disinfection should also be done under the same authority. During the sickness discharges from the patient should be plentifully treated with disinfectant solutions of chlorine or carbolic acid before being thrown into the sewer. All crusts should be burned.

Clothing should be subjected to steam or sulphur disinfection, or immersed in disinfectant solutions, or subjected to long boiling. All articles which cannot be surely disinfected must be burned.

If death should occur, the body should be immediately wrapped in a sheet wet with strong bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid solutions, and prepared as soon as possible for private burial.

The room and house should be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur or chlorine vapors, and renovated with paper, paint and whitewash.

Typhoid Fever.

The specific cause of typhoid fever has been found in the air, drinking water defiled with decomposing organic matter and particularly with emanations from sewage. The poison of typhoid fever finds its way into wells, cisterns, drains and sewers by means of the dejections of persons ill of the disease. A single case may, in this manner, give rise not only to other cases, but even to extensive epidemics. Defective water closets or leaking drain pipes should be carefully attended to.

Typhoid fever is pre-eminently an endemic disease, but may become epidemic if proper sanitary precautions are neglected. The greatest care should be observed in the disposition of the discharges from the bowels of typhoid-fever patients.

Recommendations.

Boil all water used for drinking purposes.

Boil and sterilize or pasteurize milk.

Examine all plumbing of the house and remedy the defects.

Thoroughly disinfect all closets and vaults.

Promptly remove all dejections from patients.

Avoid washing clothing of patient with typhoid fever in connection with other clothes.

General contact with patient should be confined only to nurse and doctor.

Vessels from which patients drink should not be used by any other.

Disinfection Solutions Recommended.

FOR CLOTHING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SHEETS.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate in water in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon, and add one drachm of permanganate of potash to give color to the solution as a precaution against poisoning. One fluid ounce of this solution to the gallon of water is sufficiently strong; articles should be left in it for two hours.

For the disinfection of water-closets, sinks and cess-pools:—

Mix one pint of carbolic acid in two gallons of hot water in which there has been dissolved one quart of copperas. Sprinkle dry chloride of lime in privies.

After a case of typhoid fever has terminated, the premises should be thoroughly disinfected by the Health Department; this will be done, whenever the request is made, free of charge.

Typhoid fever is considered a dangerous communicable disease, and as such,

comes under the class of diseases that physicians are required by law to report to the Health Department.

General Rules for the Prevention and Restriction of Communicable Diseases.

1. Avoid the contagium or special cause of the disease. Unless you are needed to care for the sick, or are protected by having had the disease, or in case of smallpox by thorough vaccination, do not go near the sick person. Do not allow your lips to touch any food, cup, spoon or anything else that the sick person has touched or that has been in the sick room. Do not wipe your face or hands with any cloth that has been near the sick person. Do not wear any clothing that the sick person has worn during, just before or just after his sickness. Keep your hands free from discharges from the body or skin of the sick person. Do not touch him with sore or scratched hands. Particularly avoid inhaling or in any way receiving into the mouth or nose the branny scales that fall or peel from one recovering from or apparently wholly recovered from scarlet fever.

2. Restrict the contagium or special cause of disease. Isolate the sick. Separate those sick with any of these diseases, even if they are but mildly sick, from all persons except necessary attendants. A person sick with any of these diseases should not be permitted to suffer for want of care, food or comfort; but all his wants should be attended to by adults, or by those who are protected by proper vaccination or by having had the disease. Children and those who are not thus protected should be kept away from these diseases. Do not go from the sick room to a child or other unprotected person until after change of clothing and thorough washing of hands, face, hair or beard. Always wash the hands thoroughly after any handling of the sick person or of anything that has been in contact with the sick person. Keep those who have been exposed to any of these diseases away from schools, churches and other assemblies, and from all children, until it is known whether they are infected; and if they are found to be infected, isolate them till after complete recovery and thorough disinfection.

3. Keep your house and premises and everything connected therewith clean, but remember that the contagium of these diseases may attach to the cleanest article of clothing, food, drink, book or paper if it is exposed thereto.

When the death of a person who has died from scarlet fever, diphtheria or smallpox is announced in print, the notice should state the cause as "from scarlet fever," diphtheria or smallpox, as the case may be, to prevent attendance at the funeral or visits to the house by persons liable to take the disease.

Provisions and Requirements of Law Respecting the Duties of Physicians When in Attendance Upon a Case or Cases of Communicable Disease.

(17,186.)

AN ORDINANCE in relation to the reporting of contagious, infectious and pestilential diseases, and to repeal section three hundred and sixty-one, article eight, chapter fourteen, of the Revised Ordinances of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Be it Ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each and every practicing physician of the City of St. Louis to immediately report to the Health Commissioner of the City each case of smallpox, typhus fever, croup, cerebro-spinal fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, measles, puerperal fever, scarlatina, typhoid fever, yellow

fever, whooping cough, cholera or chicken-pox which he may see or be called upon to attend within the limits of the City.

SECTION 2. In reporting cases of contagious, infectious or pestilential diseases, the physician shall be required to give the name and residence (street and number), age and color of each case.

SECTION 3. In cases of typhus fever, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlatina and cholera, where the house is not placarded within thirty-six hours after the first report, duplicate report must be made.

SECTION 4. Whenever any case of diphtheria, scarlatina, cholera, typhus fever, smallpox and cerebro-spinal fever has terminated, and there are no other cases in the same house, the physician last attending such cases shall report immediately the fact to the Health Commissioner, so said premises may be disinfected.

SECTION 5. Any physician violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or failing to perform the duties required of him by this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered for the use of the City of St. Louis before any court having competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 6. The Health Commissioner shall furnish the proper blank form on which to make the reports, as required by this ordinance.

SECTION 7. Section three hundred and sixty-one, of article eight, chapter fourteen, of the Revised Ordinances of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven is hereby repealed.

Approved April 1st, 1893.

Only houses in which there is Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Scarlatina, Croup or Cerebro-Spinal Fever will be placarded.

N. B. — Every case occurring in the same family must be reported.

Provisions and Requirements of Law Respecting the Duties of the Managers and Principals of Public, Private and Parochial Schools of the City of St. Louis.

That, in order to check the spread of contagious diseases, the Health Commissioner strongly recommends to all superintendents and managers of public and parochial schools, the strict enforcement of Sections 381 and 382, Article 9, Chapter 14, Rev. Ord. 1893; and he also recommends the adoption of all managers of schools of the following rules for the government of schools under their charge: —

Regulations in Regard to Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlatina, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Erysipelas and Croup.

SECTION 1. When any member of the family is afflicted with any of the above-named diseases, all the children of that family, and all children living in the same house, must be excluded from school.

SECTION 2. When two or more families use in common the same entrance to a building, or the same yard, or the same water closet, or the same vault, all children of such families must be excluded from school, in case any member of one of these families is afflicted with any of the above named diseases.

SECTION 3. Children who have been excluded from school, under the above conditions, for smallpox, croup, cerebro-spinal fever, diphtheria, or scarlatina, shall be reinstated only upon a certificate of the Chief Sanitary Officer of the

Health Department that the case or cases in that locality have terminated, and that the premises where the diseases have existed have been thoroughly fumigated by the Health Department.

SECTION 4. Children who have been excluded from school, under the above conditions, for Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, or Erysipelas, may return upon the certificate of the attending physician that the child is well.

Sections 381 and 382, Art. 9, Chap. 14, Rev. Ord. 1893, as follows:—

SECTION 381. The parents or guardians of children attending any private or public school, who shall permit them to attend school after it becomes known to said parents or guardians that any of their family are infected with any infectious or contagious disease, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

SECTION 382. Any principal or teacher of any private or public school in the City of St. Louis having official or authentic information of the existence of any infectious or contagious disease in the family of any pupil attending said school, shall immediately cause the removal of said pupil from said school, and until he (or she) shall have undoubted proof of the premises where the family reside being disinfected and the disease eradicated. Any failure on the part of any principal or teacher complying with the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars. The Health Commissioner strongly recommends that all premises in which there has been diphtheria, croup, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlatina, measles, smallpox or consumption, be thoroughly disinfected on the termination of each case.

The Health Commissioner also recommends that the funerals of all persons dying of smallpox, diphtheria, croup or scarlatina, be private, and that on no account shall the placards placed on the houses by order of the Health Commissioner be removed until the person is well or the funeral has taken place and the premises fumigated.

All premises will be fumigated free of charge upon application to the Health Commissioner.

Section 379, Article 9, Chapter 14, of the Ordinances of the City of St. Louis:—

SECTION 379. Whenever any physician shall report to the Health Commissioner any case of smallpox or contagious disease in any dwelling or building in the city of St. Louis, the Health Commissioner shall have the power, whenever in his opinion it is necessary, to cause to be placed on the outside of any building or dwelling or door of any room, a printed placard, giving notice of the existence of such contagious disease. Any person who shall remove such placard, placed by order of the Health Commissioner, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

The placard must remain until the premises have been disinfected by the Health Department.

MAX C. STARKLOFF, M. D.,
Health Commissioner.

I.

OFFICE HEALTH COMMISSIONER AND BOARD OF
HEALTH.*Personnel.*

TOBIAS MITCHELL.....Clerk Health Commissioner and Board of Health.
 Max Kaufman.....Assistant Clerk and Bookkeeper.
 Conrad Karges.....Mortuary Record Clerk.
 Clyde Wise.....Messenger.

	Appropriations.	Balances.	Overdrawn
For salaries.....	\$21,100 00	\$ 17 47	
" office expenses, etc.....	5,300 00	103 27	
" horse, buggy and harness....	850 00	17 50	
" vaccine virus.....	3,500 00	102 91	
" collection of garbage.....	87,700 00	57 05	
" reduction of garbage.....	67,500 00	4 66	

Garbage Weighers.

Edward L. Briggs.

John A. Meyer.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

SIR — I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of this office for the year ending March 31st, 1896:—

This is embraced under the following heads, viz.:—

- (a) Abstract of proceedings of Board; comprising minutes of important acts, resolutions, communications and appointments.
- (b) Financial statement.
- (c) Statement relating to garbage.
- (d) Library, number of volumes received, etc.
- (e) List of Physicians and Midwives, whose certificates entitling to practice were recorded during the year.
- (f) Statistical Summary relating to vital and mortality records of year.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Board.

Regular meeting, April 1st, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: five cases dismissed, four condemned.

The Board reconsidered their action of September 18th, 1894, in passing the resolution of Dr. Robinson in reference to the clinics at the City Hospital, and further consideration of the same was laid over to meeting April 4th.

Regular meeting, April 4th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: one case dismissed, one condemned.

Further consideration of clinics was laid over.

Regular meeting, April 8th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Mary M. Beck and Albert E. Maetzge be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Three cases dismissed, two condemned.

Regular meeting, April 11th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: eleven cases dismissed, nine condemned.

Regular meeting, April 18th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Helen Jost be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Resignation of Dr. Warren G. Priest, Chief Dispensary Physician, was accepted by the Board.

Consideration of clinics at City Hospital laid over four weeks from date.

Regular meeting, April 22d, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Annie Ackerman be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: One case dismissed, one condemned.

Regular meeting, April 25th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Sophia Hubell and Johanna Fenlon be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Five cases dismissed, eleven condemned.

Regular meeting, May 2d, 1895: Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge in the chair.

Dr. Max C. Starkloff presented his appointment as Health Commissioner, and took his seat as a member of the Board of Health.

Dr. Merrell presented his appointment as medical member of the Board of Health, and took his seat with the Board.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Seven cases dismissed, two condemned.

Dr. Martin C. Woodruff appointed Steward and Physician-in-charge of Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital.

Regular meeting May 6th, 1895: The Board unanimously approved the following nominations by his honor the Mayor: Dr. Walter Blichhan, Superintendent City Hospital, Dr. H. S. Crossen, Superintendent Female Hospital, Dr. E. C. Runge, Superintendent Insane Asylum, Dr. M. C. Woodruff, Superintendent Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital, Wm. C. Tiechman, City Chemist.

The Board ordered released from the Asylum, Elizabeth Chipman to Mr. and Mrs. Jno. T. Roberts, with the proviso, that if she is again placed in that Institution, her release will be left to the discretion of the Superintendent.

Regular meeting May 9th, 1895: Dr. C. H. Hughes presented his credentials as medical member of the Board of Health.

Ordered after a hearing that E-tella Curry, Jno. McDonald and Jno. Gerro-gino be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Six cases dismissed, sixteen condemned.

Regular meeting May 13th, 1895: Ordered that Hugo Roehm be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed, thirteen condemned.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read: —

FLUSHING OF RIVER DES PERES.

My attention having been called to the condition of the River des Peres where it passes through Forest Park, I gave the matter personal examination.

The stream shows unmistakable evidence of receiving a large amount of sewage. The foul smell from the river makes a portion of the park through which it passes very disagreeable, and the contaminating influence of the gases that arise from the river is certainly injurious to health. The season is just opening when the Park is the resort for our citizens, and I believe that steps should at once be taken to alleviate, as much as possible, this evil.

I find the flow of the stream very sluggish, and that just west of Union avenue, on the north line of the Park, a large sewer is discharging a vast quantity of sewage. From the south end of the park to a point about opposite the new lake the stream is, in many places, choked with brush, fallen trees, logs and rocks.

I am of the opinion that if these obstructions were removed and a flow given to the now almost dead current, that much of the disagreeable condition, now existing, would be remedied.

I would advise that this Board recommend to the Board of Public Improvements to at once take steps to remove all obstructions in the River des Peres from the Manchester road to the north end of the park, especially that portion east of the line of Union avenue.

From my observations I believe that this work can be accomplished at a small cost: eight or ten men employed for ten days, would be able to do this work. After the obstructions are removed, if it is possible the stream should be flushed. This in connection with the rains will, in my opinion, in a great

measure relieve the nuisance, and a free vent being given the current, the large pools of sewage now existing will be done away with. After the stream is cleared, it is possible to disinfect with chemicals the worst places, and I will give the matter attention to see how far it is practicable.

The Board adopted the following resolution:—

RETIRING OF THE OLD BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Board takes pleasure in acknowledging many courtesies at the hands of the retiring Board of Health, and cordially commends its zealous guardianship of the sanitary interests of the City of St. Louis, especially its successful warding off of the pestilence of small-pox, whose malignant spread has been confined, by its diligent endeavors, to most narrow limits.

We also commend the substantial assistance given the retiring Board of Health by the City authorities in unstinted financial aid in suppressing that, and other contagious diseases, and in so many other ways, and hope a like open hand will be held out to us in all our endeavors to promote the sanitation of St. Louis. The most complete sanitation of a great metropolis like St. Louis, is both a philanthropic duty and an economic interest promotive of the greatest happiness and prosperity.

C. H. HUGHES, M. D.,
Committee.

Regular meeting May 16th, 1895: The following from the Health Commissioner was read and approved:—

CLINICS AT CITY HOSPITAL.

The question having been presented to the Board of Health as to the manner of holding clinics at the City Hospital, our predecessors deferred action until the present Board could take up the proposition. I would recommend that in view of the fact that the majority of the Medical Schools will soon publish their curriculum, that the question be taken up at once and that the Deans of the various colleges, or their representatives, be requested to attend the next meeting of the Board of Health, on Monday, the 20th instant, for the purpose of obtaining their views, so as to enable us to act in this matter to the best interests of the professors, students and patients.

The Board approved the following form for circular submitted by the Contractor for the Removal of Garbage:—

Hereafter, until October 1st, 1895, the wagons of the Contractor for the Removal of Garbage will call regularly at all dwellings and other places to remove garbage three times per week within the following prescribed limits, viz.:—

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, all that part of the city south of Chouteau avenue and the south line of Forest Park. This will be known as District No. 1, as shown on map printed on this circular.

Also, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, all that part of the city north of Cass avenue and the Natural Bridge road. This will be known as District No. 2, as shown in map.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, that part of the city bounded on the south by Chouteau avenue and the north line of Forest Park, on the north by Cass avenue and the Natural Bridge road, on the west by the City Limits, and on the east by the Mississippi River. This will be known as District No. 3, as shown in map.

Householders are requested to have their garbage ready for the collectors on the above days within the prescribed limits, said garbage to be contained in water-tight receptacles of metal or wood, with lids. This is required and ordered by the Board of Health.

The following correspondence regarding daily removal of offal from slaughter-houses was read:—

In order to accommodate the butchers of the city, I have, during the past year, exceeded terms of my contract and provided for the daily removal of the offal and refuse from the slaughter-houses. My contract with the city provides that I shall remove this material but three times per week during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September. This spring I find that the volume of garbage has very much increased, and, in justice to myself, I cannot continue this daily removal from slaughter houses. To do so would necessitate an outlay for additional teams and wagons, and very largely increase my expenses. I have, therefore, been compelled to notify the slaughter houses that after June 1st this daily removal will be discontinued, and that I can call only three times per week, as provided by Ordinance and my contract.

I consider it proper to inform you of my action as no doubt you will receive many complaints from these parties, who do not realize that my daily collection for the past year has been voluntary and gratuitous.

The following from the Chief Sanitary Officer regarding daily removal of offal from slaughter-houses was read:—

The communication of Mr. Edward Butler, Garbage Contractor, addressed to you and referred to me for report, is herewith returned.

The statement made that he has collected from the slaughter-houses daily is correct so far as it relates to the majority of the slaughter-houses, and it is true that by the terms of the ordinance and contract, in relation to garbage that this collection is only required three times per week; if this service is to be discontinued, it will cause much inconvenience, and give rise to many complaints.

There are now about 175 slaughter-houses in the city; of these only 125 are now in use. I find that about 75 kill daily; these have been consulted on the matter of daily removal and strongly request that this removal be continued: the remaining 50 in operation will be satisfied with a tri-weekly removal. The greatest number of slaughter-houses are in the district north of Cass Avenue, where there are 106, most of those are located between Cass Avenue and St. Louis Avenue, and not further west than Sarah street. Between Cass Avenue and Market street there are only about eight slaughter-houses, and a tri-weekly removal in this district would answer. Between Market street and Arsenal and east of Grand Avenue there are about twenty that demand a daily removal; south of Arsenal street there are only about ten that asked for a daily removal. Not only the butchers themselves, but the citizens living in close proximity to the slaughter-houses are interested in the question.

I recommend that the Board of Health request that the Contractor be instructed to submit proposals for the removal of garbage from all slaughter-houses now in operation; that the proposal cover a tri-weekly removal; that is, by his contract he now must remove three times a week, and this proposal will be for the additional service.

I also recommend that a daily removal be made from all slaughter-houses, as it would be difficult to single out those that do not now require it, and the sanitary condition of all and the comfort of citizens living in their vicinity, will be greatly benefited.

On motion the Health Commissioner was requested to prepare an ordinance for a City Bacteriologist.

Regular meeting May 20th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance; seven cases dismissed, sixteen condemned.

Ordered that a committee of two consisting of Dr. Merrell and Mr. Nagel and the Health Commissioner as ex-officio officer be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Deans of the various Medical Colleges as to the best methods and plans for holding clinics at the City Hospital.

The following communication from the Contractor for the removal of garbage was read and, on motion, laid over:—

I acknowledge receipt of your letter, May 17th, requesting me to make an estimate of the probable cost of an extra removal of garbage from all slaughter-houses in this city, and present same at the meeting of the Board of Health, Monday, May 20th, 1895.

In reply would state that a survey of the extra work to be performed, and a calculation of the extra expense to be incurred, warrants me in making the following proposition, viz.:—

I will make an extra collection of the butcher's offal four times per week, during the period of the year I am now required to collect but twice per week and an extra collection three times per week: so that there will be a daily collection of butcher's offal six times per week, excluding Sundays, the year around.

My price for this extra work would be thirty dollars per day.

Or, if the same character collections be required only for the summer months, my price therefor would be forty-two dollars per day.

In either case, the duration of such work would be to the end of my present contract with the city.

The opinion of the City Counselor was ordered, asked for as follows: 1st. Whether the Contractor for the Removal of Garbage could be compelled to make a daily collection of offal from slaughter-houses, under Ordinance No. 17,216, without additional compensation. 2nd. Has the Board of Health

authority, under Ordinance No. 17,216, to contract for a daily removal? 3rd. If, in the opinion of the Board of Health, a daily removal is required, can the Board make the arrangements for a removal with other persons than the contractor? If by reason the removal of the refuse from the slaughter-houses is not made daily by the city, can the Board of Health proceed against slaughter-houses for maintaining a nuisance, caused by the accumulation of said refuse, and compel them to remove it.

Regular Meeting, May 23d, 1895: Ordered, after a hearing, that Henry Schuerman be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

The following opinion of the City Counsellor was read, and, on motion, ordered filed:—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a request from the Honorable Board of Health, asking my opinion on the following propositions:—

1st. Whether, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17,216, approved June 29th, 1893, and the contract of Edward Butler, entered into July 19th, 1893, the Board of Health can order a daily removal of "refuse" from slaughter-houses without additional compensation.

2d. If the daily removal cannot be made without additional compensation, has the Board of Health authority under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17,216 to contract for a daily removal?

3d. If in the opinion of the Board of Health, a daily removal is required, can the Board make the arrangements for a removal with other persons besides the Contractor?

4th. If by reason the removal of refuse from slaughter-houses is not made daily by the city, can the Board of Health proceed against slaughter-houses for maintaining a nuisance caused by the accumulation of said refuse and compel them to remove it?

I have the honor respectfully to advise as follows: Answering the first question, Section 8 of Ordinance 17,216 provides that the Contractor shall "Remove all garbage promptly and orderly not less than twice each week during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March, and three times each week during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September; provided, however, that each contractor shall be required by his contract to remove daily (Sunday excepted) in every month of the year, all slops and garbage from hotels and restaurants, that may be directed to do by an order from the Board of Health. The garbage must be collected and removed on regular days, to which the householders must conform as nearly as practicable in placing their vessels. Adequate notice shall be given by the contractor by printing circulars of the days that the garbage will be collected. No portion of any district shall be neglected, and the contractor shall collect garbage from each and every part alike. The notice by printed circulars issued by the contractor must be first submitted to and approved by the Board of Health, and except in cases of inclement weather, the following mode must be adhered to: First, when garbage is removed twice each week two days must intervene between removals. Second, when garbage is removed three times each week, one day must intervene between removals. The Board of Health shall have the power to regulate on what days the contractor shall remove garbage so that there may be a daily removal from at least one of the districts," etc.

Section 22 of the Ordinance provides as follows: "Whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Health, circumstances require the garbage to be more frequently removed than is provided for by the terms of this ordinance, the Board of Health, by and with the approval of the Mayor and Comptroller, may order the garbage to be removed daily, Sunday not excepted, and for this purpose may employ wagons and carts to perform the work, but the amount to be paid for such wagons and carts shall not exceed the sum of \$8.00 per day for each two-horse wagon and driver, and \$5.00 per day for each one horse wagon or cart with driver, the cost to be paid out of the funds appropriated for the removal of garbage; provided, however, that in ordering the extra removal of garbage it shall be discretionary with the Board of Health to order the removal from all parts of the City, or only from certain districts thereof, as, in the opinion of the Board of Health it is necessary, and when the Board have ordered the daily removal of garbage, the Board shall have the power to designate on what days the contractor shall remove."

The Butler contract by paragraphs four and fifteen follows sections 8 and 22 of the Ordinance. So that the contract and ordinance on this point are alike. A reading of section 8 clearly shows that it was the intention to have the garbage collected twice a week during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March, and three times a week during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September, and the Board of Health should so arrange the matter that when the garbage is removed twice a week, two days must intervene between removals, and when it is removed three times a week, one day must intervene between removals, and that the Board of Health should have power to designate on which day such removals should be made, but that there should be a daily removal from at least one of the districts.

It will be noticed that the Ordinance contemplates that there might be different contracts. Hence this last provision about having a daily removal of garbage, Sundays not excepted, but in such event, the prices designated therein should be paid for the wagons and carts so employed.

Paragraph 15, of the Butler contract, covers such daily removals and provides as follows: "It being understood that such extra work shall be done by the contractor, aforesaid, as a part of this contract, upon the terms and conditions hereinbefore expressed."

I therefore answer the first question that the Board of Health cannot order the Contractor to remove garbage daily without additional compensation, but that, in the event of the Board, with the approval of the Mayor and Comptroller, should order a daily removal, the contractor will be entitled to the compensation specified in Sec. 22 of the Ordinance and in Par. 15 of the contract as additional or extra compensation.

Answering the second question I respectfully advise that the Butler Contract covers daily removals, if ordered by the Board of Health, with the approval of the Mayor and Comptroller. Hence the Board has no power to enter into any other contract on the subject.

Answering the third question I respectfully advise that under Sec. 22 of the Ordinance, and Par. 15 of the Butler contract, the Board can only order a daily removal with the approval of the Mayor and Comptroller, and if such order is so made and approved, then the work must be done by the contractor, and the Board cannot contract with any other person for such work.

It will be noticed that Sec. 22 requires the extra cost of daily removals to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the removal of garbage. This amount is appropriated upon the estimate of the cost of removing, under ordinary circumstances, and if it is depleted, by extra work of this character, it will exhaust it before the end of the fiscal year. I do not think that the Board should order such extra work done in any case, except where an emergency or epidemic makes it necessary, until the Municipal Assembly has provided for the payment of the extra cost by making an additional appropriation for such purpose.

Answering the fourth question, I respectfully advise that Sec. 2 of Ordinance 17,216 expressly reserves to any person his right of property in garbage, and his right to dispose of same in a lawful and inoffensive manner. The fact that the city, in conserving the sanitary interests of the whole people, provides for a removal of garbage without expense to householders and others, does not relieve such householders and others from the necessity of maintaining their premises in a cleanly condition, and not permitting a nuisance to exist thereon. If the facilities afforded by the city are not sufficient to prevent a nuisance being created on private premises, in consequence of the use of his own premises for his own purposes by the owner thereof, then such owner must, at his own expense and peril, see to it that his premises do not become a nuisance, and if the owner or occupant of any premises so uses the same as to create a nuisance, he renders himself liable to be proceeded against therefor, and can be compelled to abate such nuisance, and in such a proceeding it will be no defense for him to set up that the city has not at public expense, removed from his premises, those things that constitute it a nuisance as often as his conduct creates a nuisance.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Ten cases dismissed, four condemned.
The following resolutions were adopted: —

ON THE DEATH OF DR. WALTER L. BLICHHAHN.

Your committee appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Dr. Walter

L. Blichhahn, late Superintendent of City Hospital, beg to submit the following: —

The St. Louis Board of Health records its profound regret at the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. Walter L. Blichhahn, the recently appointed Superintendent of the City Hospital.

Dr. Blichhahn was a physician of recognized ability and scientific attainments. He served with credit as former clerk of the Board, and gave promise of a brilliant and useful future in his profession, and to the important position to which he had been recently appointed.

We extend our profound sympathy to his relatives and friends, and direct that resolutions be spread upon the records of the Board, and that a copy of same be sent to his family.

Regular meeting May 27th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Stephen Fortschneider be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Five cases dismissed, three condemned.

Regular meeting June 3d, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Sarah J. Plummer be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Three cases dismissed, one condemned.

The Board approved nomination of Dr. Otto Sutter as Superintendent of the City Hospital.

Regular meeting June 6th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Bridget Dorr be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Twenty-one cases dismissed, ten condemned.

The following draft of an ordinance and resolution were adopted by the Board, and ordered referred to the Municipal Assembly: —

An ordinance to fix the compensation of the Superintendent of Quarantine: —

Whereas the Board of Health has reported to the Municipal Assembly that it has found it necessary to appoint a Superintendent of Quarantine, as required by Sec. 339, Art. 4, Chap. 14, revised ordinances, 1893.

Therefore be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis as follows: —

Section 1. Compensation of the Superintendent of Quarantine shall be eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, payable in equal monthly installments. Such compensation shall be paid upon a pay-roll duly certified by the Superintendent of Quarantine, and signed by the Health Commissioner, and approved by the Board of Health.

Section 2. The salary of Superintendent of Quarantine shall be paid out of the appropriation made for salaries of employees of Quarantine and Small-Pox Hospital.

Sec. 3. The salary of Superintendent of Quarantine shall be paid from the date on which said Superintendent qualified.

Sec. 4. There being no ordinance fixing the salary of Superintendent of Quarantine an emergency exists, and this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its approval.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read: —

BRANCH DISPENSARIES.

Since assuming the duties of Health Commissioner I have given much consideration to the management of the City Dispensary and the Ambulance service. I find that as at present organized the service is discriminating and inadequate. Under the present system only the indigent sick, from the central portion of the city, are benefited, and those living in the northern, western and southern parts of the city, are, on account of the present location of the one office, precluded from the benefits that should be extended to this class throughout the entire City.

The ambulance service is not sufficient to meet the demands. The ones now in use are clumsy vehicles, much too heavy, weighing nearly two thousand pounds, and certainly destructive to the stock. Ambulance calls from the extreme end of the city cannot be made from the central station to the call and return to the City Dispensary or City Hospital in less than two and a half or three hours. From a humane point this should be corrected, because the patient is subject in case of injury or sickness to the delay of attention which

should be given at once and to which residents of all sections of our City are entitled.

Section 546, Article 18, of the revised ordinances of 1893, provides that the Health Commissioner may, with the approval of the Board of Health, establish a dispensary at his office and elsewhere, for the purpose of dispensing medical attendance and medicine to such applicants as are sick and indigent.

I would, therefore, recommend and submit for your approval the following plan: 1st. The Dispensary, as now established, to remain in the central portion of the City. 2d. The tablet system now in vogue I would change, and in place of it would provide medicine to be put up by a druggist. I believe this would be far more beneficial, and not much more expensive.

3d. The establishment of four dispensaries. In the district south of Cherokee street and Gravois avenue, I would establish a dispensary with one physician and the office would have attached to it an ambulance.

The district north of Cherokee street to Cass avenue, and east of Grand avenue, would be attended to from the Central Dispensary, and the ambulances would be kept in this district.

In the district west of Grand avenue, and north of Easton avenue, I would establish a district office with one physician and one ambulance.

The next district would be between Cass avenue and the northern City limits somewhere in the vicinity of Bremen avenue and Broadway. One physician and an ambulance would also be attached to this office.

The next district should be south of the Clayton road and west of Grand avenue.

At the Central Dispensary I would substitute some light one-horse ambulances in place of those now in use.

The plan I have outlined would require the employment of five more physicians and three more ambulance drivers, the cost of which would be \$6,500 per year, rent of rooms, \$1,500 additional. The drugs and the extra cost of medicines at the Central Dispensary would be about \$1,200 more making a total of \$9,000 a year. This would not be entirely extra expense, as the district physician could do part of the vaccinating for which extra physicians are already employed, so in reality the additional expense would not be over \$7,000, and for this sum in addition to the present expenses the department would have a dispensary and an ambulance service which would afford equal assistance and protection to the whole city, and assigned as I have suggested would vastly increase the facilities for caring for the sick and wounded.

Arrangements to supply the prescriptions given at the district office can be made with the neighboring drug stores and the cost of said prescriptions agreed upon and a fixed amount allowed for each district per month.

I do not ask your approval of this plan, but I request that you adopt a resolution strongly recommending to the Municipal Assembly that funds to carry out the plan as above outlined, be provided.

On motion duly seconded the recommendations were approved by a unanimous vote, and the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved: That the clerk is instructed to forward a copy of the Health Commissioner's recommendations together with this resolution to the Ways and Means Committee of both houses of the Municipal Assembly, with the request that same be given their most favorable consideration, and that sufficient funds be set aside in their annual appropriation for the carrying out of same.

Regular meeting, June 10th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: Six cases dismissed, fifteen condemned.

The following letter from the Health Commissioner was read and approved:—

ODORS FROM STREET AND ALLEY OPENINGS.

Many complaints reach this Department in relation to the bad odors coming from the street and alley openings of the public sewers. I am aware that entire relief from the escape of sewer gases cannot be afforded, but at the same time I believe that if the ordinances in relation to sewers are strictly enforced, with a slight additional expense together with a close watchfulness on the part of those intrusted with the care of the sewers, great relief can be given.

Frequent demands are made that the Department recommend the closing of man-holes with tight caps: persons living near the alley or street man-holes ask this, but it must be understood that sewer ventilation is just as important

as sewer flushing. When the air of the sewer is confined, and that air is displaced by rain storms or by an increase of the volume of sewerage, the pressure is so great that the gases will be forced through the traps and into the houses: this of course, is far worse than the escaping of these gases into the open air through the street openings, therefore the Department always declines to recommend that these openings be closed.

As stated above, entire relief cannot be given, but I believe that much of the bad air of the sewers is caused by allowing substances to be discharged into the sewers which common sense dictates should be excluded.

Manure from cow stables, refuse from slaughter-houses, hot water and steam from manufacturing establishments, drainage from bone, rendering, and glue establishments should all be vigorously excluded from the sewers, and this done, the volume of foul gases will be very much reduced. Reduce the volume of organic substances and the amount of decomposition is reduced.

The flushing of all the sewers from our water pipes cannot be done but relief can be given if, during the hot weather, attention is given to the filling of the traps connected with the main sewers.

Sections 1643, 1644, 1646 and 1647, Chapter 40, of the Revised Ordinances of 1893, prohibit hay, straw, manure, rags, garbage and hot water produced from manufacturing establishments, being discharged into the sewers, at the same time this is allowed. The discharge from dairies, slaughter-houses, packing-houses, and rendering establishments is prohibited, except through one or more intervening catch basins.

In the section referred to above full power is given to the Sewer Commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements to enforce these regulations.

The discharge of hot water and steam is a matter very frequently complained of. The discharge from dairies, slaughter-houses, etc., form in many cases deposits and obstructions in the sewers that are only removed by heavy rain storms. I am fully of the opinion that if the ordinances relating to the placing of foreign substances in the sewers are enforced that the relief from sewer nuisances will be very great.

I, therefore, recommend that the Board of Health strongly recommend the Board of Public Improvements to at once take measures to enforce to the very letter of the law all the regulations relating to sewers, and also that men be employed to see that catch basins are, when put in, not disturbed, and that a system of flushing and refilling street traps be at once inaugurated.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That in accordance with the authority vested in this Board by section 3 of ordinance No. 17157, the City Chemist be, and is hereby directed to make analysis of foods, medicines, chemicals and other supplies furnished to this department, and to the institutions under its control and to make report as required by ordinance.

Resolved, That the Superintendents of Institutions and Officers of the Health Department are hereby directed to co-operate with the City Chemist in carrying out this order of the Board.

Regular meeting June 17th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Louis Mundinger be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: One case dismissed, one condemned.

The following resolution was adopted, and Dr. Merrell and the City Chemist were appointed delegates.

That the Health Department be represented at the Convention of Bacteriologists held at New York June 21st and 22d, 1895, under the auspices of the American Public Health Association, and that one member of the Board and the City Chemist be authorized to attend same.

Regular meeting June 24th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: Four cases dismissed, fifteen condemned.

The following recommendations of the Health Commissioner were read and approved:—

By the provisions of Ordinance No. 18016, approved April 1st, 1895, the Health Commissioner is authorized to provide suitable and sufficient quarters at the City Hospital for the reception of persons supposed to be insane, pending inquiry in relation to their mental condition.

Based upon the numerous communications received from Dr. Edw. C. Runge, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum (some of which are herewith in-

closed), and upon personal examination and observation, I am fully convinced that this law is a good one, and its provisions should be carried out.

Insane picked up by the police or brought to the City Dispensary by friends are now sent to the City Hospital and there placed in unsuitable quarters, and after one or two days detention are forwarded to the Insane Asylum.

The bringing of insane persons into a hospital for the sick is wrong; the sick are disturbed and the admission of insane more or less disorganizes the hospital.

It is impossible to my mind for any physician who sees a patient but once or twice (especially under the surroundings as now exist at the City Hospital) to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the mental condition of such patient.

Since I have been Health Commissioner four cases have been brought to my attention as to their mental condition, and I sustained Dr. Runge in his opinion that none of them were sufficiently demented to warrant their detention in an insane asylum and they were therefore discharged.

Patients in a highly nervous condition, bordering on insanity, sent to an asylum and placed among the insane must necessarily be very seriously affected thereby.

Ordinance No. 18016 is a step in the right direction, but no means have been placed at my disposal to carry out its provision. To do so properly would require the erection on the Hospital grounds of a separate building entirely apart from the hospital, where males and females could be cared for until their mental condition is established. If the building is in the heart of the City the Consulting Physicians of the Insane Asylum could be called in doubtful cases, and all cases could be reviewed by the Superintendent of the Asylum before being sent there.

In connection with this detention ward there is another feature which I desire to call to your attention. At almost every meeting of the Board of Health persons appear and make application for the admittance of relatives or friends to the Asylum, the application being accompanied by a physician's certificate and a recommendation from the Dispensary Physician. On these applications and this evidence the Board admits patients; the physician making the certificate is often unknown to the Board, he does not appear in person, and the only positive evidence it has is the statement of the friends and the report of the Dispensary Physician, who has only seen the patient once.

Now I believe it would be a wise plan to adopt a rule after the detention ward is established, to require all persons to be first placed there for a few days before the Board of Health shall order their admission to the Asylum.

I, therefore, request the Board of Health to strongly recommend to the Municipal Assembly that an appropriation be at once made to carry out the provisions of Ordinance No. 18,016. I am of the opinion that a suitable building could be built for about three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00).

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Municipal Assembly is hereby respectfully requested and urged to appropriate at once, a sufficient amount of money for a building at the City Hospital for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Ordinance No. 18,016.

Regular meeting June 27th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Patrick McCaren be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: One case dismissed, two condemned.

Regular meeting July 8th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Albert Spaunagel be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed and two condemned.

The following from the Health Commissioner was read and approved, and it was ordered that the Ordinance referred to be sent to the Municipal Assembly with the indorsement of the Board of Health.

WEEDS ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Numerous complaints reach my department regarding weeds on public and private property, by reasons of the fact that refuse matter and other materials are thrown among weeds in vacant lots, creating a nuisance. Not only to my mind do such matters create a nuisance, but dead weeds after undergoing decomposition emit unpleasant and noxious odors, and are certainly detrimental

to health. From personal observation and inspection I have found the complaints well founded, and in my opinion should be corrected at once.

In view of these facts I have prepared an Ordinance which is hereby submitted for your approval, and would ask your recommendation of same to the Municipal Assembly.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was approved and ordered sent to the Board of Public Improvements, with the urgent recommendation that action be taken as early as possible:—

The district bounded by Pine street on the south, North Market street on the north, King's Highway on the west and Taylor avenue on the east, which district embraces about sixty-two city blocks, is entirely without regular sewer facilities; this district is now entirely dependent upon the temporary sewers of the Health Department, and these sewers can only to a limited extent provide for the house drainage, but cannot provide for the storm-water. The necessity from a sanitary point of view for different sewers in this territory is very great.

I recommend that the Board of Health strongly recommend to the Board of Public Improvements as a very important sanitary measure the establishing of a sewer district and the building of sewers in the territory between Pine street and North Market street, Taylor avenue and King's Highway.

Regular Meeting July 18th, 1895: Ordered, after a hearing, that Henry LeRoy and Margaret Sullivan be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Twenty-three cases dismissed, thirty-three condemned.

The following was ordered by the Health Commissioner:—

The Health Commissioner instructed the Clerk to spread upon the minutes a special invitation to each member of the Board to visit the Sanitary Works and make a careful and thorough investigation of the complaints made by the residents in that vicinity. It is desirable that the Board should make the visit in a body and without any intimation or forewarning to Col. Butler, the Manager of the Sanitary Works, or any one interested therein.

The Health Commissioner emphasized the remark that it was a matter in which every member of the Board should assume his portion of the responsibility, and to do this intelligently it is necessary for them to visit the reduction works and make a personal investigation.

Regular Meeting, July 25th, 1895: Ordered, after a hearing, that Elizabeth Corcoran be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in Complaints of Nuisance: Twenty cases dismissed, twenty-five condemned.

The following communication from Dr. Hughes was read:—

At the last meeting of the Board of Health Dr. Hughes called attention to the frequent unnecessarily brutal clubbing over the head of arrested persons by the police, saying that clubbing on the head was too dangerous to be left to the discretion of the policeman, and that striking the arms would accomplish the officer's purpose just as well and more humanely. He said the brutal practice often ruined men for life, when it did not lead to death or paralysis, by engendering insanity and mental impairment, and making inmates for the already overcrowded Insane Asylum. It was inhuman, cruel and except in the extreme cases unnecessary.

"The civilization of the age condemns the practice, and it is our duty as conservators of the public health to protest against this barbarism. Vengeance and violence are not the province of the policeman. His duty is in the most humane and gentle manner practicable to execute the law only in making arrests."

He suggested the following resolution:—

Resolved, therefore, that the attention of the Board of Police Commissioners be called to the evil, and that we recommend that some stringent regulations be adopted against the barbarous practice except in the extreme cases of self-defense.

Regular meeting August 1st, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Mary McDonald and Mary Kuenne be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Sixteen cases dismissed, ten condemned.

A communication was submitted by the Health Commissioner in reference to the report of the City Chemist on an analysis of the water from seven wells, the water of which is impure according to the standard adopted by the Board of

Health some two years ago. The communication was made the basis of the following resolution, which on motion duly seconded was adopted:—

Resolved, That hereafter the City Chemist shall make no examination of well or cistern water unless by special direction of the Health Commissioner.

The Health Commissioner submitted to the Board amended rules and regulations for the government of the Poor House, which, after inspection, were on motion duly seconded approved.

Regular meeting August 5th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that John A. Vogler be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Regular meeting August 8th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Jennie Louise Fismar be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Eight cases dismissed, six condemned.

The following communication from the Chief Sanitary Officer was read:—

The district embraced in the territory bounded by North Market street on the north, Easton avenue on the south, Goodfellow avenue on the west, and Burd avenue on the east, is in a very bad sanitary condition.

Owing to the lack of drainage facilities large ponds are to be found on the street extending several hundred feet, and in some places the people can hardly get out of their houses; in other places where large bodies of water have collected, the locality is now impassable.

On Cote Brilliant avenue, between Burd and Clara avenues, there is a large pond, on Cote Brilliant avenue, between Clara avenue and Goodfellow there are two large ponds, on Theodosia avenue, 300 feet west of Goodfellow there is a pond, and there is a pond in the alley between Theodosia avenue and Easton, west of Clara, and on the alley between Cote Brilliant avenue and Garfield, City Block 4913 is a very bad smelling accumulation of mud and refuse swept in by the water.

About a year ago I proposed a plan and submitted it to the Health Commissioner, by which relief could be given this district, but the matter was not considered. This spring I prepared an ordinance at the request of delegate Kelly of the 26th ward, by which the Board of Health was provided with means and power to do what work was necessary to drain this territory, but this ordinance only passed the House, and was not considered by the Council.

It will be a long time before the regular sewers reach this district; no preparations are even being considered by the Sewer Department, and it will probably be three or four years before the sewers can be extended to this point; in the meantime something should be done to afford temporary relief. This district is closely built up and occupied by people of moderate means; besides, most of the trouble is caused by the imperfect grading of the streets, and by the City not compelling the Easton Avenue R. R. to provide drainage facilities for water shut off by the grading of the streets for the railroad company.

As it has been decided to take from the Health Department the means to do this class of work, it only remains for this Department to call the attention of the Street Department to the condition of affairs, and recommend that steps be taken to at least partially protect the people of this district. I will point out what I believe can be done.

The pond on Cote Brillante avenue, between Burd avenue and Clara, is not now offensive, but will likely become so; this pond can be drained to a natural sink-hole on Burd avenue, about 300 feet north of Cote Brillante avenue. This sink-hole should be walled up, the street is soon to be graded, and if graded before the sink-hole is protected, there would not be any means to drain off the water. To do this work would cost about \$200.

The pond on Clara avenue is about 200 feet north of Cote Brillante avenue, and extends north for about 400 feet, covering the whole street. Just about 200 feet north of North Market street there is a sink-hole on the east line of Clara avenue. This could be walled up and pipes laid to this pond. The work could be done for about \$200.

In the alley between Cote Brillante avenue and Garfield avenue there is a natural sink-hole, now partly protected by a box, and the storm water of Goodfellow avenue for several blocks, and from Cote Brillante avenue and Garfield avenue, is carried to this point. During the last storm this sink-hole became clogged, and the water spread over the alley, flooding the yards, stables, cellars and vaults, and leaving a condition that will probably cause sickness. This

natural sink-hole is an important factor in the drainage of this district and should be well protected.

The box should be removed and the sink-hole cleaned out and a walled man-hole built over it, with openings to receive the water; the bottom being covered with a grating. The cost of this work would be about \$150.

On Cote Brillante avenue, the eastern pond, which is about two hundred feet west of Clara avenue, could be drained to Clara avenue, and could probably be drained the same way as the pond on Clara avenue, north of Cote Brillante avenue, or it could be allowed to pass down Clara avenue. The pond on Cote Brillante avenue, about 400 feet east of Goodfellow avenue, can be drained through private property to the sink-hole on alley north of Cote Brillante avenue. There was a sink-hole on private property on the south side of Cote Brillante avenue, that appears now to be closed, but it may be opened. This is a bad pond, and some effort should be made to drain it.

On Easton avenue, about 200 feet west of Clara avenue, there is a pond partly on private and partly on public property; just at this point there is a culvert that formerly drained this water, but it appears now to be closed. I suggest that for this drainage, and to receive the drainage from Clara avenue, and also to cut off from private property the drainage now coming through the street culvert east of Burd avenue, that a fifteen-inch pipe be laid from Wells avenue and Belt avenue, on Belt avenue to Easton avenue, and west on Easton avenue to the culvert west of Clara avenue. This would be a great relief to the people on Wells and Easton avenues. The cost of this work would be about \$800.

For about \$1,500.00 this district could be put in good sanitary condition, and if the main pipe from Belt avenue was laid the property owners, at their own expense, could put down pipes to drain off the water from several alleys.

I recommend that the Board of Health strongly recommend to the Street Department to make these streets in the district I have mentioned passable, as this work is very necessary from a sanitary point of view.

The Board approved above recommendation and ordered the same referred to the Street Department with recommendation that prompt consideration and action be given same.

Regular meeting August 19th, 1895: The following from the Mayor's office was read and ordered filed:—

To whom it may concern:—

By virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by the Charter and Ordinances of the City of St. Louis, and under the provisions of Sec. 269, Article 1, Chapter XIV, R. O. 1893, which requires the Mayor to designate a member of the Board of Police Commissioners as a member of the Board of Health, I have this day nominated James Bannerman as such a member of the Board of Health, vice Jere Fruin, resigned.

Ordered after a hearing that Eliza J. Breck and Peter Schleer be admitted to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Five cases dismissed, seven condemned.

The following from the Health Commissioner was read and approved:—

TEXAS FEVER.

In view of the fact that Texas fever has made its appearance in some of the dairies of the city, I request the Board of Health to approve the order issued by me prohibiting the sale of milk and cattle affected with said disease, or moving such cattle except under the order of this office.

The following from the Health Commissioner was read and adopted:—

RETIREMENT OF JERE FRUIN FROM THE BOARD.

Col. Jere Fruin, late member of this Board, has found it impossible to longer attend its meetings on account of the constantly increasing business demands upon his time. A large contract which has recently been awarded the firm of which Col. Fruin is the senior member, will necessitate his being in New York a large portion of the time. For these reasons mainly he has tendered his resignation and the Mayor has appointed his successor.

The Health Commissioner with the concurrence of the Board desires the record to show the faithful manner in which Col. Fruin has performed his duty since he became connected with the Board. He has been one of its most faithful and zealous members. In all questions which have been before the Board

he has manifested a lively interest and his vote has in no instance been cast without a thorough canvass of the subject upon which he was voting.

This Board sincerely regrets that he has found it necessary to sever his connection with it.

Regular meeting September 9th, 1895: Ordered after hearing that Jno. Dunn, Leonora Moser, Engelbert Koeppens, Anna Ranson, Eliza A. Orr and Margaret E. Maloney, be admitted to the Insane Asylum.

Ordered after a hearing that Sarah S. Mavfield and Joseph Sinko be certified to the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Fulton, Mo., as indigent pupils, and Minnie Henning and Henry Hoening as paid pupils.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Ten cases dismissed, and sixteen condemned.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read:—

I beg leave to most respectfully call the attention of the Honorable Board to the fact that we are upon the threshold once more of the season known as our fall festivities. A larger number of people visit the City during October, than in any other month of the year. Many thousands come from interior cities, towns and counties of our State, while even a larger number come from neighboring States.

In view of this fact, I would most respectfully recommend that action be taken by this Honorable Board looking to the collection of garbage, daily, between the 1st of October and the 15th inclusive, in the central portion of the City.

On motion duly seconded the Health Commissioner was authorized to contract with the Contractor for the Removal of Garbage, for a daily removal of garbage from the central portion of the City for the period stated above.

Regular meeting September 12th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that James Razek be certified to the managers of the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Fulton, Mo., as an indigent pupil.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read:—

In conformity with the action of the Board at its meeting held Monday, September 9th, I addressed a communication to Mr. Ed. Butler, Contractor for the Removal of Garbage, notifying him of such action and requesting that he inform the Board what the cost would be to the city for the removal of garbage daily, between October 1st and 15th, inclusive, in the locality designated between Chouteau avenue on the south, Cass avenue on the north, the river on the east, and Grand avenue on the west.

I herewith submit the reply of Mr. Butler for the consideration of the Board.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 10th, inquiring what additional cost to the city would be incurred by the daily removal of garbage from October 1st to 15th, 1895, inclusive, in the district stated.

In reply will say that I will undertake the work for the sum of \$1,557.00.

Should this be satisfactory be kind enough to communicate with me at your earliest convenience that I may have the necessary time for preparation.

Regular meeting September 19th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Lizzie Ellenhaus, Mary Vest, and Henry Herbert Wright be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Ordered after a hearing that Fritz Lauth be certified to the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Fulton, Mo., as indigent pupils.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read and approved:—

On Wednesday, August 14th, a Sanitary Officer in making his regular inspections found at the dairy of Jos. Winkelmann, located at 205 May street, a number of sick cows, which, in his opinion, were suffering from Texas fever. Understanding that Dr. A. Roulf, a Veterinary Surgeon, was the representative of the State in this City, I directed that he should at once be notified. He immediately examined the cows and pronounced the disease Texas fever. He did not make an official report to me, and I subsequently learned that he could only act under directions from the State Veterinarian.

I realized that prompt action was necessary, and, after a conference with Mayor Walbridge, Dr. H. F. James, a well-known veterinarian, was engaged to make examinations of all sick cows and report his opinion. This was done. Dr. James reported that he found Texas fever among the cows at Joseph

Winkelmann's dairy, and that cows had died at 4206 Buchman street, and 51 Perry street, of this disease. I ordered an immediate examination of all dairies, and also directed that a thorough investigation be made to discover, if possible, the source of the infection. The result of this investigation was that we found a switch parallel to the main tracks of the Terminal Co.'s Railroad and south of Angelica street was being used for storing cattle cars that had brought cattle to the Union Stock Yards, and that these cars were frequently cleaned out at this point. In company with the Chief Sanitary Officer, Mr. C. W. Francis, I visited the locality, and found cattle cars on this switch; also found the cars with labels on them which bore the inscription "Texas cattle from prohibited districts," indicating that cattle had been brought in these cars. Investigation disclosed the fact that Winkelmann and others had been in the habit of pasturing their cows in the vicinity of this switch. As nearly as I can learn about twenty-five cows thus pastured died of Texas fever.

Steps were taken to prevent the sale of milk from any of the places where the cows had died. I issued a circular to the dairymen, notifying them that Texas fever had made its appearance in the northern portion of the city, and urged upon them the necessity of keeping a close watch on their cows; pointed out the most pronounced symptoms of the disease and assured them that the Health Department would afford any and all assistance in its power, and asked their co-operation in the work of stamping out the disease. All dairies throughout the city were carefully and thoroughly examined. In addition, I called on Mayor Walbridge, and requested him to exercise his authority to prevent the driving of any Texas cattle through the streets of the city from the stock yards to the slaughter-houses. This he did.

The police rendered valuable assistance in preventing any cattle leaving the yards.

I am happy to state that the efforts exercised and the means adopted, succeeded in checking the spread of the disease, and no cows have been found except in the places above mentioned.

I would also state in addition to the precautions taken in relation to dairies, I directed that the Meat Inspectors be placed at the stock yards to keep watch on all cattle coming in.

On August 25th one of the Sanitary Officers, detailed to examine the dairies, reported that he had discovered what he claimed to be Anthrax in the dairy of Barney Luebke on Bishop avenue, west of Macklind. When I received this report I recognized (if this was correct) the danger to the community was far greater than from Texas fever: First, because the cows suffering from Anthrax can be milked up to a few hours prior to their death; and secondly, because the disease is readily communicable to horses, sheep and hogs, and attacks mankind by inoculation. Of the animals affected but a small per cent recovered. I at once called on Dr. James to examine the cows, and Dr. Turner of the State Board was notified. Dr. James pronounced the disease Anthrax. He made a post-mortem, and the spleen of one of the cows was secured for the purpose of microscopical examination. This established the diagnosis, but that no doubt should exist it was decided to make a bacteriological examination. This was done by Dr. Amand Ravold, and he reported that he found the bacillus anthracis (or Anthrax bacillus); that he had separated it in pure cultures and found it extremely virulent.

The Milk Inspector was notified to take such steps as he could to prevent the sale of the milk.

Dr. Turner, the State Veterinarian, came to the City, consulted with Drs. James and Ravold and decided that the disease was Anthrax, and issued orders to the dairy-men to quarantine their cows. Extra care was now taken and the dairies all through this section were carefully watched. Another case was reported, but no positive proof could be had that the disease existed elsewhere. Dairy-men became alarmed at the notoriety given to the infected dairies, and I fear concealed cases. However, it has not spread.

One of the means adopted, was to secure daily from the Sanitary Company, a report of all dead cows they were called upon to remove. Then these localities were at once inspected and the cows examined. The disease appears now to be controlled, but I shall continue to watch closely for any new appearance.

From the outbreak of Texas fever in August, to the present time, I have been daily confronted with the inefficiency and deficiency of our laws relating

to Dairies, Milk Inspection, Cattle and Meat Inspection, and the power of the Health Department to deal with outbreaks of disease among animals.

The ordinance relating to Milk and Dairy Inspection is practically inoperative. The idea of one man being required to examine and supervise 400 dairies is in itself an impossibility. The ordinances in relation to milk are very loosely drawn.

Our meat supply should be inspected before it is killed. Power should be given to the Health Commissioner to quarantine or kill, if necessary, all infected animals, and there should be at least one good Veterinary Surgeon attached to this Department.

I recommend that the Board of Health appoint a committee to prepare a proper Ordinance regulating Milk Inspection, placing this work under the City Chemist.

An Ordinance to regulate the management of Dairies should be prepared, placing this work under the Sanitary Officers, and in this ordinance provision should be made for one or two Veterinarians.

The milk supply coming from outside of the City should be guarded.

An ordinance that will provide for an effective mode of controlling diseases among cattle, horses and swine, should be prepared.

When your committee has prepared these ordinances they can be examined by your Honorable Body and forwarded to the Municipal Assembly.

The experience of this department during the past month when presented to the lawmakers, will show the absolute necessity for such legislation.

The Health Commissioner appointed the following committee to draft the Ordinances in accordance with the recommendations in the above communication.

Committee: Drs. Merrell and Hughes and Mr. Nagel.

Regular Meeting September 23d, 1895: Ordered that Ella C. Berry be certified to the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Fulton, Mo., as an indigent pupil.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Twenty-three cases dismissed, twenty-one condemned.

The following communication of the Health Commissioner was read and approved:—

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

I desire to call your attention to the large number of cases of Diphtheria which have been reported to this Department from April 1st, 1895, to September 21st, 1895. An examination of the table herewith annexed will show that with the exception of the years 1886 and 1887, the number of cases of Diphtheria reported in April, May, June, July, August and September this year far exceeds any of the several preceding years, and, judging from the past, I regard the great prevalence of the disease at this time with much concern. The weather has been very warm, school houses and dwellings have been kept open and aired, and if at this period of the year and under the present conditions the disease continues to increase, what may be expected later on, as usually at this season there are comparatively few cases.

For instance in September 1890 there were 68 cases.

	"	1891	"	"	78	"
	"	1892	"	"	68	"
	"	1893	"	"	48	"
	"	1894	"	"	48	"
three weeks of	"	1895				and in the first

1895 there have been reported 170 cases.

I have no doubt that when the weather becomes cooler and doors and windows are kept closed, that the disease will increase.

It is a well established fact that only through isolation and disinfection this disease can be prevented from spreading. Isolation can only be accomplished by physicians, managers of schools, and householders conscientiously obeying the laws of the City in relation to the contagious diseases and strictly adhering to the rules made by the Health Department to govern these cases. If the Health Department is promptly informed, the houses will be placarded, the schools notified and steps taken to correct the bad sanitary condition, if any exists, and when the case is terminated, the house will be thoroughly fumigated. Disinfection must not be neglected, for it is well known that diphtheritic germs retain their vitality for months, and any susceptible person coming in

contact with material which has not been disinfected, and has been in contact with the disease, may contract it.

I would also recommend to physicians that when called upon to attend a case, when the symptoms are sufficient to warrant examination by the use of the culture tubes, the case be at once reported, and that they will not delay their report until the diagnosis is confirmed by bacteriological examination. In the event that the disease is not diphtheria, then the placards can be removed; but I find that too many cases are held back until a report is received of the test, and that it is too late to adopt the necessary measures that should have been taken at the start.

In this connection I would call attention to a paragraph that appears in the Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Michigan in the year 1890.

"Experience seems to indicate that in the adult person, diphtheria is not, as a rule, characterized by the presence of the false membrane; and that, if present, the patches are likely to be small and not to continue visible for any considerable length of time. Irrespective of age "benignant cases" of the disease may occur, where there is catarrhal manifestations; but no formation of membrane. Still others where a membrane forms on organs other than those of the throat, and thus escapes detection. The true diphtheritic nature of those mild forms of the disease being frequently unrecognized, the disease is not treated as anything serious, a physician is not called, or when one is called, the mild form of the disease awakens doubt as to the true nature. From just such mild cases, contagion may be imparted, especially to children, which may develop diphtheria in its most malignant form; therefore, whenever there is a question as to the diphtheritic nature of the disease, the patient should be isolated, and disinfection resorted to, with as much care and thoroughness as in undoubted cases of diphtheria."

The managers of schools should be very careful to exclude from their schools the children coming from a house in which diphtheria exists. In many instances I find the law in this respect is not observed.

In order that there may not be any delay in giving all the notice necessary to the public, I have directed that additional officers be assigned to the work of placarding the houses. I have also determined that disinfection shall be done as soon as the physicians recommend it, and I have directed that extra precautions be taken so that the disinfection can be as thorough as the means at my command will allow. The additional expense that may be incurred by taking precautionary measures will not be much, as the force now at my disposal is well organized. But, whether great or little, I consider it my duty to adopt every measure that will assist in restricting this disease.

From the reports received of the Chief Sanitary Officer, Mr. C. W. Francis, I find the disease is not confined to any particular locality but extends all over the City.

I have determined to see that the laws relating to the duties of physicians and managers of schools, so far as the same relates to contagious diseases, are strictly enforced, and I here give notice that I will not accept from any one any excuse for not complying with the laws. I shall be glad to receive any suggestions in relation to additional measures, which in your opinion should be adopted.

In the near future, I will be ready to submit a report of the progress of the work in preparing the antitoxine, and the probable amount of the antitoxine this Department will be able to furnish the profession.

TABLE.
CASES AND DEATHS OF DIPHTHERIA.

	April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1886	102	24	100	28	123	32	138	48	187	57	292	85	442	274
1887	138	52	158	50	225	43	113	46	254	62	427	135	1,215	358
1888	137	44	89	34	93	34	64	15	88	27	131	48	602	202
1889	111	30	109	33	51	12	12	14	71	15	127	23	551	127
1890	40	6	44	19	47	16	14	15	47	15	18	17	290	88
1891	70	23	50	22	24	11	43	14	40	13	78	15	305	98
1892	50	16	37	16	15	7	23	5	54	15	68	26	252	85
1893	52	19	39	16	26	10	21	9	40	18	48	18	227	90
1894	48	17	27	11	26	10	29	11	42	15	48	14	220	76
1895	96	22	119	31	77	23	132	41	155	30	170	34	749	187
Total	844	253	772	260	607	198	669	218	984	273	1,457	413	5,333	1,615

The number of cases in September, 1895, include only the first three weeks of the said month.

Regular meeting September 26th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance; fifteen cases dismissed, twenty-five condemned.

Regular meeting, September 30th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Carl W. Pflogsten, Mary O'Brien and Fredericka Durment be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed, twenty-one condemned.

Regular meeting October 7th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Wm. B. Impson be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

The following communication from His Honor, Mayor Walbridge, was read:—

I hereby appoint the following Committees in the Board of Health:—

City Hospital and Female Hospital.

Dr. Merrell and Mr. Nagel.

Insane Asylum, Poor House and Sanitary Office.

Dr. Hughes and Mr. Nagel.

Dispensary, Quarantine, City Chemist and Health Commissioner's Department.

Mr. Bannerman and Dr. Merrell.

Legislation and Rules.

Mr. Nagel and Dr. Hughes.

On motion duly seconded the rules and orders governing the last Board were adopted.

Action in complaints of nuisance; four cases dismissed, two condemned.

The following recommendations of the Health Commissioner were read and approved:—

I find the mode now in practice of notifying physicians of the result of the examination of diphtheria culture tubes by the City bacteriologist is very defective, and that much valuable time is lost and mistakes are very likely to occur.

I recommend that your Honorable Board order a public telephone to be placed in the office of the City Chemist. I also recommend that the following rules be adopted to govern the office of the City Chemist in relation to the diphtheria culture tubes:—

First. As soon as the result of the bacteriological examination is known the City Chemist, or his assistants, shall at once mail to the physician who has sent the tube to be examined a postal card giving the result of the examination.

Second. When it is possible or where the physician requests it, that in addition to the postal card, a telephone message be sent to the physician's office.

Third. In every instance when the examination proves the case to be diphtheria that the City Chemist shall at once, by messenger, notify the Sanitary Office, giving name and residence of patient, also the name of the physician from whom the tube was received.

Fourth. That a record be kept of all telephone messages in relation to diphtheria cases, recording the date, time, name of person sending same, and message sent.

I believe if these rules were adopted the Department will be greatly assisted in the work of the isolation of such cases, and that the physicians will be much earlier informed of the nature of the disease.

I do not wish it to be understood that this plan is to change in any manner the plan I have outlined in a former report of Physicians reporting at once all suspicious cases.

Regular meeting October 14th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: Nine cases dismissed, twenty condemned.

Regular meeting October 17th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Ernst Miller and Joe Miller be certified to the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Fulton, Mo., as indigent pupils.

Action in complaints of nuisance: One case dismissed, one condemned.

The following communication from the Contractor for the Removal of Garbage was read:—

My attention was called to-day to an article in one of the morning papers which stated that a communication had been received by the Board of Health upon the subject of collecting dead animals by the St. Louis Sanitary Company contrary to ordinance made and provided, and that parties stood ready to give a bonus to the City for the privilege of collecting, whereas the Sanitary Company was now paid by the City for this work.

You are aware of course that the Sanitary Company has nothing whatever to do with the collection of dead animals, such collection is made by me, gratis, in connection with my duties as Collector of Garbage under my contract with the City. If, however, others, as was stated, stand ready to pay the City for the privilege of collection, I would recommend by all means that your Honorable Body give them a chance to do it for the interests both of the City and myself.

Years ago the expenses of collecting dead animals were comparatively light. Under the rigid rules enforced by the present Health Commissioner and the Board of Health, collection has become so thorough and well systematized that there is no money to be made in the work unless a liberal bonus be paid by the City, as in Chicago, for instance, where I am informed \$30,000 per year is paid for the collection of dead animals of all kinds. My expenses in this department are \$30.00 per day, and I would gladly relinquish the job to anyone who is willing to pay the City for the privilege of performing it.

Regular meeting October 21st, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: nine cases dismissed, twelve condemned.

Regular meeting October 24th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Bernard Killenlin be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Six cases dismissed, twenty-eight condemned.

Regular meeting October 28th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that George Klein be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Nine cases dismissed, five condemned.

Regular meeting October 31st, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that George S. Chapman be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Sixteen cases dismissed, ten condemned.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read and approved:—

DIPHTHERIA.

For the past sixty days diphtheria has prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the City, and naturally there is some feeling of alarm among our citizens. Matters supposed to effect the general health are, at such a time, more especially noticed. Among the many complaints made by the citizens the

most general is as to the condition of the sewers; the universal report being that from the man-holes and sewer inlets very foul and sickening odors emanate. From my own observation this is true, this being caused by the long protracted dry spell. For over two months there has not been any rain that would flush out the sewers and refill the traps at the inlets. I do not wish to be understood as asserting that the condition of the sewers is the cause of the prevalence of diphtheria, but unquestionably the sewers are in a bad condition, and all unsanitary matters in connection with the atmospheric conditions have a tendency to increase prevailing diseases.

I find that certain portions of the City are suffering more than others, and I believe they should receive attention.

I therefore recommend that the Board of Health recommend to the Sewer Department that extra efforts be made to wash out and flush, as far as possible, certain sewer districts.

First. That portion of the City lying between Grand avenue on the west, Jefferson avenue on the east, Lafayette avenue on the south, and Chouteau avenue on the north.

Second. The district between Market street on the north, Scott avenue on the south, Jefferson avenue on the east, and Compton avenue on the west.

Third. Sewers north of Franklin avenue and North Market street, and between Grand and Jefferson avenues.

Fourth. The lateral sewers between Grand avenue, and Taylor, Easton and Laclede avenues.

To do this work will, of course, entail some extra expense, but I believe that it should be done, and I have no doubt that on your recommendation the Municipal Assembly will provide the means for the sewer department to do the work.

In the suburbs of Cheltenham, Benton, and Clifton Heights, there have been many cases of diphtheria. A large number of the houses in this district use the natural sink-holes to carry off the drainage, and pipe connections from their houses to the same, but I know of no way of flushing out these drains.

The committee of medical members of the Board who were appointed to draft an ordinance to regulate cowstables and dairies within the corporate limits of this City, laid before the Board the result of their labors, which was approved and the same ordered referred to the Sanitary Committee of the City Council for introduction into the Municipal Assembly.

As a result the following Ordinance was passed:—

TO REGULATE cow stables and dairies within the corporate limits of the City of St. Louis, prescribing how they may be maintained, defining when they shall be deemed a nuisance, providing for their inspection by Veterinary Surgeons and Sanitary Officers, and fixing the salaries of the Veterinary Surgeons. Also, to repeal Section four hundred and eleven of Article eleven, Chapter fourteen, and Section three hundred and seventy-three of Article eight of Chapter fourteen of the Revised Ordinances of the City of St. Louis of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Be it Ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis, as follows:—

SECTION 1. All dairies, cow stables and cow lots in the City of St. Louis shall conform to and be managed and regulated as shall be provided for by this ordinance.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the sanitary officers of the Health Department to inspect all stables, barns, buildings, sheds and all places of any kind, including lots and pastures where cows are kept or fed, whose milk or cream is sold, used, delivered or disposed of in the City of St. Louis.

SECTION 3. All cow stables shall be washed out and thoroughly cleaned at least once a day, and all cow lots or cow yards shall be cleaned once a week. No liquid discharge from any cow stable or dairy or cow lot shall be conducted or placed on any public or private property or into any stream or water-course within the limits of the city. All dairies and milk depots shall have suitable facilities for the keeping and cooling of milk. All persons, firms or corporations who own or keep a dairy or cow lot shall maintain the premises free from any accumulation of manure or refuse whatever. Every person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

SECTION 4. No dairy or cow stable shall be hereafter erected or established

unless it will have connection with the City Sewer system, if such be practicable. No dairy shall be allowed to discharge into any public district or private sewer any manure or any substance that may cause said sewer to choke up, and no dairy shall have connection with any public district or private sewer except through two intervening catch basins of such kind as may be prescribed by the Board of Public Improvements, so as to prevent any straw, hay or manure from entering the sewer. Any person interfering with said catch basins or failing to construct said catch basins or violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 5. No dairy or cow stable shall hereafter be erected or established within the limits of this city without first having obtained permission so to do from the Municipal Assembly by proper ordinance, and no dairy or cow stable not in operation at the time of the approval of this ordinance shall be maintained on any premises unless permission so to do shall have been obtained from the Municipal Assembly by proper ordinance. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. Before the Building Commissioner shall issue a permit for the erecting, building or establishment of any dairy or cow stable there shall be made to him in duplicate by the persons or parties so desiring to do, an application in writing, to which shall be attached a certified copy of the ordinance giving the permission. The application shall set forth:—

First. The location of the proposed dairy or cow stable.

Second. The name of the party or parties proposing to go into the dairy business.

Third. The name or names of the owner or owners of the ground on which the dairy or cow stable is to be located.

Fourth. The number of cows proposed to be kept.

Fifth. The size and dimensions of the stable.

Sixth. The dimensions and boundaries of the lot or pasture in which the cows are to be turned out.

Seventh. Whether the cow stable can be connected with the sewer system of the city or not.

Eighth. If it cannot be connected with the sewers what arrangements exist, if any, for the removal of manure or liquid from the stable.

Ninth. Whether the stable can be supplied with city water, and if not what arrangements exist for cleaning out the same.

The Building Commissioner shall forward one of said applications to the Health Commissioner.

SECTION 7. All cow stables hereafter erected, built or established, shall comply with the following regulations: All single stalls shall be at least three feet wide, and all stalls shall be at least seven feet long; the height of the ceilings from the floor shall be at least eight feet; the floors must be of tight plank, or be paved with brick or stone, laid in cement; if paved with brick or stone, then the earth below it shall be sufficiently solid to prevent its becoming a receptacle of filth and offensive matter; the floors of the stalls shall slope down into a drain or gutter, which shall be at least twelve inches wide and four inches deep, and said drain or gutter shall connect with and lead into a sewer through two intervening catch basins or tightly cemented cesspool, so that waste matter can be carried or hauled away. Openings for ventilation must be placed on at least two sides of the building, with openings not less than two feet square for every double stall or two single stalls, and there must be roomy ventilators in the roof not less than one for every twenty feet or fraction thereof in the length of the building. All cow stables hereafter to be built or established, except the entrance from or exit to, with street or alley, or casement or passageway, shall be at least three feet away from the building line. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every day the work is done thereon, or said cow stables used as such, each day of which shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SECTION 8. In the construction, alteration and improvement of all cow

stables, arrangements for proper ventilation, light and drainage shall be made, and all alterations and improvements in cow stables now constructed shall be made to conform with the provisions in relation to new stables as provided for in Section Seven of this Ordinance.

SECTION 9. All dairies or cow stables, now erected or established, when found to be so badly lighted or ventilated as to be injurious or unhealthy for cows, or not provided with legal catch basins or tightly cemented cess pools, so that waste matter can be carried or hauled away, or shall be conducted in an uncleanly manner, shall be deemed a nuisance. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health when any report shall be made of the bad or improper construction of any dairy or cow stable, or of any nuisance created by any dairy, cow stable or cow lot, to notify the owner or proprietor thereof to show cause before the said Board of Health at the time and place specified in said notice, why said dairy or cow stable should not be altered or changed, or such defects remedied or nuisance removed, which notice for the party complained against to appear, shall be served at least five days before the date specified in such notice; said notice shall be served by leaving same at the place of business or residence of the parties to be effected thereby by some officer or person duly qualified to certify to such notice; and all notices of this kind issued by the Board of Health shall be signed by the presiding officer of the Board of Health or the Health Commissioner. At the time fixed in said notice the parties may appear in person or by attorney, or cause may be shown by affidavit, and if in the opinion of the Board of Health and Health Commissioner no good and sufficient cause be shown why the said nuisance should not be abated, discontinued or removed, or said cow stables reconstructed, the Health Commissioner shall order the said parties to abate, discontinue, remove or reconstruct the same within such time as the Health Commissioner may deem reasonable and necessary. If, upon the hearing of the affidavit and the evidence adduced in the case, the Board shall find the facts to be in favor of the parties before them, and so decide, the case shall be dismissed.

SECTION 10. Any person or persons failing or refusing to obey such order of said Health Commissioner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and such person or persons shall be subject to like fines for each and every day he, she or they shall continue such nuisance or fail to obey the order of the Health Commissioner after the expiration of the time specified in the order of the Health Commissioner for the abatement, removal or discontinuance of the same. The fines mentioned in this ordinance shall be collected as other fines and paid into the City Treasury.

SECTION 11. The Health Commissioner by, and with the approval of the Board of Health, shall appoint two practical veterinary surgeons as inspectors of live stock, who shall perform their duties under the immediate supervision of the Chief Sanitary Officer. Said veterinary surgeons shall each receive a salary of one hundred and seventy-five dollars per month, and shall each provide himself with a horse and buggy and maintain same at his own expense for the expeditious performance of his duties. Said veterinary surgeons may be discharged by the Health Commissioner with the approval of the Board of Health for the violations of rules or neglect of duty.

SECTION 12. The veterinary surgeons appointed under the provisions of this ordinance shall each give a good and sufficient bond to the City of St. Louis in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, said bond to be approved by the Mayor and Council, and the conditions of said bond shall be that veterinary surgeons shall well and faithfully execute and perform the duties of their office; provided that no one shall be competent to serve as bondsmen for said veterinary surgeons who shall be either directly or indirectly interested in the milk or dairy business.

SECTION 13. Said veterinary surgeons and sanitary officers shall have the right and it shall be their duty to have full access, egress and ingress to all places, buildings, cow yards, cow lots and cow stables where cows are kept for milking purposes or for purposes of sale; and they shall have the right and it shall be their duty to examine all cows to determine whether the same are sick or diseased or have been exposed to or have been contaminated or affected by any contagious or infectious disease. Any person or persons who in any manner interferes, hinders, obstructs, delays, resists, denies, prevents, or in any manner interferes, or attempts to interfere, with said veterinary surgeons

or sanitary officers in the discharge of their duties, or any person or persons being the owner, agent, or manager of any cow stable, dairy or cow lot, or any building where cows are stabled or may be kept, who shall refuse to permit any cow to be viewed or inspected by said veterinary surgeons, or who attempts to conceal, run or drive away any cow supposed to be diseased, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense.

SECTION 14. Veterinary surgeons shall each, when on duty, wear a metal badge, which badge shall be numbered, and shall have the words "Veterinary Surgeon of Health Department of the City of St. Louis" plainly marked on same. Said badge shall be supplied by and be the property of the City.

SECTION 15. The Health Commissioner is hereby empowered to require said veterinary surgeon to go outside the corporate limits of the City of St. Louis within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles to examine the physical condition of cows whose milk is, or may be brought into the City of St. Louis for sale; and all vouchers for traveling expenses incurred by said veterinary surgeon or surgeons in the discharge of this duty when signed by the Health Commissioner and approved by the Board of Health, shall be paid out of the fund appropriated for the expense of the Board of Health and Health Commissioner.

SECTION 16. When said Veterinary Surgeon and Surgeons shall find any cow or cows in a dairy, from which dairy milk is brought into this city for sale, to be diseased, they shall immediately make a report of the facts in duplicate: one of said reports to be delivered to the Health Commissioner, and the other to the person, firm or corporation receiving and disposing of the milk from such cows. On receipt of a report that milk from diseased cows is being brought into this City the Health Commissioner shall issue an order forbidding its sale in the City of St. Louis until such time as the Health Commissioner is satisfied by approved veterinary certificate that such diseased cows have been separated from the balance of the herd, and if the parties who shall have been served with such order fail to obey the same, the Health Commissioner is hereby empowered to give notice to the citizens of St. Louis through the newspapers doing the City printing, stating all the facts in the case, and to warn them against the use of such milk. And said parties may be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 17. Any person, firm or corporation having in possession a sick or diseased cow shall forthwith report said fact at the office of the Health Commissioner, who shall thereupon at once examine or direct any veterinary surgeon to make examination thereof. Any sick horse or other animal kept in or about stable, premises or places where milch cows are kept or milked, shall in like manner be reported. For any failure, neglect or delay in so reporting any sick or diseased cow or other sick animal, the offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 18. If any cow be found sick or diseased the owner or the person in charge thereof shall not sell, offer for sale, exchange, deliver, or keep, expose for sale, exchange or deliver the milk or cream thereof, but shall at once destroy the same. If, in the opinion of the veterinary surgeon, or any inspector, said cow is afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease, he shall direct the owner or person in charge thereof to forthwith remove said cow from the premises to a place where it may not spread or cause contagion or infection. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

If, in the opinion of, and after an examination by the veterinary surgeon said cow is deemed incurable, and the owner or person in charge thereof does not consent to its being killed, such officials shall cause two disinterested and experienced persons to view and examine the same. If said persons agree and certify in writing that said sickness or disease is incurable and likely to spread contagion or infection, and the Health Commissioner, in writing, approves said finding and judgments, the veterinary surgeon shall forthwith kill said animal and see that the carcass is removed and so disposed of that it cannot be used or sold for human food. If cows in any dairy located outside of the city limits are found to have any contagious disease the veterinary surgeons shall mail a notice of such fact to the State authorities.

SECTION 19. Any officer or employee of the City of St. Louis who willfully

conives at or assists in a violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall at once forfeit his office as provided by law in this ordinance.

SECTION 20. Whenever in any house connected with any dairy there is a case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid fever, the sale of milk from such dairy or depot is prohibited until the disease has terminated and the premises fumigated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 21. Any person failing to comply or violating any of the provisions of this ordinance for which no special penalty has been prescribed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 22. Section four hundred and eleven of Article eleven, Chapter fourteen, and Section three hundred and seventy-three of Article eight of Chapter fourteen of the Revised Ordinances of the City of St. Louis, approved April seventh, 1893, are hereby repealed.

Regular meeting November 4th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance; three cases dismissed; nine condemned.

Regular meeting November 11th, 1895: Ordered after hearing that John Deffas be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Three cases dismissed, eleven condemned.

The following recommendation from the Assistant Health Commissioner was approved:—

Application will probably be made at the meeting of the Board to-day, for admission to the Insane Asylum of persons who are now in St. Vincent's Asylum for the Insane. It has been the custom of the Department, after the patients have been admitted by the order of the Board, to send attendants and ambulance to remove such patients to the City Insane Asylum. St. Vincent's Asylum for the insane is now in St. Louis County, about one mile and a quarter west of the City limits, and about one-half mile north of the St. Charles Rock road. An ambulance leaving the City Hall going to St. Vincents, and from there to the City Insane Asylum, and after its returning to the City Hall will travel about twenty-five miles over roads which, at this season of the year, are in a bad condition, and a whole day's time of the attendants is lost.

I suggest to the consideration of the Board the establishment of a rule which would be made one of the conditions of the City receiving such patients: "That the friends or relatives be required to either convey the patient to the City Insane Asylum, or deliver the patient at the City Hall." If this is not practicable, then I suggest that the friends or relatives be required to furnish, at their own expense, proper conveyance to remove such patients.

Where patients have neither friends or relatives, and application is made by the St. Vincent's Asylum to have certain patients admitted to the City Asylum, I believe it would be well to obtain the opinion of the City Counselor as to the right of the Board of Health to receive such patients outside of the City; and in the case of this class of patients, should not the St. Vincent's Asylum make application to the County Court of St. Louis County, where the Asylum is now located, to have such patients either admitted to the State Institution, or, if admitted to the City Asylum, ought they not to be received as pay patients of St. Louis County?

Regular meeting November 14th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that John Clifton be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Ordered after a hearing that Rosa Lachner be certified to the School for Deaf and Dumb as an indigent pupil.

Regular meeting November 18th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Robert F. Friedmeyer be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Five cases dismissed, seven condemned.

Regular meeting November 25th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Emil Schawacker be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Four cases dismissed, six condemned.

Regular meeting December 2d, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Frederick Oberschelp, Bridget McCue and George Scherr be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Five cases dismissed, eight condemned.

Regular meeting December 5th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Mary Leibner be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Fifteen cases dismissed, eleven condemned.

The following resolution of Dr. Merrell was adopted:—

Resolved, That as a means of more efficient control of the spread of communicable diseases, this Board recommends a system of daily visits to the schools of the City by competent medical men who shall examine such children as have symptoms of illness, or have been sent to school from houses where sickness exists and advise or order them to be sent home for treatment and isolation when needed.

Resolved, That the Health Commissioner be, and is hereby requested to investigate and report to this Board the feasibility of inaugurating this plan with a view to its early adoption.

Regular meeting December 9th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Alma Elias be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed, ten condemned.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read and approved:—

Some few months ago when Texas Fever appeared in our city, I at once became aware that our Meat Inspection Laws were very deficient, because an animal dying of an infectious disease could be killed, its meat sold, and no evidence of the diseased meat could be had by a simple inspection. Only tainted meat would be condemned by our inspectors, and they had no means of knowing whether the meat was diseased. The amount condemned was unusually small, and the inadequacy of that kind of inspection became more apparent every day. I directed that the inspection of meat shops should be discontinued, and that the Inspectors be placed at the principal points where cattle were slaughtered and meat received, in order that the meat supply of the City could be inspected before the cattle were killed, or the meat sold to dealers. While our meat inspection laws are very deficient, still the results obtained have been very satisfactory, and this, in a great measure, is due to the close attention our meat inspectors have given their work.

I herewith submit a report from the Chief Sanitary Officer, Francis, of the work done in October and November, and I ask the approval of the Board of Health to continue on the lines I have pursued.

In October bruised and diseased meat condemned, 18,891 lbs. Animals condemned as unfit for human food, 1 cow, 2 hogs, and 2 sheep.

In November bruised and diseased meat condemned, 27,124 lbs. Animals condemned and unfit for human food, 10 big-jaw cattle, 2 diseased steers, and 3 sheep.

Regular meeting, December 12th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: one case dismissed, one condemned.

Regular meeting, December 16th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: two cases dismissed, three condemned.

Regular meeting, December 19th, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: fifteen cases dismissed, seventeen condemned.

Regular meeting, December 23d, 1895: Action in complaints of nuisance: two cases dismissed, one condemned.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read:—

METHOD IN VOGUE OF ABATING MINOR NUISANCES.

One of the first matters to which my attention was directed during the first month of my occupancy of the position of Health Commissioner, was the great delay, and large amount of clerical work that was caused by the method in vogue of abating minor nuisances. Small matters, such as filthy yards, drains, manure piles, etc., were brought before the Board of Health, and occupied time that I believe should be devoted to more important subjects, and I

became fully convinced that the method of abating this class of minor nuisances should be changed.

To carry out my views in this matter I prepared an ordinance which was introduced on July 12th before the Council, and which bill is known as Council Bill No. 75. It was entitled "An ordinance in relation to filthy and offensive drainage." The bill was referred to the Sanitary Committee, and, after consideration, was favorably reported. Objections were made, and a motion was made to recommit the bill to the committee, which was carried. Since then the ordinance has been lying in the box of the Sanitary Committee. I consider this an important ordinance. Its passage would very much simplify the work of the Department, and do away with the long delay now occasioned by the present ordinances.

Another important matter is that this ordinance fixes the responsibility where this class of nuisance is found in tenement property. What I mean by tenement property is houses occupied by a number of families to whom the landlords have given to each family the use in common of halls, yards, cellars and vaults. This ordinance in such cases makes the landlord or his agent the person to whom the penalty will attach, if the order of the Health Commissioner to remedy these nuisances is not complied with. I herewith submit for your consideration a printed copy of the ordinance, and I request that you, by resolution, strongly recommend to the Sanitary Committee of the Council that this ordinance be at once considered and favorably reported on.

It is my desire, and I will use my utmost endeavors, to place our City in the very best condition from a sanitary point of view, especially during the coming spring, when we will probably be visited by a great many strangers, and for the speedy accomplishment of this work an ordinance of this character is necessary.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in the above communication, Dr. Merrell presented the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board of Health cordially concurs in the recommendation made by the Health Commissioner. This Board regards it of vital importance that this bill, entitled "Council Bill No. 75," should be enacted into an ordinance in order to better facilitate the workings of the Health Department, and to this end urgently recommends that the Sanitary Committee of the Council report it back favorably and do all in their power to facilitate its passage.

Regular meeting December 30th, 1895: Ordered after a hearing that Teresa Chamber be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed.

Regular meeting January 2nd, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Jane Eibler, Rosa Threwitz and August Wahle be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Eight cases dismissed, seven condemned.

Regular meeting January 6th, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Chas. Andrews be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed, four condemned.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read and ordered filed:—

The accompanying table which I had prepared for me by Chief Sanitary Officer Francis, giving the number of cases of diphtheria and deaths, and the percentage of deaths to the total number of cases of diphtheria in the past ten years, shows that in the year ending December 31st, 1895, we have had a total of 2,878 cases, making the largest number since 1887. Of that number 519 cases were fatal, the percentage being but 18 per cent, the smallest death rate for this disease in ten years. This I attribute in a very large measure to the use of antitoxine, and had antitoxine been more generally used by the physicians in the incipency of the disease, I believe the death rate would have been much lower; still, the result as it is, is extremely gratifying. The smallest percentage of death rate in diphtheria in this City heretofore was 25 per cent.

The table shows a large increase of deaths in September and October over August which followed the opening of the schools, and I believe had not stringent measures been adopted by this Department for the strict isolation of the cases and thorough disinfection of the premises that the disease would have become epidemic.

While the measures adopted by this Department have largely increased the expenditures, I am satisfied that the money has been judiciously and beneficially expended.

Table No. 3 shows the locality of diphtheria in the City for the past ten years, and I find in the thickly settled portions, or the district between the railroad tracks and Wash street, a district embraced by seven wards, that the disease has been more than one-third less than in the district immediately south of it, composed of nine wards, and not so closely built up, and peopled in general, by a class of citizens who pay attention to proper sanitary surroundings. Why this should be the case is a question which I cannot give an opinion or reason for now, but to my mind is a subject that deserves not only serious consideration of this Board, but of the entire medical profession of our City.

Regular meeting January 18th, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance: Six cases dismissed, two condemned.

Regular meeting January 16th, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Chas. Hess be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Ordered after a hearing that Mollie Grant be certified to the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Fulton, Mo., as an indigent pupil.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Thirteen cases dismissed, seven condemned.

Regular meeting January 20th, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Harry Sanger be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Twelve cases dismissed, one condemned.

Regular meeting January 27th, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Josephine Bub and Clara Metzler be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Sixteen cases dismissed, one condemned.

Regular meeting February 3d, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed.

Regular meeting February 6th, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance: One case dismissed, nine condemned.

Regular meeting February 10th, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed, three condemned.

Regular meeting February 13th, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Peter Fischer and Mary Eagan be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Regular meeting February 17th, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance: One case dismissed, one condemned.

Regular meeting February 20th, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance: Seventeen cases condemned.

Regular meeting February 27th, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Olivia B. Butler and Mary Keegan be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Six cases dismissed, four condemned.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read and approved: —

DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

There are several districts in the city that are becoming closely built up where there are no drainage facilities, and in some of these places house drainage and storm water are being conducted to ravines and low places, which, in the warm weather, will necessarily create a very bad nuisance.

The location to which I particularly refer are the ones in which I understand the Sewer Department has no plans in the near future to provide for. Such being the case, I recommend to your consideration the application to the Municipal Assembly for funds for the Health Department to give the people in these districts some relief by laying down sanitary sewers.

The first district to which I will call your attention, is that lying along Ivory avenue, from Poepping street south to the River Des Peres. Here, owing to the action of the Street Department and citizens, a large amount of filthy water is conducted to the low grounds east of Ivory avenue, and thereby a very dangerous nuisance is created. This matter was called to the attention of the Board of Public Improvements last year but nothing was done.

Two years ago the Health Department suggested a plan to remedy this

matter and it met the hearty approval of the Sewer Commissioner; also the Superintendent of Streets, but owing to the want of funds this work was not carried out.

The next place is the territory between Iron street on the north, Eighth street on the west, and the district between Malt street, on the north, Loughborough avenue on the south, and Seventh street on the east.

The greater part of the drainage of these districts now passes down the ravine south of Kansas street to the Park, and some down a ravine just north of Kansas street and of Seventh. Some property owners have attempted to stop this drainage and a large filthy pond is now formed on Sixth street, just south of Kansas street. House-drainage, stable-manure, storm-water and the leachings of vaults are conducted in open drains which are choked by rubbish, and this drainage finds its way to a branch of the River Des Peres flowing through Carondelet Park, thence to the River Des Peres.

The neighborhood above described is being very rapidly built up, and this nuisance is daily increasing. I do not know of any plan being made to care for this drainage. If it was conducted to Loughborough avenue, it would be carried to a point where for years it would not create any nuisance.

I recommend that the Board of Health request of the Sewer Commissioner what plans he has for the sewerage of these districts and how soon he expects to put them in operation. Also what surveys have been made to determine what is the proper course to pursue to care for this drainage.

Regular meeting March 2d, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Mary Lawson and Alfred A. Bawn be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: One case dismissed, seven condemned.

The following resolution by Dr. Hughes was adopted by the Board:—

Resolved, That the Chief Sanitary Officer be instructed to report or cause to be reported to this body, the exact measurement, length, height and breadth, together with the number of cows kept in each dairy reported, and to report the precise area of exercising space to each dairy together with all other matters pertaining to cleanliness of stables, animals, cans, and the cooling, keeping and delivery of milk, feeding of the cows, etc., in such definite manner as will enable this Board to form correct judgment from the facts.

Regular meeting March 5th, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that S. H. Parrott be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Two cases dismissed, five condemned.

The following resolution by Dr. Hughes was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board recommend the enactment of a City Ordinance making expectoration on the floors of street cars, and other public conveyances, and on the floors of hotel corridors, theaters, public halls, and places of public worship, a nuisance, and that parties lawfully in charge of these conveyances and places be required by law to provide a sufficient number of cuspidors daily supplied with disinfecting fluids approved by the City Board of Health, and that provision be made for suitable sanitary inspection of all such public places and conveyances, and the enforcement of such ordinances as may be passed to carry out these recommendations.

Regular meeting March 16th, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Thos. Kerrigan, Mary Hollman and Leo Mauss, be admitted as patients to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: Nine cases dismissed, thirty-one condemned.

The following communication from the Health Commissioner was read:—

DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS HAVING NO SEWER FACILITIES.

The communication of Mr. B. H. Colby, Sewer Commissioner, addressed to you under date of March 4th in relation to the drainage of certain sections of the City not now provided with sewer facilities was referred to me for examination, in order that I might recommend to you what action was advisable for the Board of Health to adopt.

On February 26, I, in a communication to you, called your attention to certain portions of the City, where owing to the absence of proper facilities for carrying off house and surface drainage, dangerous nuisances were being created, and I suggested that the Sewer Commissioner be requested to inform you what prospects there were for supplying these localities with sewers,—

and this communication of the Sewer Commissioner, of March 4th, is his answer.

I approve of part of the plans, and I cannot recommend approval of the others, and I will give you in detail my views of his recommendations. First, as regards the district lying along Ivory avenue, from Poepping street to the River des Peres.

This district the Sewer Commissioner states it is practicable to discharge into the River des Peres. The Sewer Commissioner speaks of Poepping street as the north boundary of this district.

I would recommend this district to be extended to Primm street on the north. I therefore recommend that the Board of Health recommend to the Board of Public Improvements, as a necessary sanitary measure, the establishing of a sewer district and the building of sewers in the following named City blocks: 3222, 3212, 3214, 3175, 3143, 3221, 3213, 3215, 3177 and 3165, which blocks are bounded by the River des Peres on the south, Virginia avenue on the east, Ivory avenue on the west and Primm street on the north. All the alleys in these blocks are opened and the sewers should be built as soon as possible.

In regard to the second and third districts mentioned by the Sewer Commissioner, I will state that I believe that these two districts should be differently divided, and in addition I cannot recommend that sewer districts to embrace all the blocks mentioned between Loughborough avenue on the south, Iron street on the north, Michigan avenue on the east, and 9th street on the west, be at present created. My reasons are as follows:—

First. City Blocks 2953, 2954, 2956 and 2957 have no alleys, and the time that it will take to get these alleys opened would delay too long the work of furnishing drainage facilities.

Secondly. Blocks 2956 and 2957 drain west and cannot be included in the district to drain to Loughborough avenue.

Thirdly. That some of the blocks in the district have only three or four houses each, the property is now of little value, and to compel the owners of this property to be now put to the great expense of sewers would be unjust. A large portion of this sewer that will be built to carry drainage to the culvert under Loughborough avenue, will pass through the Park for the length of two blocks, and this will add greatly to the general cost.

Fourth. I have carefully examined the ground, and, to my mind, there will be found great difficulty in building these sewers, as district sewers, in the territory above mentioned.

The great nuisance now existing is caused by the drainage from blocks 2968, 2969, 2986 and 2985.

The drainage of City blocks 2969 and 2968 passes down the east and west alleys in these blocks to 6th street, where is met the drainage from blocks 2953 and 2952, and then all this drainage, with the drainage of houses on the east side of 6th street, passing in a deep ravine in a south-westerly direction through City block 2967 to 7th street and Malt street, and then along Malt street between 7th and 8th streets, and then through the northwest part of City block 2986 to 9th street, and then to the park. This ravine also receives the drainage of City blocks 2985 and 2986.

But in order to drain these five blocks, a number of other blocks on which there are very few houses are to be included, and the owners put to a very heavy expense to provide for a nuisance they do not create.

I understand that the Sewer Commissioner is now at work on plans for the sewerage of the district between Michigan avenue and Ninth street, Haven and Kansas streets, also including the blocks between Loughborough avenue and Haven street, and Seventh and Ninth streets. When he has completed the plans, I suggest that he is requested to submit the same, and then probably the Board can decide on what recommendation should be made.

What is needed is a speedy means of now abating a very bad nuisance created partly by the citizens of five or six blocks, and the City itself, through the drainage of its streets.

To-day, the ravine from Eighth street to Michigan avenue, on the south side of Malt street, and the condition of Sixth street, south of Malt street, is disgraceful and dangerous, and to delay until alleys are opened and streets filled up, is out of the question.

The drainage of City Blocks 2995 and 2996, being the two blocks south of Haven street, will have to be separately considered.

This drainage will have to be conducted to Loughborough avenue and then to the culvert.

In regard to the recommendation of the Sewer Commissioner to sewer City Blocks 2980, 2973 and 2950, I cannot recommend sewers for these blocks as a necessary measure. City Block 2980 is high, above grade, has only three small houses on it, and Malt street on the north line of this block is an impassable ravine.

City Blocks 2973 and 2972 are Convent property, and the Convent building covers the north part of City Block 2972.

City Block 2950 is on a hill-side and has only one house and a church on it.

Alleys are not opened on these blocks, and I believe the drainage of same need not be considered at this time; and to include these blocks (as recommended by the Sewer Commissioner) in a district to be discharged into creek at Ninth street and Loughborough avenue is to my mind not practicable, and the drainage of these four blocks is in no way connected with the subject I submitted to you.

The second communication of the Sewer Commissioner in relation to the drainage of the district south of Arsenal street, and midway between Russell Place and Alfred avenue, does not hold out much hope for any relief for this district for a long time to come. The main sewer is now at a point nearly three quarters of a mile north of Tower Grove Park, and it will probably be three or four years before it reaches the Park. Then the question of the sewer passing through the Park must be decided. I am not now prepared to submit to you any recommendations in relation to this drainage, and I realize that something must be done in the near future for the relief of this locality.

I will correspond with some citizens living in this district, and with those having large property interests in the districts, and learn their views about the matter; and as soon as I can formulate a plan that is practicable I will submit it to your consideration.

Regular meeting March 19th, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance; four cases dismissed, seven condemned.

The following resolution by Dr. Merrell was adopted.

Resolved, That the Park Commissioner be and is hereby requested to provide each of the Public Institutions such flowering shrubs for the adornment of their grounds as he can legally furnish for such purposes.

Regular meeting March 23d, 1896: Ordered after a hearing that Kate Ryan be admitted as a patient to the Insane Asylum.

Action in complaints of nuisance: One case condemned.

Regular meeting March 26th, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance: one case condemned.

Regular meeting March 30th, 1896: Action in complaints of nuisance: eight cases condemned.

Financial Statement.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND COMMISSIONER.

	Expenditures.
Salaries — Commissioner, Members, Clerks, Chief Sanitary Officer, Messenger and Meat Inspectors.....	\$21,082 53
Horses	97 50
Horses, Stabling and Shoeing.....	398 91
Vehicles.....	190 00
Vehicle Repairs.....	43 85
Harness	55 00
Harness Repairs.....	4 50
Hire of Horses and Vehicles.....	130 00
Office Expenses — Furniture, etc.....	939 66
Railroad and Street Car Fare.....	169 90
Printing, Stationery and Advertising.....	1,220 64
Postage Stamps and Cards.....	180 50
Vaccine Virus.....	2,197 09
Bacteriological Examinations.....	2,098 77
	<hr/>
	\$28,808 85

SANITARY DIVISION.	
Salaries	\$41,945 55
Office Expenses.....	10,267 78
Horses	862 00
Disinfectants	6,057 08
Rent of Rooms.....	1,080 00
	<hr/>
	\$59,712 86
CHEMIST.	
Chemicals, etc.....	\$3,935 17
ABATING NUISANCES ON PUBLIC PROPERTY.	
Labor, etc.....	\$605 75
REDUCTION OF GARBAGE.	
For Material reduced.....	\$67,495 84
REMOVAL OF GARBAGE.	
For Removal of Garbage.	\$87,642 94

Garbage Statement.

Tables Nos. 40-51 (see part second) show number of pounds and different kinds of garbage reduced for months April, 1895, to March, 1896, inclusive.

Table No. 52 shows the number of pounds of garbage reduced during year, by months.

The following table shows comparison by months of garbage reduced for years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

COMPARISON BY MONTHS — TOTAL MATERIAL.		
	1894-95	1895-96
April	4,958,616 lbs.	8,077,164 lbs.
May.....	6,400,387 "	8,556,327 "
June	6,481,424 "	8,511,911 "
July	8,231,447 "	10,084,928 "
August	14,090,754 "	15,511,811 "
September	12,647,001 "	14,155,880 "
October.....	10,068,945 "	10,886,862 "
November.....	8,126,210 "	10,183,900 "
December.....	7,456,472 "	9,279,554 "
January.....	5,904,149 "	8,823,853 "
February.....	6,125,828 "	7,951,830 "
March	7,608,427 "	8,566,288 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	98,099,690 lbs.	120,540,303 lbs.

The total amount of garbage reduced as shown by the above table is 120,540,303 pounds, an increase over the previous year of 22,440,613 pounds, or about nineteen per cent. The increase while still marked is not so great as shown by the comparison of last year (1894-95) with 1893-94, by reason of the fact that both this and last year's collection and removal of garbage was made under the same contract, which took effect July, 1893.

The following table shows comparison by months of the cost to the City of reducing all the garbage sent to the works of the St. Louis Sanitary Company, * for years 1894-95 and 1895-96: —

	1894-95.	1895-96.
April.....	\$4,330 13	\$5,400 00
May.....	4,980 02	5,578 12
June.....	4,910 19	5,400 00
July.....	5,134 34	5,580 00
August.....	5,580 15	5,580 00
September.....	5,399 59	5,400 00
October.....	5,554 79	5,580 00
November.....	5,336 11	5,400 00
December.....	5,584 60	5,580 00
January.....	4,825 36	5,580 00
February.....	4,504 91	5,220 00
March.....	5,577 14	5,579 89
	<u>\$61,717 32</u>	<u>\$65,878 01</u>

The increase in cost over last year is not proportionate to the increase in amount of garbage destroyed; this is due to the fact that the contract of the St. Louis Sanitary Company with the City provides that the said company shall receive payment at rate of \$1.80 per ton of material reduced up to and not exceeding 100 tons per day. Therefore the City paid during the year \$65,878.01 for reducing 120,540,303 pounds, the excess weight amounting to 47,342,564 pounds.

Accessions to Library.

REPORTS FROM STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

State Board of Health of Alabama.
 " " " " " Kansas.
 " " " " " Lansing, Michigan.
 " " " " " Ohio.
 " " " " " Wisconsin.

Reports from Municipal Boards of Health or Health Departments: Burlington; Vermont; Baltimore; Boston; Brooklyn; Chicago; Charleston, S. C.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lowell, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Mobile, Ala.; London, Eng.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N. J.; Newton, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Portland, Maine; Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa.; Quebec, Can.; Reading, Pa.; Sacramento, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Toledo, Ohio; Terre Haute, Ind.; Toronto, Can.; Health Department District of Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

Fourth Biennial Report on Vital Statistics, State of Minnesota.
 Annual Report Births, Marriages and Deaths, City of Providence, R. I.
 Annual Report of Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C., 1893—4 vols.
 Eleventh Census of the United States, Boston and Philadelphia.
 Reports and Papers on the Port Riparian Sanitary Survey of England and Wales, 1893-94.
 Transactions, Medical Association, State of Missouri, Lebanon, 1894.
 Sanitary Engineering, Works of Sanitary Engineer, New York.
 Climate and Health United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

**LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND MIDWIVES WHOSE LICENSES WERE
RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.**

NAME.	Date of Record.	MEDICAL SCHOOL.	
Allen, Clarence E	Feb. 3, '96	McGill Med. College, Can	1883
Allison, Luke Pryor	Jul. 18, '95	Beaumont Hos. Med. Coll.	1893
Bainbridge, P. A.	Feb. 17, '96	Twenty years practice	—
Bartlett, Aurelius W.	May 30, '95	Marion-Sims Med. Coll.	1895
Baumgartner, Conrad	Apr. 12, '95	Barnes Medical College	1895
Beedle, Robert C.	Sep. 26, '95	Marion-Sims Med. Coll.	1895
Bley, Robert C.	Sep. 12, '95	Jeff. Medical Coll., Phil.	1877
Boehelm, John Julius	Apr. 10, '95	Marion-Sims Med. Coll.	1895
Boswell, Chas. James	Apr. 11, '95	Marion-Sims Med. Coll.	1895
Bracey, Rollie L.	Nov. 20, '95	Barnes Medical College	1894
Brooking, John Edward	May 15, '95	Barnes Medical College	1895
Caldwell, Geo. Olinton	Jul. 18, '95	Univ. of Tennessee Med. Dep.	1890
Chalfont, Emilia J.	May 23, '95	Homeop. Med. Coll., St. Louis	1896
Croissette, Pierette	June 18, '95	Woman's Med. Coll., St. Louis	1895
Camp, Lewis M.	May 21, '95	Eclec. Med. Coll., Ohio	1878
Chenoweth, Montford S.	Feb. 15, '96	Mo. Med. Coll., St. Louis	1890
Cline, George F.	Mar. 25, '96	Univ. of Louisville, Ky.	1893
Conway M.	Apr. 6, '95	Certificate State Board of Health	1895
Crandall, Geo. C.	Jul. 20, '95	Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor	1890
Crevelling, H. Clay	Apr. 12, '95	Mo. Med. Coll., St. Louis	1895
Curdy, Rob't James	June 25, '95	St. Louis Medical Coll., W. U.	1896
Curtin, Henry W.	Apr. 8, '95	St. Louis Coll. Phys. & Surg.	1895
Davis, Edwin Van Ness	June 20, '95	Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor	1878
Day, William C.	Jan. 7, '96	Mo. Med. Coll., St. Louis	1861
Deatherage, Wm. W.	Apr. 22, '95	Barnes Med. Coll.	1895
Duke, Walter Clayton	Apr. 26, '95	Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., N. Y.	1882
Eagman, Martin F.	Nov. 30, '95	Med. Dep. Univ. of New York	1891
Evans, Erastus L.	Apr. 20, '95	Barnes Medical College	1895
Ferguson, John Porter	Apr. 11, '95	Barnes Medical College	1895
Ford, John F.	June 15, '95	Coll. of Phys. & Surg., Keokuk	1883
Finn, Benj. Franklin	Oct. 11, '95	Coll. of Phys. & Surg., St. Louis	1893
Fulgham, John Henry	Oct. 18, '95	Marion-Sims Medical College	1895
Fung, Young Mon	Feb. 8, '96	Med. College of Canton, China	1889
Gallagher, Wm. Edward	Oct. 22, '95	Med. Coll. of Detroit	1884
Gerin, Marcellus George	Apr. 20, '95	Mo. Med. Coll., St. Louis	1895
Gettys, Senter L.	Apr. 9, '95	Mo. Med. Coll., St. Louis	1895
Glass, Richard Bryan	Dec. 28, '95	Med. Coll. of Georgia	1887
Gordon, Charles O.	Oct. 1, '95	Hosp. Coll. of Med., Louisville	1895
Graul, Robert E.	Apr. 18, '95	Marion-Sims Coll. of Med.	1895
Gwinn, Howell B.	Nov. 21, '95	University of Louisville	1888
Hall, Horace Mark	Mar. 7, '96	Chicago Med. College	1883
Hamel, Chas. C.	Apr. 2, '96	Beaumont Hosp. Med. Coll.	1895
Hardaway, Wm. Augustus	May 27, '95	St. Louis Coll. Phys. & Surg.	1870
Hatcher, M. G.	June 14, '95	University of Michigan	1863
Haughton, Thomas	Aug. 9, '95	University of Louisville, Ky.	1848
Hawley, Nelson Joy	May 22, '95	St. Louis Medical College	1895
Hellig, Oliver	Apr. 5, '95	Barnes Medical College	1895
Helm, James T.	Sept. 25, '95	Med. Coll. of Ohio, Cincinnati	1833
Herzog, Gust. G. A.	Mar. 25, '95	Beaumont Hosp. Med. Coll.	1895
Hinchee, George W.	Apr. 5, '95	Coll. of Phys. & Surg., St. Louis	1895
Hoffmann, John Joseph	Mar. 22, '95	Marion-Sims Med. Coll.	1895
Hopper, Robert L.	Apr. 22, '95	Mo. Med. Coll., St. Louis	1887
Hummel, Louis George	Apr. 23, '95	Marion-Sims Medical College	1895
Hundley, John H.	May 27, '95	Medical College of Ohio, Cinn.	1890
Johnstone, J. Eaton	May 21, '95	Chicago Hom. Med. College	1891
Joyce, Patrick W.	Apr. 5, '95	Missouri Medical College	1895
Kelly, William F.	Jul. 19, '95	Ky. School of Med., Louisville	1891
Key, John J.	Jan. 15, '96	Bellevue Hosp. Med. College	1885
Knighen, J. A.	Mar. 30, '95	Six years practice	—
Lane, George H.	Apr. 19, '95	Marion-Sims Med. College	1895
Leggat, Arbran C.	Apr. 6, '95	St. Louis Medical College	1896
Leonard, Horace Wade	Oct. 21, '95	Hygienic Coll. of Phys. & Surg.	1894
Lippe, Meyer J.	Apr. 6, '95	Missouri Medical College	1895
Lloyd, H. Charles	Dec. 13, '95	Univ. Med. Coll. of Kansas City	1895
Lyman, Harry Webster	Apr. 22, '95	St. Louis Coll. of Phys. & Surg.	1895
Macklind, Louisa E.	May 23, '95	Woman's Medical College	1895
Maisels, Jesse	Mar. 11, '96	University of Berlin, Germany	1893
Martin, William Russell	Dec. 28, '95	Barnes Medical College	1894
Medley, Jennie	Apr. 17, '95	Hom. Med. Coll. of Mo.	1895
Mellies, George A.	Aug. 8, '95	Hom. Med. Coll. of Mo.	1895
Meredith, Salmon D.	May 24, '95	Barnes Medical College	1896
Miller, Hugo	Apr. 20, '95	Beaumont Hosp. Med. Coll.	1896
Miller, Robert F.	May 10, '95	Tulane University, New Orleans	1893
Mitchell, Ethelbert G.	Sept. 24, '95	St. Louis Medical College	1896

**LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND MIDWIVES WHOSE LICENSES WERE
RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1895-96. — Continued.**

NAME.	Date of Record.	MEDICAL SCHOOL.	
Mitchel, George B.	Feb. 29, '95	Missouri Med. College.	1879
Morris, A. B.	Apr. 5, '95	Coll. of Phys. & Surg., Keokuk.	1876
Morony, James Jos.	Apr. 2, '95	Marion-Sims Medical College.	1895
Morrow, John W.	Dec. 27, '95	St. Louis Coll. of Phys. & Surg.	1892
Morton, Chas. S.	Sept. 11, '95	American Med. Coll., St. Louis	1895
McCall, Green Day.	Apr. 20, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
McIlvain, Chas. Edw.	Apr. 10, '95	Washington University Med. Dep.	1895
McIntosh, William.	May 6, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
McKinney, Erving Jr.	Apr. 3, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
McSherry, Prichard.	Jan. 14, '95	University of Maryland.	1886
Nevling, Dill Samuel.	Mar. 5, '96	Louisville Med. Coll., Ky.	1889
Newcomb, Carmen Adams.	May 22, '95	St. Louis Medical College.	1895
Noe, A. T.	Mar. 15, '96	Hom. Medical College of Mo.	1885
Norbury, Frank Parsons.	Oct. 29, '95	Long Island Coll. Hospital of Brooklyn.	1888
O'Connor, Wm. Edward.	May 25, '95	St. Louis Coll. of Physicians & Surgeons.	1895
O'Gorman, Dan'l D.	Apr. 5, '95	Trinity Medical College, Toronto.	1888
O'Hara, Mary E.	June 17, '95	American Medical College.	1895
Orr, Chas. Lowry.	May 22, '95	St. Louis Medical College.	1895
Paquin, Paul.	Jan. 8, '96	Missouri Medical College.	1887
Peake, S. A.	Apr. 8, '95	Marion-Sims Medical College.	1895
Peery, James Edward.	Apr. 6, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Pfeffer, Francis Joseph.	June 12, '95	St. Louis Medical College.	1894
Pelphs, James R.	June 18, '95	Bennett Ecl. Medical College, Chicago.	1882
Quinn, Abram Turner.	July 5, '95	Missouri Medical College.	1895
Ragsdale, Thos. Joseph.	Apr. 11, '95	Marion-Sims Medical College.	1895
Ray, George W.	June 25, '95	Rush Medical College, Chicago.	1867
Richardson, Sarah W.	May 18, '95	Woman's Medical College.	1895
Riggs, Obadiah Higbee.	Feb. 4, '96	Long Island College Hospital of New York.	1868
Ritchey, W. W.	Mar. 30, '96	University Medical College, Kansas City.	1895
Ross, J. B.	Nov. 22, '95	University of Wuerzburg, Germany.	1882
Ross, Wm. Franklin.	Oct. 23, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Ruyle, Henry Jerome.	Oct. 25, '95	Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.	1892
Russell, Thomas A.	May 22, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Saenger, Nathaniel.	Apr. 20, '95	Missouri Medical College.	1895
Say, William J.	Aug. 5, '95	Missouri Medical College.	1895
Schroepfel, G. H. R.	May 11, '95	St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons.	1893
Shoemaker, Wm. A.	Dec. 10, '95	University of Maryland, Baltimore.	1885
Smith, John Campbell.	Dec. 10, '95	University of Maryland, Baltimore.	1885
Spain, Kate C.	Dec. 9, '95	St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons.	1895
Stegmann, Joseph E.	Apr. 16, '95	Beaumont Hospital Medical College.	1895
Steward, James.	Oct. 2, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Stiefel, Adolph.	Sept. 4, '95	Royal Bavarian Ministry of the Interior.	1857
Still, James M.	Oct. 18, '95	Rush Medical College, Chicago.	1864
Streutker, Chas. E. F.	May 17, '95	Missouri Medical College.	1895
Struthers, Andrew W.	May 20, '95	Missouri Medical College.	1895
Suggott, Orill LeGrand.	Mar. 20, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1893
Summers, Thomas O.	Oct. 22, '95	University of Nashville, Tennessee.	1871
Sutton, Frank Luther.	Feb. 24, '96	Marion-Sims Medical College.	1894
Taylor, Grant L.	Apr. 20, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Terry, Robert James.	Aug. 28, '95	Missouri Medical College.	1895
Thorpe, Thomas Joseph.	Jan. 16, '96	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Tivy, William I.	Apr. 11, '95	St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons.	1894
Toland, Irene S.	June 17, '95	American Medical College.	1895
Trigg, Francis M.	June 14, '95	Coll. of Phys. & Surg., Keokuk.	1898
Trippier, Bert.	Apr. 20, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Truitt, Sam'l Watson.	Sept. 10, '95	Med Dept. Univ. of Columbia, Mo.	1895
Turver, Wm. Whittier.	Oct. 23, '95	University of Victoria College, Canada.	1890
Tully, Frederick Edwin.	May 23, '95	Marion-Sims Medical College.	1895
Tuttle, Geo. Bass.	May 30, '95	St. Louis Medical College.	1895
Walbridge, Luther P.	May 1, '96	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y.	1888
Walker, Robert A.	Nov. 23, '95	Albany Medical College, N. Y.	1884
Walter, Wm. Frank.	Aug. 3, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Warde, John Andrew.	Oct. 16, '95	Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati.	1890
Westfall, Felix V.	Sept. 21, '95	Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati.	1889
Wilcox, John Murray.	Aug. 5, '95	N. Y. Homeo. College, New York City.	1895
Willey, Ota Samuel.	Apr. 20, '95	Barnes Medical College.	1895
Williamson, Geo. W.	Feb. 5, '96	Medical Department Univ. of Kansas City.	1883
Wilson, Hugh McGregor.	Sept. 3, '95	Albany Medical College.	1859
Wolfert, Louis J.	Apr. 24, '95	Missouri Medical College.	1895
York, James Saunders.	Apr. 5, '95	Memphis Hospital Medical College.	1898
Zahrosky, John.	June 18, '95	Missouri Medical College.	1895
Zimlick, Arthur John.	Apr. 20, '95	St. Louis Medical College.	1895

**LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND MIDWIVES WHOSE LICENSES WERE
RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1895-96. — Continued.**

NAME.	Date of Record.	MEDICAL SCHOOL.	
<i>Midwives.</i>			
Abler, Annie C.	Feb. 6, '96	St. Louis School of Midwifery	1895
Aholt, Adelaide.	Dec. 21, '95	Exam. by State Board of Health	1895
Becher, Mary.	Nov. 22, '95	Univ. of Vienna Austria.	1895
Brinkmann, Annie.	Oct. 25, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Boehmer, Matilda.	Dec. 6, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Bold, Mary.	Oct. 9, '95	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
Callanan, Serada.	Aug. 2, '95	Examination by State Board of Health	1895
Diemling, Theresa L.	Dec. 27, '95	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
Duffy, Margaret J.	Aug. 14, '95	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
Fuhrman, Fannie.	Oct. 18, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Geise, Agnes.	Oct. 19, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Honerkamp, Mary.	Oct. 18, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Ikemeyer, Agnes.	Apr. 1, '95	Missouri College of Midwifery	1895
Johnson, Mary.	Aug. 3, '95	Examination by State Board of Health	1895
Kasper, Annie.	Nov. 20, '95	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
Keller, Minnie.	Dec. 26, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Koerner, Ida.	Apr. 6, '95	Examination by State Board of Health	1895
Mack, Josephine C.	Oct. 21, '95	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
Marx, Theresa Anna.	Feb. 4, '96	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
Mueller, Emma.	Oct. 18, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Mieri, Mathilda.	Dec. 29, '95	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
McMullin, Annie.	Apr. 8, '95	Examination by State Board of Health	1895
Pauls, Ida.	Oct. 18, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Rode, A. Mrs.	May 14, '95	Examination by State Board of Health	1895
Rohlmann, Johanna.	Aug. 28, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Sandler, Clara Helene.	Dec. 12, '95	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
Sexauer, Henriette.	Jan. 25, '96	St. Louis College of Midwifery	1895
Seeger, Kate.	Jan. 22, '96	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Steiner, Lena.	Oct. 23, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Stiegemeier, Minnie.	Dec. 13, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Stumberg, Sophia.	Oct. 21, '95	Examination by State Board of Health	1895
Weiss, Mary.	Oct. 18, '95	Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery	1895
Wold, Julia.	June 18, '95	Woman's College for Midwives.	1895

APPOINTMENTS.

Tobias Mitchell, Clerk of Health Commissioner and Board of Health.

Max Kaufman, Assistant Clerk and Book-keeper.

Clyde Wise, Messenger.

Meat Inspectors:

Ben Sebastian,
Oswald Matt,

Leonhard Kraeger,
Louis Ost,

Garbage Weighers:

John A. Meyer,

Edward L. Briggs.

SANITARY DIVISION.

Chief Clerks:

*George F. Tiffany,

J. G. McClosky,

Sanitary Officers:

Jacob Ettling,
C. F. Steltz,
O. M. Schmoll,
Martin Lohman,
Fred G. Fischer,
Henry Westerman,
L. F. Witzig,

L. P. Baldwin,
Jno. H. Kramer,
M. C. Madden,
Herman A. Wittig,
Morris Jacks,
Albert League,
Irving J. Davidson,
G. A. Schwind,

O. J. Hoard,
Jos. Kunz,
B. D. Kilcullen,
Harry Knapp,
Edward A. Anderson,
H. Frierichs,
Arthur L. Mephram.

Inspectors:

E. Goodspeed,

Henry Miller,

Chas. Morrell,

Fumigators:

Chas. A. Brockmeyer, Albert Gruenewald, Gustave Stoppeworth,
Jacob Delebar, Arnold J. Witte, Chas. W. Robbins.

CITY DISPENSARY.

G. A. Jordan, Chief Dispensary Physician.

Assistant Physicians:

Sander Horwitz,	Meyer J. Lippe,	Geo. L. Kearney,
Ed. F. Randall,	Ed. N. Webster,	A. G. Schlossstein,
H. R. Hall,	Carman A. Newcomb,	Joseph J. Drace,
S. A. Peake,	F. W. Abekin,	A. B. Leggett.
	Francis H. Bruner,	

Vaccine Physicians.

Chapman Dean,	S. P. Johnson,	Henry J. Helwig.
Edgar Thompson,	Thos. Reber,	

Ambulance Drivers.

J. W. Murray,	H. Moll,	Frank Graves,
Chas. Lacher,	Fred Buser,	I. Cohen,
C. W. Hall,	Wm. H. Norman,	Jno. Pearsall,
Jacob Fessemeler,	Harry Mels,	Alf. H. Young.
M. L. Godfrey,	G. W. Hupert,	

CITY HOSPITAL.

Aug. R. Reder, First Assistant Physician.

Junior Assistant Physicians.

Harry T. Coleman,	Arthur Zimlich,	Nelson J. Hawley,
Wm. E. O'Connor,	J. M. Blakemore,	P. J. Heuer,
C. Baumgartner,	John W. Cooper.	John O'Fallon Farrar.

Miscellaneous.

Chas. Sutter, Chief Clerk.	Lizzie Rowan, Assistant Clerk.
Fred. Hochmuth, Chief Clerk.	J. H. Metzler, Steward.
John J. Vogel, Storekeeper.	Adolph Berliner, Steward.
L. F. Mitchell, Chief Engineer.	Aug. Gisler, Steward.
Geo. Dauber, Assistant Engineer.	Herman Huelsmann, Outside Night-
Thos. English, Fireman.	Watchman.
Henry Knotterns, Fireman.	Joseph Purdot, Fireman.
Chas. Kramer, Chief Cook.	Henry Ziegler, Assistant Cook.
Julius Herman, Assistant Cook.	Martin T. Miller, Assistant Cook.
Wm. Carthy, Painter.	Mary Merriman, Chief Laundress.

Wm. Foster, Extra Help.

Chas. Pohlman, Assistant Druggist.

Female Nurses.

Lillian M. Kratz,	Mary Minnie,	E. D. Craig,
Margaret Gunn,	Ella J. Cartee,	Emma B. Ray,
Nellie Graham,	Sue R. Jordan,	Lillie M. Benning,
Johanna Thompson,	Emma Gray,	Annie Frein,
Lydia L. Castleman,	Mattie Liming,	Mary C. Bourke,
Annie Phillips,	Adelaide B. Klingler,	Ida B. Baker.

Male Nurses.

Gustave Heidel,	A. H. Malm,	H. A. Hossfeld.
Alexander Jureldini,	J. E. Woelfle,	

First-class Help — Female.

Annie Schaelein,	Mary Gibson,	Clara Pfingston.
------------------	--------------	------------------

First-class Help — Male.

E. J. Farrington,	James Phillips,	Andrew Moes,	Alg. Vasterling.
-------------------	-----------------	--------------	------------------

Second-class Help — Female.

Katherine Gattling,	Charlotte Metzler.
---------------------	--------------------

Third-class Help — Male.

Wendlin Bircher,
Thos. L. Wilson,
John Reichman,

Otto Huse,
Aug. Linstroth,
Hugo B. Thau,
O. H. Margaret.

Wm. Miller,
John P. Kivits,
Henry Dahmer.

Fourth-class Help — Male.

John R. Woods.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Assistant Physicians.

F. W. Jelks,
George Parrish,

C. Baumgartner,
Henry W. Curtin.

Nelson Joy Hawley.

Miscellaneous.

John McEnroe, Chief Engineer.
John Ruedi, Assistant Engineer.
Wm. R. Reese, Assistant Engineer.
Fred Brinkman, Assistant Engineer.
Henry Hackman, Gardener.
Joseph L. Luecke, Night Watchman.
Kate Brady, Assistant Laundress.
Samuel Schwartzburg, Fireman.
Wm. Meyer, Carpenter.
Phillip Henne, Fireman.

James Robinson, Chief Cook.
John Morgan, Assistant Cook.
Geo. A. Harris, Assistant Cook.
Fred Klein, Assistant Cook.
George Crow, Assistant Cook.
Wm. R. Miller, Assistant Cook.
Chas. Kramer, Assistant Cook.
Wm. Moeller, Carpenter.
Emma Hawley, Seamstress.
Robert E. Hansmann.

Attendants — Female.

Julia Cronin,
Christina Krebs,

Lammie J. Keenan.
Maggie Comerford,
Margaret Fitzgibbons.

Nellie Sweeney,
Frances F. Casey.

Attendants — Male.

Wm. N. Webster,
Peter Elsewirth,
Geo. Mitzelfeld,
J. H. Koehler,
J. M. Nichols,
Jno. T. Woods,
Terrence F. Cosgrove,

R. P. Dally,
Henry P. Shea,
Henry Pape,
Louis A. Pourselly,
Chas. J. Fitzgerald,
Louis Pohlman,

Richard Stevenson.
Frank A. Gutweller,
R. W. Lee,
Alexander A. Gelder.
Fred W. Beyers,
Henry Walker,
Hugo Vollmer.

First-class Help — Male.

Fred. W. Bredemeyer,

Geo. L. Welsenberger.

Second-class Help — Female.

Alice Weber,
Sophia Seekamp,

Mary Hucker,
Louis Lymen,

Ellen Harrigan.

Second-class Help — Male.

Wm. Juelich.

Third-class Help — Male.

Jas. Gibson,

Henry Munch.

POOR HOUSE.

Assistant Physicians.

J. M. Epstein,

F. W. Jelks,

Max R. Horwitz.

Miscellaneous.

Lawrence Moskop, Chief Clerk.
Albert F. Nelson, Chief Cook.
Thos. Turner, Assistant Cook.
Wm. Johnson, Carpenter.
J. G. Blanchard, Outside Night-Watch.
J. Dunham Weyel, Storekeeper.
Jeanette Wilson, Supervisoress.
Anton Fette, Carpenter.
Louis N. Bauer, Fireman.
Robert Logan, Extra Help.

Annie V. Overbeck, Matron.
Jos. Goss, Assistant Cook.
Payton M. Daniels, Assistant Cook.
Gustave Pfeffer, Carpenter.
V. S. Vlah, Storekeeper.
A. J. Sands, Storekeeper.
C. K. Dyer, Supervisor.
Andrew Hawthorn, Fireman.
R. G. Speer, Assistant Engineer.
John Skally, Extra Help.

<i>Attendants — Female.</i>		
Martha Dennis, Julia Carroll, Nettie Brown, Annie M. Sloan, Rhoda Moslander,	Lizzie Phillips, Matilda Mitzelfeld, Ada Kennel, Julia Cronin, Lena Bertram,	Minnie Kussman, Sarah Doran, Prudence J. Reising, Pauline Malitz.
<i>Attendants — Male.</i>		
Oscar Miller, Geo. F. Decker, Jno. Zimmerman,	Arthur Berliner, Otto H. Rotenhagen, Albert Smets, Geo. Carreras.	Chas. Jenner, George W. Ganaway, G. A. Mueller,
<i>First-class Help — Female.</i>		
Clara L. Gruenewald, Florence Childress,	Ida Krenning, Katie McHale,	Margaret McGeehan.
<i>First-class Help — Male.</i>		
Frank A. Cook,	Chas. Schoenfeld,	Wm. Gross.
<i>Second-class Help — Female.</i>		
Lizzie Kerr,	Cora Buffington,	Minnie Wagoner.
<i>Third-class Help — Male.</i>		
John Lynch,	Geo. Dryer,	J. J. Dwyer.
POOR HOUSE BAKERY.		
Wm. Huber, Head Baker.	Adam Schoenberg, First-class Help.	
John Heaney, Assistant Baker.	Jacob Chadt, Assistant Baker.	
Peter Rickert.		
POOR HOUSE DAIRY.		
Noah Weaver, Head Dairyman.	Peter Kratz, Assistant Dairyman.	

Summary of Statistics.

During the Municipal year 9,516 deaths were reported, and during the Calendar year 9,425, being 91 in favor of the Calendar year.

The death rate per thousand, population estimated at 560,000, was 16.98 for the Municipal year, and 16.88 for the Calendar year, being lower than the death rate of any of the principal Cities in the United States.

There were 1,939 deaths from zymotic diseases, 20.57 per cent of the total mortality.

Constitutional, 1,817. 19.27 per cent.

Local diseases, 3,943. 41.94 per cent to the total mortality.

1,084 died of developmental diseases, being 11.50 per cent. Violence added to the mortality 630, being 6.68 per cent to the total.

The deaths among the colored population were 1,162, 37.4 per thousand, population estimated at 31,000. The deaths exceed the births 40 per cent, while among the whites the births exceed the deaths 15 per cent.

The mortality of children under five years of age was 3,373, 35.79 per cent to the total mortality.

There were 11,848 births reported, 15.58 to every 1,000 estimated population.

Respectfully submitted,

TOBIAS MITCHELL,

Clerk, Health Commissioner and Board of Health.

To the Health Commissioner.

(For tables and statistical data see Part Second.)

II.

SANITARY DIVISION.

Staff and Employees.

CHARLES W. FRANCIS.....Chief Sanitary Officer.

J. G. McClosky.....Chief Clerk.

*Meat Inspectors.*Leonhard Kraeger,
Benj. Sebastian,Louis Ost,
Oswald Matt.*Sanitary Officers.*L. P. Baldwin,
A. W. Becker,
Joseph Kunz,
Alex. Montgomery, M. D.,
J. H. Kramer,
B. D. Kilcullin,
F. H. Hald,
Leopold H. Moss,
Albin L. Schlegel,
Con Molony,
Rudolph Osthaus,
Jacob Berger,
Adolph Hartman,
Morris Jacks,Garrett M. Schmoll,
Mamie S. Madden,
Jacob Etting,
Fred G. Fisher,
Chas. F. Steitz,
O. J. Hoard,
Henry Westerman,
H. Frerichs,
Al League,
L. F. Witzig,
A. L. Mephram,
Henry Knapp,
Herman F. Wittig,
Martin Lohman.*Fumigators.*Chas. O. Berry,
Chas. A. Brockmeyer,
Albert Gruenewald,
Aug. Bergman,
John Hooper,
Gus Stoppelworth,Louis Uhrig,
Irving J. Davidson,
Arnold L. Witte,
Jacob Delabar,
Chas. W. Robbins.*Inspectors.*Chas. Morrell,
G. A. Boquet,A. L. Geserich,
Phillip Thomas.

	Appropriations.	Balances.	Overdrawn.
For Salaries.....	\$41,950 00	\$ 4 45	.....
" Office Expenses.....	10,800 00	82 27	.....
" Horses.....	425 00	68 00	.....
" Disinfectants.....	6,250 00	192 92	.....
" Rent of rooms.....	1,080 00	.....	.....

NOTE — The salaries of the Chief Sanitary Officer and the Meat Inspectors are paid out of the Board of Health appropriation.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

SIR — I have the honor to submit a detailed statement showing the work of the Sanitary Division for the fiscal year ending April 1st, 1896.

The scope of the work of this division has been very much enlarged during the past year, and this has been caused, first, by the very large number of communicable diseases reported to this office, and secondly, by the large increase of the working force, which increase has enabled the officers to more thoroughly

look after the sanitary condition of all parts of the City, and has allowed the department to much more systematically disinfect premises where contagious diseases have been reported.

Eleven years ago the Sanitary Division of the Health Department was first regularly organized; previous to that time only the Health Officer and two or three assistants were employed in looking after the statistics in connection with contagious diseases, nor was there any effort made to check the spread of communicable diseases either by disinfection or isolation. The value of these two important factors in the suppression of diseases appeared to be totally ignored.

The work of maintaining a large city in a good sanitary condition is by no means a light task and efficiency depends entirely on the means placed at the disposal of the Health Officers. The various and diversified classes of matter that directly and indirectly affect the public health, the number and condition of people who must be educated and compelled to observe sanitary laws, the prejudice and ignorance that is encountered where disinfection is required, and last but not least the very great opposition that is met in endeavoring to have the courts sustain the laws and efforts of the Health Department, to enforce a compliance with sanitary requirements, are the obstacles that have to be overcome by Health Officers, and in order that the work may be done in a systematic and thorough manner it is necessary to have a full force of competent sanitary officers. It is to be hoped that sufficient appropriation will be made the coming year to enable the department to maintain a full and effective force.

Communicable Diseases.—The number of communicable diseases that have been reported to this office during the past fiscal year is double the number reported during the previous fiscal year, the increase being in diphtheria and measles; at the same time the rate of mortality in all classes of communicable diseases has decreased one-third; this decrease in the rate of mortality was especially noticeable in diphtheria, and this decrease was very perceptible in the last six months of the fiscal year. To illustrate how marked this decrease has been I submit the following statistics in relation to diphtheria during the past ten years and three months:—

Percentage of Deaths to Cases Reported.

1886.....	25.44
1887.....	29.88
1888.....	34.02
1889.....	27.75
1890.....	27.73
1891.....	32.29
1892.....	30.99
1893.....	39.47
1894.....	31.69
1895.....	17.98
January, February and March, 1896.....	14.58
For the last six months of this fiscal year ending April 1st, 1896, the rate has been.....	13.68

I think these figures present an incontrovertible argument in favor of the efficacy of the Antitoxine treatment.

I would call your attention to the statistics furnished in table No. 5; it will be seen that each year during the past ten years, that in September when the schools open diphtheria at once takes a start, and my observation is that the increase will always be found when the weather is sufficiently cool to compel the closing of windows. It has been suggested that if it could be arranged to have a physician go to each school every day and examine the children, and when they

are found with the symptoms of the disease, to have them at once excluded, that it would assist greatly in the work of suppression of the disease. It is claimed that oftentimes children with the incipency of the disease are allowed to attend school, and that in this manner the disease has spread. This plan of school inspection might be adopted next fall, and if the result is satisfactory it can be continued. Physicians in the neighborhood of each school can be employed for a few hours each day to do this work and make a daily report to the Health Commissioner.

I believe this plan is one that is well worthy of consideration.

Typhoid Fever.—There was a marked decrease in this disease during the year, the number of cases reported being one-half less than the year previous, which was the lowest number reported since 1890.

Disinfection.—There were disinfected by the department during the past year 3,298 houses, and in addition the Work House, House of Refuge, the Insane Asylum and many large lodging houses were thoroughly disinfected.

Some ten years ago the department inaugurated the system of disinfecting all premises in which there had been contagious diseases, and since the commencement of the work there have been great improvements made in the mode; in addition the disinfection has grown in public favor, and physicians are recognizing the necessity and efficiency of the work.

This past year the method of doing the work has been much advanced; with the hot vapor used in the sulphur disinfection has been added the use of a chemical preparation with the vapor, and this has been found to be very advantageous. The length of time that the gas has been allowed to remain has been doubled, and in addition a system of thoroughly washing, with chemicals, all pipes, sewers and sinks has been added.

The question as to how far this disinfection can be relied on to destroy the germs has been thoroughly tested; the City Chemist's office prepared tube cultures of the diphtheria bacilli and also of anthrax, these were placed in the chamber built in one of the rooms occupied by the Division, and the exact method as is now adopted in house fumigation was used. In the case of the diphtheria bacilli the result was entirely satisfactory, but the disinfection did not appear to have any effect on the anthrax bacilli.

At the request of some citizens an experiment was subsequently made of the patent disinfecting machine, in which sulphur is burned with charcoal and to which is added some chemicals; the trial showed the method to be a failure.

The corps or men employed by the City in the disinfection of houses should not be constantly changed; a certain number should be retained all the year round. It is work for which men must be educated and it takes years before they are thoroughly proficient; to do the work of disinfection properly and without damage to property is of itself a particular calling and it takes a long time before they become thoroughly skilled. A great many persons are constitutionally unable to do the work, the fumes of the gases being very trying to persons with weak lungs. An idea seems to prevail that anyone is fit for this class of work; this is a mistake, it requires young, active, and intelligent men with good constitutions, and it is a waste of time to attempt to train persons not possessing these qualifications; and when these men become proficient they should be retained in the service. There should also be a difference in the salaries paid, and the men should be classified as fumigators and helpers, and a proportional rate made in the amount paid each class.

Dairies.—A thorough and systematic examination was made of all dairies in the City during the past winter, and the office has now a complete record of

four hundred and thirty-eight. Examination disclosed that the dairies were in the same filthy unsanitary condition that they had been for the past thirty years. The passage of the dairy ordinance to regulate these dairies was a great victory for the Health Department. For nearly thirty years the regulation of the City dairies has been a great stumbling block to the Board of Health and Health Officers. All previous attempts to enact any laws that would enable the Health Department to control these dairies have proved futile, and the opposition of the dairy men has been so great and their influence appeared to extend so far that the officers of the department had about concluded that there was no use in making further efforts.

You interested yourself in the reform and succeeded in accomplishing it, and to you alone should be given all the credit of this important victory in the interests of sanitation.

As soon as the veterinary surgeons have been appointed and have made themselves familiar with the condition of the dairies, the Sanitary Division will inaugurate a systematic inspection of the dairies, and insist on a strict compliance with the present law.

An ordinance to regulate the sale and keeping of milk should now be prepared and submitted to the Assembly, so that the dairy and milk business can be thoroughly regulated.

Disposal of Minor Nuisances.— In former reports made to your predecessors I have called attention to the great need of changing the present method of dealing with minor nuisances so that the same could be expeditiously disposed. Under the present system too much time is lost and the patience of the citizens exhausted while the Health Department is endeavoring to have abated a trifling and annoying nuisance. The idea that nearly one month must elapse before you can have a filthy yard cleaned, or a stinking drain abated is simply ridiculous, and in no other large city is there such a routine of "Red Tape" in dealing with such matters; this class of minor nuisances form the bulk of the work of the Sanitary Officers especially in the closely built up portions of the city, and the Health Department in dealing with them should not be hampered as it is at present. At the same time the responsibility of correcting this class of nuisances when found on tenement property should be clearly defined.

When an owner or agent rents property to a number of tenants giving to several the use in common of the yards, vaults, sewers, water supply and hall ways, the owner or agent or both should be responsible. In no other way can this class of property be kept in proper sanitary condition.

An ordinance to regulate this matter was presented to the Municipal Assembly last year, but remained in the hands of the committee; I recommend that the same ordinance be again presented to the Municipal Assembly.

Tenement Houses and Lodging Houses.— By tenement houses I refer to places which are rented and occupied as the house or home of more than three families, and lodging houses in which persons are received or lodged for a single night or less than a week.

The present City Ordinances in relation to these places are defective, and I recommend that an ordinance be prepared and submitted to the Municipal Assembly which will enable the department to keep these places under proper surveyance.

Meat Inspection.— The inspection of meat shops and market places by the Meat Inspectors was the only work done by them from the time the ordinance was passed (some 11 years ago) up to last fall. The work done on this line of inspection amounted to little or nothing. Now and then a few pounds of bad

meat were detected, but very little of the work done by the Inspectors under this system was of any practical benefit.

By your direction the whole manner of inspection was changed. The Inspectors were placed at the principal points where cattle were slaughtered and they were expected to examine, as far as lay in their power, all cattle before they were killed, and while the results have not been entirely satisfactory, still I feel that the new method is a long step forward, and since it has been adopted, the citizens are receiving more benefit for the expenditures made.

The laws regulating meat inspection are defective, and do not make any provision for inspection of cattle while alive.

The ordinance you prepared last fall and submitted to the Municipal Assembly is what is needed, for little can be ascertained by the inspection of a carcass of an animal; in order to discover whether the cattle are fit for human food and not tainted with disease, the inspection must be made while the animal is alive.

Last fall, having several times received information of the shipment of diseased cattle from Windsor, Mo., an inspector was sent to that point to investigate. Windsor is a point from which a large number of cattle are shipped. The inspector spent several days in examining the situation. He found that while the majority of the cattle shipped from that point were fine healthy cattle, that there was a firm doing business there who made a specialty of purchasing what is known as "Big Jaw" cattle. These cattle were placed for a short time under treatment, and when the outward appearance of the disease had disappeared, were shipped to this point. He also found that this market was the one preferred for this class of inferior stock, the inspection not being as close as in other places. The government has now inspectors in this city at two places where cattle are received, but I am informed that these inspectors are only empowered to inspect cattle the meat of which it is proposed to ship from here, and have no control and do not pretend to inspect any other cattle, and there is no inspection of cattle which are killed at the private slaughter-houses.

I recommend that the ordinance regulating the inspection of live cattle by City officers be again submitted to the Assembly. I am aware that the opposition of the large importers of meat will be very strong; still, I believe, the measure will meet the approval of our home butchers, and our citizens, if they could be made to realize the necessity of this class of inspection, will insist upon it for their own protection.

Weeds.—For several years past, every summer, the Sanitary Division has been flooded with complaints from citizens in regard to the growth of noxious weeds, and the department has also been aware that these high growths of rank weeds were made the hiding-place for much filth.

There was no ordinance under which the department could proceed, and beyond a few futile attempts to abate the nuisance, nothing was done.

The ordinance you had prepared to regulate this matter has lately become a law, and this season the department will be prepared to rid citizens of this unpleasant nuisance.

Wells.—An examination of the wells of the City was again made this past year. There were found to exist 5,139 wells. This does not include wells that may exist in the territory south of the Gravois road and west of Grand avenue.

Very few reports of analyses of wells have been received at this office, and no wells have been closed.

I believe that an ordinance in relation to wells should be passed, which ordi-

nance should define exactly what constitutes a well of impure water. The ordinance should also prescribe how the analysis should be made.

Under the present law it is almost impossible to compel the closing of a well, and I recommend that until a new ordinance is enacted that no more proceedings be had in relation to wells.

Manure and Ash Boxes in Alleys.—A custom has grown up in this city of placing manure receptacles and ash boxes in the public alleys. These receptacles are of all kinds and sizes; piano boxes, dry goods boxes, hogshead, and loose fencing, into which is dumped manure. This dumping continues until the box is overflowing, and then after a time it is removed. In many cases the small boxes are overturned by passing wagons, and the filth dumped into the alley. Again others do not even provide themselves with a receptacle, but dump the manure directly in the alley. This filth is washed down from the alleys to the streets.

The same condition exists in reference to the ash boxes.

I do not know of any law by which any person is authorized to make use of the city highways as a deposit for filth; in fact, the ordinances strictly prohibit it.

It is impossible to have a clean city while these things are allowed to exist. The worst alleys are in the center and western portions of the city in the rear of our finest residences.

An examination will show that where these boxes do not exist the alleys are clean and free from nuisance. Steps should be taken to rid our alleys of these manure and ash nuisances.

Nuisances in the Districts Beyond the Sewer Limits.—Owing to the very rapid growth of the city the authorities have been unable to keep the sewer limits extended sufficiently to meet the demands for sewer facilities, and to-day there are several sections of the city closely built up, which sections will not for years be reached by the regular sewers. At the same time the Water Department has put down pipes extending the water system to almost every point; houses are built and arranged for inside closets, sinks and bathtubs put up, and the drainage from these houses is discharged on to the streets and alleys and on to private property, creating a very great nuisance. In some localities pipes have been put down by the owners of this property, which pipes carry this drainage to some low point.

What is to be done in these cases is difficult to decide, and these nuisances in some of the new limits have become so great as to be dangerous to the general health of the locality.

I believe that some plan could be adopted that would in a measure control this drainage. Some years ago the Health Department was enabled to give relief in those cases, and there are to-day many hundreds of houses that are using these sanitary sewers. These sewers afforded a great relief, and are so directed as to cause little or no nuisance. Two years ago the authorities decided to discontinue this work, and no appropriation was given to the Health Department to continue it, and the result is that to-day there are several localities that are in very bad sanitary condition owing to the absence of any drainage facilities. These districts are far beyond the sewer districts, and will not be reached by the regular sewers for years to come; they are thickly built up, and if some steps are not taken to regulate the drainage, these localities will become unhealthy.

Frequently there are found on the public streets and alleys small nuisances for which there is no particular fund in either the Street or Sewer Depart-

ments to abate, and there should be a fund at the disposal of the Health Department to enable it to have this class of nuisances removed.

I believe a fund to put down temporary sewers in these districts, and to abate nuisance on public property, the work to be done under the supervision of the Sewer or Street Departments, should be provided, which fund should be expended under the direction of the Board of Health.

The people of these districts are materially assisting in building up the city, paying a large amount of taxes, and should be entitled to some consideration. The principal districts which, in my opinion, should receive some attention, are as follows: —

1st. The district south of Arsenal street, and west of Russell place as far south as Gravois avenue.

2d. The district from DeHodiamont avenue, north to Etzel, and extending from the western city limits to Hamilton avenue, and as far north as Easton avenue; in this district is a large amount of drainage coming into the city from the county, and the Health Department is powerless to prevent nuisances caused by it.

3d. The district between Etzel avenue and Ridge, Clara avenue and Goodfellow.

4th. The district north of Easton avenue, between Goodfellow and Arlington.

5th. The district between Virginia avenue, Carondelet Park, Iron and Malt streets.

6th. The district west of Newstead avenue, and south to Manchester road.

7th. The district between Knox and Clifton avenues, and south of the River des Peres.

All these districts are closely built up, and the house drainage is being conducted on to the streets and low ground.

Until some general plan is adopted for the temporary drainage of these districts, I would recommend that no permits be granted to put down short lines of pipe, which are only safe to carry the nuisance a short distance, and which pipes only serve to accommodate a few.

Garbage Collection.— There was collected during the past fiscal year: —

48,474 tons of garbage.
2,352 " " animal matter.
9,437 " " Slaughter House refuse.

Total..... 60,263 tons.

This amount exceeds the amount collected during any previous year by 11,715 tons. The collections have been well made, and very few complaints received.

The greatest drawback to a thorough collection of garbage arises from the improper garbage receptacles maintained by citizens; buckets, baskets and worn-out kitchen utensils are not proper receptacles, and when placed out in the alleys, are overturned by passing vehicles and the contents scattered; this, of course, is not collected, but remains in the alley, and is ground up with the dirt, creating a great nuisance. It is strange that a matter that so directly affects the comfort of the people will be so ignored.

I intend this spring to commence a prosecution of all persons who do not conform to the law in regard to garbage receptacles.

Several years' experience has convinced me that the only way by which the garbage nuisance can be reduced to a minimum is by daily collection in the summer and fall months; a tri-weekly collection is not sufficient. When garbage is allowed to remain two or three days, it becomes exceedingly offensive, and in addition receptacles overflow.

I strongly recommend that a movement be made to inaugurate a daily collection.

Bone Rendering and Fertilizing Works.—A great improvement has been made in the past five years in the manner of conducting this class of work, and very few complaints have been received, and those that were could be traced to bone burning; very little of this latter business is now being carried on in this City, only one establishment having been in operation a portion of the year; while it is claimed by the proprietors of this establishment, that by their process bone burning can be conducted without creating a nuisance, I am very skeptical about it. The establishment is now closed down, but if started again will be closely watched. Bone burning should not, under any circumstances, be allowed inside the City limits.

Garbage Reduction Works.—The works of the St. Louis Sanitary Co., at Missouri avenue and Gasconade street, as they are now arranged and conducted, are a credit to their managers. No complaints have been received during the past year.

The works at Wright street and Hall street are only used for the rendering of dead animals, and I would recommend that before these works are again operated, they receive a thorough overhauling; they are old, and some of the appliances and arrangements are defective.

Your faithful attention to important matters appertaining to the Sanitary Division, and your unflinching interest in everything tending to promote the health of the City, has been a great aid to me in the performance of my duties, and for which I desire to express my appreciation and sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. FRANCIS,
Chief Sanitary Officer.

To the Health Commissioner.

(For tables and statistical data see Part Second.)

III.

DISPENSARY DIVISION.

Staff of Employees.

G. A. JORDAN, M. D. Chief Dispensary Physician.

*Assistant Physicians.**Central.*

G. L. Kearney, M. D., C. A. Newcomb, M. D., M. J. Lippe, M. D.

Branch No. 1.

S. A. Peake, M. D., E. F. Randall, M. D., A. Leggat, M. D.

Branch No. 2.

E. A. Webster, M. D., F. W. Abekin, M. D., A. G. Schlossstein, M. D.

*Vaccine Physicians.*Edgar Thompson, M. D., H. Helwig, M. D., C. V. Dean, M. D.,
S. R. Johnson, M. D., T. Reber, M. D., F. M. Brunner, M. D.*Sanitary Officer and Clerk.*

M. J. Dwyer.

*Ambulance Drivers.**Central.*Charles Hall, Wm. Norman, Edw. Kusch,
Charles Ernst, Frank Graves, Geo. Hupert,
Otto Reinhart, Jacob Fessemeler, Al. Young,
Henry Moll, Fred Buser, John Pearsall.*Branch No. 1.*

Joseph Murray, Lee Godfrey.

Branch No. 2.

Isaac Cohen, Charles Lacher.

Attendant and Janitress.

Eliza Cullen.

	Appropriations.	Balances.	Overdrawn.
For Salaries	\$14,840 00	\$170 29	.....
" Charity Prescriptions.....	13,700 00	252 78	.....
" Temporary Help.....	9,200 00	297 69	.....
" Fitting up Rooms	650 00	8 17	.....
" Ambulances	1,600 00	2 00	.....
" Horses	1,500 00	35 35	.....
" Rent of Rooms.....	800 00	41 71	.....

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

SIR— I have the honor to submit the following report of the work accomplished by the City Dispensary for the past year, together with statistical tables, twenty-one in number, which set forth the work in a condensed form. I have also embodied in this such suggestions as have occurred to me to be practical, and for the good of the service.

Dispensary Clinic.— During the year 23,156 patients, of which number 17,321 were medical and 5,835 surgical, received treatment at the central and two branch dispensaries. This is an increase of 5,116 over the preceding year.

To appreciate the growth of this clinical work one has only to consider that the year 1895 showed an increase of only 957 over the preceding year. The existing dull times I think is mainly responsible for this large number of applicants for charitable aid, forcing many to this extremity, who, with an opportunity for work, and its consequent compensation, would be able and willing to care for themselves. The shiftless vagabond class we will have with us always, as no amount of opportunities will ever be taken advantage of by them.

Realizing as I do the many attempts at imposition with which we have to contend, it has been my endeavor to investigate closely as to the financial condition of our applicants for aid. It has been my desire at all times to furnish aid and comfort to any worthy citizen whose misfortune compels him to seek us, but impostors, people well able to recompense physician or druggist, or both, we endeavor to detect and turn away. We wish to extend aid only as it is positively needed, and we often find that our patients are able to accomplish their ends with only a partial assistance from us.

Where persons can secure a prescription they are furnished an order which secures the medicine. If only able to obtain the medicine, and unable to pay a physician fee, a prescription is furnished. Where persons are destitute, both prescription and medicine is given. Despite our every precaution there is no question but what we are often deceived and imposed upon, but we can only do the best we can, and keep down as much as possible such practices.

When, after investigating a case, we are still uncertain, it is the rule to give the patient the benefit of the doubt, as we prefer imposition to the possibility of injustice.

Your attention is respectfully directed to Tables No. 1 to No. 14 (Inclusive). Tables No. 1 to No. 12 give the work by months with nomenclature of the diseases, Table No. 13 reviews the year's work, and Table No. 14 separates the medical and surgical work, and gives a total of both for the year and a comparison with the preceding year.

Insane.— The number of insane or alleged insane handled by us during the year was 469, which was twenty-two less than last year.

Of this number 258 were cases arrested by the police supposed to be insane and conveyed to the City Hospital, 128 being subsequently transferred to the Insane Asylum; of the remainder some were taken home by relatives and friends, and some were discharged as not insane. Of the number certified to be insane by physicians in private practice, and passed upon by me, sixty-seven were recommended to the Board of Health and were admitted by its order.

In some cases, either from force of circumstances, or because the insanity was unquestionable, patients were recommended by me for direct admission from the City Dispensary, as is provided for by ordinance, and were so admitted. There were sixteen of such cases. During the last year the old custom of incar-

cerating the supposed insane in a cell at the police station has been abolished, and now, by the enactment of an ordinance all such cases are sent to the City Hospital, where they can be very much better examined, and a much more intelligent opinion rendered. The accommodations at the City Hospital for these cases are, however, very inadequate, and some action looking to an improvement in this direction is an imperative necessity. In my opinion two wards should be provided, one for men and one for women, equipped in a proper manner and furnished with attendants. This is especially needed for the women who are now (in mild cases) placed in the same ward with regular patients. Even in these milder forms of insanity there are many objections to their being placed among the sick, as they are often loquacious, and especially during the night are a nuisance.

I would direct your attention to table No. 15 as setting forth the insane work.

Hospital Permits.— During the past year 11,885 permits were issued for admittance to the different hospitals. This is a decrease of 438 over the preceding year.

The City Hospital has an increase of 250, the Female Hospital a decrease of 601, and the Smallpox Hospital a decrease of 87. In connection with the subject of hospital admissions, I will state that we are continually being imposed upon by surrounding States and counties, who often pay the railroad fare of their dependents to this City, and send them here with the advice to apply for admission to our hospitals. Where this acknowledgment can be obtained from them, especially in cases which will require a long sojourn in the hospital, it has been the custom to procure, through the Mayor, transportation for them back to their starting point, and to return them.

When the disease is acute, and will terminate in a comparatively short time, we admit and care for them on the ground of economy. The practice of this imposition was even carried so far in one case as to ship at the expense of the county not only the patient (a woman), but the patient's household effects. In this particular instance the patient was returned and possibly was never able to recover her property, as she was apparently destitute. There is a provision in our ordinances which provides for punishment for foisting paupers upon us, but it seems impossible to make it operative.

Your attention is called to Table No. 16 which sets forth the hospital work by months, and also gives a comparison of the total of this and the preceding year.

Ambulance surgeons.— It has been frequently suggested that a valued addition to our service would result by the establishment of a corps of ambulance surgeons. A trial of this idea was made by your predecessor as a matter of experiment, and, in my opinion, was not at all a success. A surgeon for several months accompanied the emergency wagon, which was stationed at Sixth and Biddle streets, but the results were not to me encouraging. In New York City, I am informed, the customs are such as to render this corps valuable, but with us it is not practical, at least as yet.

Tablets and Prescriptions.— As yet no change has been made in the mode of dispensing medicines. Tablets are still used and in addition a contract is maintained with a neighboring druggist by which prescriptions are compounded on orders at the rate of 25 cents each.

I am of the opinion that we should have our own pharmacy; it would be much more satisfactory in every way, and I am satisfied that the cost would be materially less to the city. A provision is made by ordinance for a druggist

and the establishing of a pharmacy and I would urge the early establishment of one.

During the year \$1,186.75 was expended for tablets, an increase of \$479.85 over last year and \$1,182.88 for charity prescriptions, an increase of \$457.59 as compared with the preceding year. This covers the expenses of the Central Dispensary and both branch Dispensaries for medicines, and in view of this fact, and the increase of 5,116 patients over last year's number the increase in expenses for medicine is not large.

Table No. 17 sets forth the expenditure by months, also contains a comparison of the years 1895-96.

Branch Dispensaries.—It has long been apparent that the Central Dispensary was not adequate to the demands of the city, whose wide scope of territory placed large numbers of her people at great distances from it. With the exception of the colony that inhabits the very center of our city the poorer classes are as a rule forced to seek the outskirts, where rent is lower and residences less desirable.

Under these circumstances you were of the opinion that better facilities should be provided to enable us to reach and protect these districts, and in September a branch dispensary was established at No. 3618 N. Broadway, a point midway between the central and northern limits of the City. This branch was designated as "City Dispensary Branch No. 1," and was opened with two physicians and two ambulance drivers (with ambulances). Both physicians and drivers served twelve hours, one each for day and night duty.

The quarters, which consist of a room about fifty by eighteen feet, was divided by a partition into a waiting room, and a private office and operating room for the physician. In the rear stable accommodations for the shelter of ambulances and horses were provided. This property was leased for a period of five years, at an annual rental of \$700.00, payable monthly, and this rental includes heat, electric lighting, water and janitor service. Provision was also made that the premises be kept in good repair. It was early demonstrated that this was a move in the right direction, and in October a branch, in every way similar, was established at No. 8562 S. Broadway, a point midway between the central and southern limits of the City, and was designated as "City Dispensary Branch No. 2." The work in this branch also soon increased largely, and an additional physician was placed on duty in both branches, each physician then serving eight hours, the ambulance arrangement remaining the same. Both of these branches have demonstrated their value in the number of patients treated, and the promptness with which we have been able to extend, through them, aid in cases of emergency. Both are controlled and directed by the Central Dispensary, and the work is carried on in each of the three places in exactly a similar manner. Before their establishment persons sick or injured were required to travel miles before relief could be extended, and in many cases this meant great jeopardy of life and limb, which prompt aid would have obviated. Under the old regime persons in need of assistance, at places distantly removed from the center of the city, were required to wait often for as long as an hour and a half, where now they are reached at the longest in from twenty to thirty minutes. It is also unnecessary now to transfer a patient from his home on the outskirts to the center of the city, and then return him, as was formerly often done. Both branches are treating now from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five patients a week and this number is gradually increasing.

I am satisfied that with the advent of the summer the great value of these places will be demonstrated strongly, especially if we have very hot weather, with consequent sunstroke. The most important assistance to a case of sunstroke is promptness of action, and we will surely be better situated to render prompt assistance this year than ever before. I expect therefore to see lives saved this year that would otherwise have been sacrificed.

During September Branch No. 1 treated two hundred and eighteen cases and during March four hundred and ninety-three cases, an increase of two hundred and seventy-five cases. The following is the number of cases by months:—

September	218
October.....	374
November	284
December	304
January	387
February	428
March.....	493

Branch No. 2 treated during October, its initial month, 109 cases and in March 367 cases, an increase of 258 patients. Its work by months is as follows:—

October	109
November.....	204
December.....	287
January	277
February	281
March.....	367

Tables No. 6 to No. 13 inclusive show the work of both branches with a nomenclature of the diseases treated. Table No. 18 sets forth the ambulance service rendered from each place.

Smallpox.— This disease had been prevalent during last year, and 227 cases were removed to the Smallpox Hospital. The new year found the conditions practically unchanged, three cases being forwarded to the hospital on April 1st, 1895. From that time until August 8th, 136 cases were forwarded to the hospital. From August 8th, 1895, to January 16th, 1896, the city enjoyed a period of immunity.

On January 16th Wesley Ellis (colored) who claimed to reside at 814 N. 12th street, was sent to the City Hospital, supposed to be suffering from malarial fever. He was in reality in the stage of invasion of variola, and on January 20th the diagnosis was made and he was at once forwarded to the Smallpox Hospital. Fortunately the City Hospital was crowded at the time of his admission, and Ellis was given a cot in the hallway outside of the ward. Strenuous efforts were made by us to stop the disease here, by the exercise of every possible precaution, both in the hospital and at the different places about town frequented by him.

Every patient in his ward at the hospital was vaccinated and detained for two weeks, to show any possible further developments, and every person in the hospital was vaccinated. Our efforts were successful and no new cases resulted. Although diligent inquiry was made and much effort expended, no evidence as to where he contracted this disease could be obtained. Until March 10th we were again free from the disease.

On that date John Henry (colored) applied for admission and was admitted to the City Hospital, but as he had a beginning eruption he was placed in an isolation ward at once, and was forwarded to the Smallpox Hospital two days

later. This man told numerous conflicting stories concerning his previous movements, and we found it impossible to locate his abode or the places he frequented.

Henry was a river man, of the roustabout class, and is presumed to have contracted the disease in some river town to the South, where the disease is known to have existed about that time.

No other cases resulted from contact with him, and these two cases were the only ones since August 8th in this City.

Two other cases occurred among the employees at the Smallpox Hospital, John Lenzen, a carpenter, and Lena Merton, a domestic, contracting the disease from patients.

All of these cases made good recoveries. I feel that we have been very fortunate in our dealings with this disease during the last winter, and I consider that the credit is due to our persistent efforts, ably seconded by the Sanitary Division of this Department.

Ambulance Service.—Never in this City's history has anything approaching the present efficient ambulance service been attained.

Upon your assuming the duties of your office in April last, nine ambulances were in service and an electric ambulance car was conveying patients, collected here by the ambulances, to the different institutions. Of the nine ambulances four were on day duty at the Dispensary and one was stationed at Bencieck's stable, Sixth and Biddle streets. The latter was known as the Emergency Ambulance, and as a rule did only emergency work. In addition to this we had one ambulance on duty from noon until midnight, and one was on all night, one was stationed at the City and one at the Female Hospital, making a total of nine in service.

The ambulance car and the emergency ambulance were discontinued in May.

The ambulance stationed at the Female Hospital was used almost entirely to convey patients from the electric ambulance car terminus to the Female Hospital, Insane Asylum and Poor House. The wagons, with one exception, were great burdensome vehicles, weighing a ton or more each, and the horses, from the great weight of these wagons, and the very long trips they were required to make, were in very poor condition. It will be remembered that we were at that time covering, from the Central Dispensary, the entire city. The work was accomplished, it is true, but it was only done tardily, and at the expense of the horses and vehicles. Shortly after your coming and through your efforts, new horses and four new ambulances were obtained. These wagons are from 600 to 900 pounds lighter than the old ones, and are still as heavy as there is any necessity for. Two of them are fitted with rubber tires adding greatly to the comfort of the patients. In the future, when ambulances are ordered, I would recommend that they all be furnished with this improvement. These tires are guaranteed for a year and our experience shows that they are very serviceable. The ambulance corps was about this time increased to sixteen, two of which are detailed for clerical work. This gave us fourteen wagons in service. Of this number seven do day duty at the Central Dispensary and two are on at night. Both branches have each a day and night wagon, and one is stationed in the western portion of the city at Easton avenue and Deer street, during the day.

By these arrangements we are now enabled to cover the City promptly and efficiently. Within a limit of from fifteen to thirty minutes points can be reached that formerly required an hour to an hour and a half. Our horses,

excepting the old ones left over, some of which we are still compelled to use, are in excellent condition and fit at all times for the best of service. Less territory is covered in travel and our wagons are therefore in need of less repairs. The men are neatly uniformed, and the wagons are at all times orderly kept and are scrupulously clean.

We are still in need of more horses and five new ambulances, similar to the ones obtained this year. When these are obtained I would recommend condemning all of the old wagons and such of our old horses as are unfit for our work. Five old heavy wagons are still in service for lack of lighter and better ones. I would also recommend that an ordinance be passed giving to our ambulances the right of way over our thoroughfares, as they are now sometimes delayed in important cases by being placed on the same plane as ordinary vehicles.

By reference to Table No. 18 you will see that 9616 calls were answered and 47,879 1-7 miles were traversed by ambulances during the year.

Vaccination.—During the past year 34,325 persons have been vaccinated, of this number, 16,550 were primary vaccinations and 17,775 were revaccinations.

This work was accomplished in the City Dispensary, Public and Parochial Schools, Lodging and Tenement Houses, Mercantile Establishments, Police Stations, Jail, Work House, Grading Camps, Hotels, Race Tracks, Street Railroads and upon the River Steamers. This total result is 40,870 less than the number vaccinated during the preceding year, but at that time thirty odd physicians were engaged in this work, where now but five are serving, the force having been cut off as the disease abated. I consider that our City is one of the best protected in the world in the matter of vaccination.

During the year comparative tests of the following vaccine virus were made: The Higgins, National, Welkers (Liquid), and the Columbia. The result demonstrated the great superiority of the Higgins virus, and I would recommend that its use by this Department be continued.

Table No. 19 sets forth the work of the vaccine corps.

City Jail.—At the jail 2,380 prisoners received medical and surgical treatment. Only two cases, of a number removed to the City Hospital, resulted fatally, one a case pneumonia and a case of valvular disease of the heart; both of these were in colored men.

The jail, considering its condition, is well kept and cleanly. When I say "considering its condition" I refer to the condition of the cells. Almost all of these are begrimed with dirt of years' accumulation, and are infested with vermin. That this is true is nobody's fault, for the reason that it cannot be remedied under existing conditions. What is most urgently needed is a bath room and a fumigating box. With these two additions to the jail it, and its inmates, can at all times be kept absolutely clean.

Granting that these additions will be made, I would suggest the following mode of procedure upon the admission of a prisoner: all clothes should be removed in the dressing room, and transferred at once to the fumigating box, and there subjected to the fumes of sulphur mixed with a vapor of turpentine and water. In the meantime the prisoner should be compelled to thoroughly wash, the clothes could then be returned and the prisoner assigned to a cell. Of course before this procedure could be placed in operation a thorough fumigation of every cell would be necessary, and they should also be painted. This idea would also probably necessitate a few suits of clothes, for temporary use while the fumigation was being carried on.

Bath rooms could be created at a small expense. Three cells, on the ground

floor, would furnish a dressing-room and ample bathing facilities. Two of these cells could be made into one, and furnished with showers, and the other would serve as a dressing-room, connected with the bath by a door. Every prisoner should be compelled to bathe at a stated time, at least once a week.

The feeding of prisoners is also in need of reform, as is the food furnished. Meals are served at 7 a. m. and 12 m., which leaves an interval of nineteen hours between the noon meal and the morning one, which is too long, in my opinion.

Vegetables are almost unknown articles, the diet consisting of meat, bread, soup and coffee, at different times. I would recommend that more vegetables be furnished, and that the diet be changed at reasonable spaces. I consider that almost all the ailments among the prisoners can be traced to improper food. The manner of feeding is very bad, and reminds one of meal time among the animals of a menagerie. The prisoners are all locked in their respective cells, three often occupying a cell intended only for two, and details pass around with huge buckets, from which they dish the food by means of dippers and ladles, into pans and cups held through an opening in the cell door; other details follow with hunks of bread which are slapped through the same opening. No spoons are provided nor any other article for convenience in disposing of the food.

I would recommend that tables and benches be provided, so built as to admit of their being stowed away when not in use, and that the prisoners be fed in squads of fifty or more, with at least tin plates and spoons.

An office for the attending physician has been built during the year, suitably furnished, and I am now able to accomplish the work in a much more satisfactory and efficient manner.

If a pharmacy is established at the Central Dispensary I would suggest, if practicable, that jail prescriptions be filled there, and the price as now paid for them be credited to the fund from which the drugs are purchased for it.

Financial.—During the year \$41,487.16 was expended by this department.

As the branch dispensaries were only in operation half of last year, and as our work is always on the increase, more money will be needed for next year, an estimate of which I have furnished. Table No. 20 gives an itemized statement of expenditures.

In conclusion I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for the courteous treatment and unwavering support I have received at your hands at all times, and also to the assistant physicians and employees of this division of the department for their courtesy, and their faithful performance of their respective duties.

Respectfully,

G. A. JORDAN,
Chief Dispensary Physician.

To the Health Commissioner.

(For tables and statistical data see Part Second.)

RECORD OF PATIENTS SENT TO THE ST. LOUIS SMALLPOX HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1896.

Q	DATE.	NAME.	Color	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Residence.	Vac. Status.	Result.	REMARKS.
1	Apr. 1	Rachel Hicks	C	90	F	Laundress	1949 Carr street	Poor mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 2 years ago.
2	Apr. 1	Wm. Sena	C	32	F	Housewife	909 Biddle street	Poor mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 6 months ago.
3	Apr. 1	Wm. Overkamp	W	23	M	Clerk	310 S. 11th street	No mark	Died	
4	Apr. 1	Mary Whitney	C	31	F	Servant	319 Franklin avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
5	Apr. 2	Louise Atkins	C	20	F	Laundress	310 Franklin avenue	Poor mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 8 years ago.
6	Apr. 2	Geo. E. Yonker	W	25	M	Servant	810 Market street	Fair mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 1 year ago.
7	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	14	F	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
8	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Driver	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
9	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
10	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
11	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
12	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
13	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
14	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
15	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
16	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
17	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
18	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
19	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
20	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
21	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
22	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
23	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
24	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
25	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
26	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
27	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
28	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
29	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
30	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
31	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
32	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
33	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
34	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
35	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
36	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
37	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
38	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
39	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
40	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
41	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
42	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
43	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	
44	Apr. 2	Ida Wolf	W	23	M	Painter	2323 Kings Post Office	No mark	Rec'd	

RECORD OF PATIENTS SENT TO THE ST. LOUIS SMALLPOX HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1896.

Date.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Residence.	Vac. Status.	Result.	Remarks.
45 Apr. 16, '95	Anna Menke	W	6	F	Nil	1820 Middle street.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 10 years ago.
46 Apr. 16, '95	Rob't Brown	C	23	M	Laborer	10-11 O'Fallon & Cass.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 4 wks prior to admission.
47 Apr. 16, '95	N. Winebumer	W	18	M	Laborer	716 N. 4th street.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
48 Apr. 16, '95	Anna Jones	C	18	F	Servant	Killbuck, M.	Poor mark	Rec'd	Vac. 4 weeks prior to admission.
49 Apr. 17, '95	Laura Matlock	W	27	F	Housewife	4123 N. Broadway.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 10 years ago.
50 Apr. 17, '95	Harry Matlock	W	10	M	Schoolboy	4123 N. Broadway.	No mark	Rec'd	
51 Apr. 17, '95	Thos. Smith	C	22	F	Laundress	713 N. 13th street.	Poor mark	Rec'd	
52 Apr. 17, '95	Thos. Smith	C	20	M	Laborer	612 N. Levee.	No mark	Died	
53 Apr. 17, '95	Wm. Wheat	W	25	M	Housewife	412 E. Courtois.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 wks prior to dev. Dev. at Quar.
54 Apr. 17, '95	Mary Crutcher	W	15	F	Housewife	217 Ellendale avenue.	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
55 Apr. 17, '95	Chas. Wolf	W	14	M	Laborer	517 Franklin avenue.	No mark	Rec'd	Developed at Quarantine.
56 Apr. 17, '95	Belie Wolf	W	8	F	Housewife	528 Garner avenue.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
57 Apr. 17, '95	Minnie Huff	W	24	F	Housewife	423 N. 20th street.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 28 years ago.
58 Apr. 17, '95	Sam Matlock	W	25	M	Housewife	4123 N. Broadway.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 28 years ago.
59 Apr. 17, '95	Julia Rice	W	14	F	Teacher	814 E. 4th street.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 wks prior to admission.
60 Apr. 17, '95	Rob'tz	W	14	M	Nil	St. Louis and Thompson.	No mark	Died	Vac. 2 wks prior to admission.
61 Apr. 17, '95	Carl Wolf	W	8	M	Nil	628 Garner avenue.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 wks prior to admission.
62 Apr. 17, '95	Bennie Henke	W	10	F	Nil	1820 Middle street.	No mark	Rec'd	
63 Apr. 17, '95	Albert Henry	W	12	M	Nil	601 N. Broadway.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 3 weeks prior to admission.
64 Apr. 17, '95	Bettie Lovely	C	12	F	Nil	1316 N. 11th street.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 1 year ago.
65 Apr. 17, '95	Jessie Gathens	C	14	F	Smelter	706 N. 12th street.	No mark	Rec'd	
66 Apr. 17, '95	James Lee	W	25	M	Smelter	414 E. Courtois street.	No mark	Rec'd	
67 Apr. 17, '95	Gertrude Angwa	W	21	F	Nil	2013 N. Broadway.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
68 Apr. 17, '95	Wm. Hafer	W	17	M	Nil	4203 N. 20th street.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
69 Apr. 17, '95	Lonney Johnson	C	22	M	Laborer	402 S. 2nd street.	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 20 years ago.
70 Apr. 17, '95	Harold Huff	W	9	M	Nil	4201 N. 20th street.	No mark	Rec'd	Developed at Quarantine.
71 Apr. 17, '95	Robert Martin	C	30	M	Teamster	2510 Laclede avenue.	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 27 years ago.
72 Apr. 17, '95	Roy Haas	W	4	M	Nil	381 N. 11th street.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 3 months ago.
73 Apr. 17, '95	Helen Haas	W	4	F	Nil	381 N. 11th street.	No mark	Rec'd	
74 Apr. 17, '95	Milton Haas	W	16	M	Laborer	381 N. 11th street.	Poor mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 3 years ago.
75 Apr. 17, '95	Herman Haas	W	6	M	Schoolboy	381 N. 11th street.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 3 weeks prior to admission.
76 Apr. 17, '95	David Scott	C	40	M	Physician.	1821 Morgan street.	Fair mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 20 years ago.
77 Apr. 17, '95	Edw. Myrtle	W	34	F	Painter	No Home.	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 7 years ago.
78 Apr. 17, '95	Nancy Woods	C	23	F	Laundress	120 Poplar street.	Poor mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 24 years ago.
79 Apr. 17, '95	Carrie Besselmann	W	24	F	Housewife	4303 N. 20th street.	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 3 weeks prior to admission.
80 Apr. 17, '95	Hester Franklin	O	55	F	Laundress	150 Poplar street.	Fair mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 7 years ago.
81 Apr. 17, '95	Vincent Bird	C	58	F	Laundress	2631 Lucas avenue.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 24 years ago.
82 Apr. 17, '95	Bryant Yarker	C	28	M	Walter	1750 Morgan street.	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 3 weeks prior to admission.
83 Apr. 17, '95	Eugene Wilson	C	20	M	Walter	1750 Lucas avenue.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 4 months ago.
84 Apr. 17, '95	Jonnie Lingenteller	W	30	F	Housewife	923 Wash street.	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 10 years ago.
85 Apr. 17, '95	Ethel Procter	W	7	F	Schoolgirl.	2383 Easton street.	No mark	Rec'd	Developed at Quarantine.
86 Apr. 17, '95	Martin Semands	O	33	M	Motorist.	4400 N. 20th street.	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
87 Apr. 17, '95	Birdie Johnson	C	8	F	Schoolgirl.	952 S. 2nd street.	No mark	Rec'd	No mark.
88 Apr. 17, '95	Eliza Johnson	C	15	F	Servant.	952 S. 2nd street.	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 months prior to admission.
89 Apr. 17, '95	James Thomas	C	26	M	Laborer.	1128 N. 10th street.	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 24 years ago.

90	Apr. 29, '95	Henry Davis	C	22	M	Laborer	1802 Morgan street	Good mark	Died	Claims vac. 1 year ago.
91	Apr. 29, '95	Wm. Taack	W	2	M	Nihil	2105 Eugenia street	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 7 weeks ago.
92	Apr. 29, '95	Rosa Taack	W	5	F	Nihil	2105 Eugenia street	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 7 weeks ago.
93	Apr. 29, '95	Katie Taack	W	6	F	Schoolgirl	2105 Eugenia street	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 7 weeks ago.
94	May 2, '95	Hazel Duff	W	4	F	Nihil	4801 N. 20th street	No mark	Rec'd	Developed at Quarantine.
95	May 3, '95	Wm. Meschane	W	25	M	Moulder	315 Prospect avenue	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
96	May 5, '95	Silvia Martin	C	25	F	Housewife	2810 Laclede avenue	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
97	May 6, '95	Alex. Townsend	C	34	M	Laborer	2810 Laclede avenue	Fair mark	Rec'd	Vac. 1 week prior to admission.
98	May 6, '95	Georgia Robinson	C	25	F	Laundress	1735 Lucas avenue	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
99	May 7, '95	May E. Hausacker	W	25	F	Nurse	Quarantine	Fair mark	Rec'd	Developed at Quarantine.
100	May 9, '95	Mirande Blee	W	3 mo.	F	Nihil	914 S. 4th street	Good mark	Died	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
101	May 7, '95	Ike Soddrige	C	21	M	Laborer	512 S. Kwing avenue	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
102	May 8, '95	Hillard Simpson	C	51	M	Laborer	No home	No mark	Died	
103	May 8, '95	Thomas Leike	W	22	M	Laborer	Thompson and St. Louis	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 20 years ago.
104	May 10, '95	Anderson Givens	W	20	M	Laborer	1432 Fenrose street	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 7 years ago.
105	May 10, '95	Alice King	C	46	F	Laundress	1125 North Tenth street	Fair mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 10 years ago.
106	May 11, '95	Mabel Squires	W	14	F	Schoolgirl	2105 Eugenia street	No mark	Rec'd	
107	May 12, '95	John Ivy	W	30	M	Laborer	Grand and Arsenal	Good mark	Rec'd	
108	May 12, '95	James Crowley	W	25	M	Laborer	Grand and Arsenal	Good mark	Rec'd	
109	May 13, '95	Kate McGinty	W	25	F	Housewife	1104 Carr street	No mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 10 years ago.
110	May 18, '95	James Haley	W	30	M	Laborer	Sw. cor. Spring & Chout'u	Good mark	Rec'd	
111	May 28, '95	Mary McGinty	W	4	F	Nihil	1104 Carr street	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 20 years ago.
112	May 29, '95	James Davidson	W	19	M	Electrician	4610 North Twentieth	No mark	Rec'd	Developed at Quarantine.
113	May 30, '95	Annie McGinty	W	2	F	Nihil	1104 Carr street	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 1 year ago.
114	May 30, '95	Tim Reagan	W	31	M	Laborer	2860 North 22d street	No mark	Rec'd	Vac. 1 week pr. to dev. Dev. at Quar.
115	May 31, '95	W. C. Nichols	W	28	M	Laborer	2860 North 22d street	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
116	June 3, '95	Thos. Malloy	W	29	M	Laborer	St. Louis and Vandevent'r	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 1 year ago.
117	June 7, '95	Lulu Hermeling	W	9	F	Schoolgirl	3001 South Broadway	No mark	Died	
118	June 8, '95	Myrtle Burgess	W	25	F	Housewife	3319 North 9th street	No mark	Rec'd	
119	June 9, '95	Alex. Saunders	W	15	M	Servant	912 Angelrodt street	No mark	Rec'd	
120	June 10, '95	Mary Buckman	W	34	F	Laborer	3325 North 9th street	Good mark	Rec'd	Claims vac. 3 years ago.
121	June 10, '95	Adolph Buckman	W	19	M	Laborer	3325 North 9th street	Good mark	Rec'd	
122	June 19, '95	Harry Steckman	W	21	M	Laborer	3325 North 9th street	No mark	Rec'd	
123	June 25, '95	Philip Vennerman	W	7	M	Laborer	3325 North 9th street	No mark	Rec'd	
124	June 25, '95	Willie Vennerman	W	4	F	Schoolboy	1910 East Prairie avenue	Good mark	Rec'd	Vac. 1 month prior to admission.
125	June 25, '95	Maurice Vennerman	W	5	F	Nihil	1910 East Prairie avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
126	June 29, '95	Maurice Burgess	W	7 mo.	M	Nihil	912 Anglerodt street	Fair mark	Died	Developed at Quarantine.
127	July 5, '95	Wm. Jordan	C	20	M	Laborer	No home	No mark	Rec'd	
128	July 9, '95	Lena Harms	C	11	F	Nihil	4232 Swan avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
129	July 9, '95	Herman Harms	C	3	M	Nihil	4232 Swan avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
130	July 9, '95	Wm. Harms	C	4	M	Nihil	4232 Swan avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
131	July 9, '95	August Harms	C	6	M	Schoolboy	4232 Swan avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
132	July 9, '95	Henry Harms	C	7	M	Schoolboy	4232 Swan avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
133	July 9, '95	Marie Harms	C	30	F	Housewife	4232 Swan avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
134	July 18, '95	Emma Kruse	C	3	F	Nihil	4232 Swan avenue	Fair mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
135	Aug. 8, '95	Emma Linton	C	33	F	Housewife	1324 South Boyle avenue	No mark	Rec'd	
136	Aug. 8, '95	Lothi Linton	C	8	F	Schoolgirl	4137 Race Course avenue	Fair mark	Rec'd	Vac. 2 weeks prior to admission.
137	Jan. 20, '96	Wesley Ellis	C	24	M	Cook	814 North Twelfth street	No mark	Rec'd	
138	Feb. 10, '96	John Lenzon	C	34	M	Carpenter	8200 Water street	2 good marks	Rec'd	Developed at Quarantine.
139	Feb. 12, '96	John Henry	C	34	M	Laborer	807 North 12th street	No mark	Rec'd	
140	Feb. 14, '96	Lena Merton	C	19	F	Housegirl	Quarantine	No mark	Rec'd	Developed at Quarantine.

IV.

CHEMIST'S DIVISION.

Staff and Employees.

WILLIAM C. TEICHMANN, Ph. D..... City Chemist.
 Thomas A. Buckland..... Assistant City Chemist.
 Amand Ravold, M. D..... Consulting Bacteriologist.

Janitor.

William P. Dye.

	Appropriations.	Balance.	Overdrawn.
For Chemicals, apparatus, office-rent, etc., \$4,000 00	\$64 88	.....

NOTE—The salaries of the Chemist and Assistant are paid out of the Board of Health appropriation. Also the fees of the Bacteriologist.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith present my annual report for the fiscal year 1895-96:—

Number of samples of well water analyzed.....	101
“ “ “ cistern “ “	36
“ “ “ spring “ “	2
“ “ impure wells reported for condemnation	38
“ “ “ cisterns “ “	6
“ “ forensic analyses made for the Police Department.....	24
“ “ analyses of disinfectants made for the Sanitary Division ..	4
“ “ microscopic examinations of meat for trichinae.....	1
“ “ samples of foods (suspected of adulteration) analyzed for the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.....	1
“ “ culture tubes prepared for bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria	2,215
“ “ bacteriological examinations of culture tubes for the diagnosis of diphtheria made in co-operation with the consulting bacteriologist.....	1,471
Number of microscopic examinations of sputum for the diagnosis of tuberculosis made in co-operation with the consulting bacteriologist..	343
Quantity of antitoxine prepared in co-operation with the consulting bacteriologist.....	15,000 cubic centimeters.
Quantity of antitoxine distributed to 128 physicians upon application.....	10,850 cubic centimeters.

During the past year my time was principally occupied with the analysis of well and cistern water. The samples were collected according to lists prepared by the Chief Sanitary Officer.

In judging the quality of the water I was guided by the following standard adopted by the Board of Health upon advice of a committee of expert chemists:—

All wells are to be condemned as impure and unwholesome which contain:—

1st. More than 0.05 parts of nitrogen in the form of nitrites per million parts of water; or, 2d, more than 0.01 parts of nitrogen in the form of nitrites per

million parts of water, in conjunction with 0.15 parts of nitrogen in the form of "free" ammonia per million parts of water, and 100 parts of chlorine per million parts of water; or, 8d, nitrogen in the form of "Albuminoid" ammonia to the extent of 0.2 parts per million parts of water; or, 4th, phosphoric acid or phosphates as ascertained by the characteristic turbidity produced upon the addition of ammonium molybdate.

For the identification of nitrites, Griess-Warrington's alpha-naphtylamine method was usually applied, although Trommsdorff's iodized starch test and Preusse and Tlemann's meta-phenylene diamine test were frequently made for comparison. Other tests of more recent discovery were also tried occasionally, but more for experimental purposes. For the estimation of "free ammonia," Frankland and Armstrong's colorimetric method with standardized Nessler solution was applied, as also Wanklyn, Chapman and Smith's distillation method for the colorimetric determination of "free" and "albuminoid" ammonia. In some instances additional methods to ascertain the quantity of ammonia present were tried for comparison. For chlorine, Mohr's silver-nitrate method and Volhard's ammonium-rhodanate method were applied.

For a large number of samples the analysis was not confined to the nitrite test even though an excess of nitrogen in the form of nitrites was found, but "free" and "albumoid" ammonia, chlorine, residue on evaporation, organic matter (oxygen consumed), nitrates and phosphates were also estimated.

The general conclusions to be drawn from these more comprehensive analyses may be of some scientific value, but I have not proceeded far enough with the work as yet to justify scientific and sanitary deductions at the present time. This is particularly the case in regard to dairy wells and cisterns. I can say, however, that most of those which I have examined thus far appear to be impure in excess of the standard, justifying the action of the Board of Health in ordering their analysis and subsequent condemnation. But since the largest number, by far, have not been examined yet, it would be premature to give an opinion as to their general character and make average estimations before the work has been concluded.

The forensic analyses for the Police Department were chiefly confined to the analytical identification of opium seized by the Police in "Opium joints" in our city. I testified on the witness stand in the courts as to the result of my analyses and endeavored to aid in this way the efforts of the authorities to suppress these "joints." The other forensic analyses refer to chemical examinations of powders and liquids supposed to contain poison and therefore forwarded from the Police Department for speedy analysis, reports of which were duly made to the Health Commissioner.

The disinfectants analyzed were samples of crude carbolic acid tested for their strength so as to enable the Sanitary Division to estimate their true value.

Regarding the bacteriological work conducted in the City Chemist's office I refer to the appended report of the consulting bacteriologist, Dr. Amand N. Ravold.

A large share of the appropriation for the City Chemist's office was applied to the purchase of bacteriological appliances and the equipment necessary for the preparation of antitoxine and its distribution in accordance with the system mapped out by the Health Commissioner.

The results, as enumerated in the elaborate report of the consulting bacteriologist, speak for themselves, and the work accomplished is of such impor-

tance to our community as to make it a pleasure for this office to assist in every possible way its continuation. But this very assistance impedes the rapid progress of the work of this office, and has compelled me to re-arrange it. The bacteriological work of helping the consulting bacteriologist, occupies the entire time of my assistant, whilst I am attending to the chemical analyses. I think that the permanent maintenance of a bacteriological division similar to the chemical one, is justified by its proved utility, but that it should be separated from this office, each division having one assistant. All the bacteriological appliances purchased thus far could be transferred to the other division, and since arrangements have already been made for adjoining laboratories in the new City Hall, the expense involved would be very small. Such an arrangement would enable the City Chemist's office to utilize the service of both of its chemists, without depriving the responsible bacteriologist of his needed assistant, and in addition to the analyses of water, disinfectants, and forensic work for the Police Department, there would be time left to take up the examination of adulterated foods and drugs as it has been done successfully by various municipal laboratories, in America as well as Europe.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. TEICHMANN, Ph. D.,

City Chemist.

To the Honorable Board of Health.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONSULTING BACTERIOLOGIST.

GENTLEMEN — I have the honor to present the second annual report of the Bacteriological Division of the Health Department for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1896. The bacteriological work has been performed in the bacteriological laboratory of the City Chemist's office and the experimental work on horses for the production of Diphtheria Antitoxine at the Poor House.

During the year 1471 Diphtheria culture tubes for the diagnosis of Diphtheria, and 343 specimens of sputum for the diagnosis of the tuberculosis, have been examined. 10,850 cubic centimeters of Diphtheria Antitoxine have been distributed to physicians for the treatment of diphtheria.

The following table gives a concise review of the work on culture tubes: —

TABLE NO. I.

	TRUE DIPHTHERIA.										NOT DIPHTHERIA.										Total at age given							
	First			Second			Third			Fourth			First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under one year.	8	6	14	1	1	2	1			1			10	4	14	2	1	3									31	
1	17	12	29										9	9	18	1	1	2									50	
2	18	19	37	3	3	6							14	16	30	2	2	4	2	2							76	
3	29	33	62	1	1	2							15	11	26	1	5	6	2	2							96	
4	26	24	50	2	2	4							15	12	27	2	1	3	2	1	3						87	
5	27	20	47	1	3	4				1			20	23	43	3	3	6	1	3							99	
6	23	43	66	2	2	4							18	17	35	1	1	2	1	1							108	
7	33	35	68	3	1	4				1	2		15	16	31	2	2	4	1	1	1						111	
8	22	34	56										18	16	34	1	1	2	2	2							98	
9	26	21	47	1	4	5							10	8	18	2	1	3	3	3							76	
10	17	15	32										9	12	21	3	2	5									59	
11	19	15	34										8	9	17	1	1	2	1	1							56	
12	8	11	19	2	1	3							12	18	30	1	1	2	1	1							42	
13	8	10	18	1	1	2				1	1		6	10	16	1	1	2									35	
14	7	7	14	1	1	2							2	3	5				1	1							18	
15	7	7	14										2	6	8												23	
16	5	14	19	1	1	2							1	5	6												28	
17	4	4	8										1	7	8												18	
18	4	12	16		1	1							1	2	3	2	2										21	
19	5	5	10										1	5	6												20	
20	3	5	8		1	1							3	3	6		1	1									16	
21	2	3	5										2	1	3	1	1										9	
22	4	8	12	1		1							3	5	8												21	
23	3	5	8										3	5	8												16	
24	2	1	3										1	5	6	1	1										10	
25	1	2	3										6	6	12												9	
26		4	4										1	4	5												9	
27	3	4	7	1	1	2							6	6	12												14	
28	5	5	10		1	1							2	1	3												14	
29	3	1	4										1	1	2												6	
30	1	3	4	1	1	2							6	6	12	1	1										13	
31		2	2										1	1	2												4	
32	1	2	3										1	1	2												5	
33	1	1	2																								2	
34	1	2	3		1	1							2	2	4												6	
35	1	2	3										1	1	2												5	
36	1	1	2																								1	
37		1	1										1	1	2												3	
38	1	1	2										2	1	3		1	1									5	
39	1	1	2																								3	
40	1		1										1	1	2												3	
41																												
42																												
43													2	2	4												2	
44		1	1																								1	
45	1	1	2																								1	
46																												
47																												
48																												
52	1		1																								1	
72																											1	
Age not given.	17	11	28	3	1	4							22	15	37	4	2	6		2	2				1	1	78	
Total.	371	408	779	25	31	56	3	7	2	2	324	268	492	23	30	53	8	9	17	1	1	2		2	2	1410		

True Diphtheria.

First.....	779	
Second.....	56	
Third.....	7	
Fourth.....	2	844

Not Diphtheria.

First.....	492	
Second.....	53	
Third.....	17	
Fourth.....	2	
Fifth.....	2	566-1410

Inoculation not satisfactory.....	61
Total number of tubes received.....	1471

ond and sometimes a third case develops and invariably of a much more serious nature than the first which often in spite of the most heroic endeavors of the physician, end in death. The bacillus during its incubation in the throat of the first case has gained severalfold in virulency. The patient is therefore a victim to private indolence and contemptible self-sufficiency on the part of the parents. Sometimes, however, parents are not entirely to blame, cases have come to our knowledge of a censurable indifference on the part of physicians.

(3) Virulent bacilli are often present in the throat secretions of healthy persons in contact with diphtheria cases. A remarkable example of this is afforded by the epidemic of diphtheria that occurred recently at the Episcopal Orphan's Home. The cases were under the able charge of Drs. E. W. Sanders and H. N. Chapman. The source of the disease was traced to an apparently healthy boy that had been admitted a short while before the outbreak of the disease, from an unsanitary thickly populated district of the city. It was not proved that the boy had associated intimately with a diphtheria case, but his surroundings had been bad. A swab culture made from his throat secretions and sent to this department showed the Klebs Loeffler bacillus in abundance. At Dr. Saunders' request the diphtheria bacillus in the bacterial growth in the culture tube was studied. The bacillus was obtained by plating in a pure culture and inoculated into broth. One cubic centimeter of this bacillus in 48 hours old broth, killed a medium sized guinea pig in 48 hours. The bacillus was therefore fully virulent. These observations are of importance and lead to the following conclusions: All cases of diphtheria should be isolated and kept so until the bacillus is proved absent from the throat secretions by repeated bacteriological examinations. Persons in intimate contact with diphtheria cases are very liable to have the diphtheria bacillus in their throat secretions, and are therefore dangerous members of the community, for although showing no symptoms of the disease themselves, may be the means of transmitting it to others. Houses in which diphtheria cases occur should not be disinfected nor should placards be removed until the bacillus is proved absent from the throat secretions of those that have been sick with the disease. This applies especially to boarding houses, tenement houses and hotels. Children should not be allowed to attend school from a house in which a case of diphtheria exists, and a child that contracts diphtheria while attending school should not be permitted to return until able to present a certificate from the Health Department, showing that a satisfactory bacteriological examination has proved the bacillus to be no longer present in the throat secretions.

To the circular of instruction the following should be added: —

It is the earnest desire of the Health Department that the service of the bacteriological department be made as perfect as possible, and as useful to physicians as it can be made. When the bacteriological diagnosis does not harmonize with the clinical fact and the history as shown by antecedent or subsequent cases of diphtheria, or where there are any defects or reasons for complaint regarding the service in any respect, physicians are earnestly requested to report promptly to the Health Commissioner. Knowledge of defects in the service can only reach the department through such reports, and the service can only thus be improved and perfected.

The virulency of the bacillus was ascertained in the bacterial growth from 37 culture tubes. A non-virulent bacillus was not found in any one of these tubes. In one case in which the disease was very severe, a highly virulent bacillus was found, 0.05 cc. of a 48 hours old broth culture of it killed a guinea

The following table gives the facts compiled from the information received with the sputum:—

TABLE II.
CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

MALES... 99.		FEMALES ...78.		WHITE.....167.		COLORED....10.	
AGE.				OCCUPATION.			
14 years.....	1	33 years.....	4	Agent.....	1	Mechanic.....	4
15 ".....	1	34 ".....	6	Bagmaker.....	1	Merchant.....	2
16 ".....	6	35 ".....	4	Baker.....	1	Miller.....	1
17 ".....	2	36 ".....	1	Barber.....	1	Milliner.....	1
18 ".....	4	37 ".....	4	Bartender.....	4	Moulder.....	1
19 ".....	9	38 ".....	7	Bookbinder.....	1	Not given.....	41
20 ".....	4	39 ".....	2	Book-keeper.....	1	No occupation.....	5
21 ".....	8	40 ".....	6	Box maker.....	1	Painter.....	1
22 ".....	7	41 ".....	4	Butcher.....	1	Printer.....	1
23 ".....	7	42 ".....	2	Brass moulder.....	1	Physician.....	1
24 ".....	9	44 ".....	2	Carpenter.....	4	Recluse.....	1
25 ".....	14	45 ".....	3	Cigar maker.....	2	Real estate agent.....	1
26 ".....	6	49 ".....	3	Clerk.....	12	Sadler.....	1
27 ".....	6	52 ".....	1	Collector.....	1	Salesman.....	3
28 ".....	4	53 ".....	2	Cook.....	1	School girl.....	2
29 ".....	5	56 ".....	1	Cooper.....	1	Seamstress.....	3
30 ".....	12	57 ".....	1	Druggist.....	1	Shoemaker.....	1
31 ".....	4	60 ".....	2	Domestic.....	9	Steam fitter.....	1
32 ".....	12	69 ".....	1	Electrician.....	1	Stenographer.....	1
				Engraver.....	1	Stone cutter.....	2
				Farmer.....	1	Store keeper.....	4
				Gripman.....	1	Switchman.....	1
				Grocer.....	1	Tailor.....	2
				Housewife.....	32	Tanner.....	1
				Laborer.....	10	Teacher.....	2
						Teamster.....	3

Our statistics are incomplete because physicians do not as a rule take the trouble to fill out the blank with the information desired by the department. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that a prompt demand is made for a report of the result of the examination. Inasmuch as physicians received the sputum examinations free of charge, I would respectfully suggest that no reports be made upon sputum sent to the department unless the information asked for on the blank be filled out to the very best knowledge of the physician and patient. Otherwise our statistics will be valueless.

I further recommend that a circular of information be prepared and issued to physicians for instruction of patients based upon the following facts:—

- (1) Tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and is distinctly preventable.
- (2) It is acquired by direct transmission of the tubercle bacillus from the sick to the well, usually by means of dried and pulverized sputum floating in the air.
- (3) It can be largely prevented by simple and easily applied measures of cleanliness and disinfection.

The Preparation of Diphtheria Antitoxine.—The details of the method of preparing diphtheria antitoxine for the Health Department are as follows:—

- (1) Cultivation of the bacillus of diphtheria and preparation of the toxine.
- (2) Animals employed for testing the virulence of the bacillus and the toxines.
- (3) First. Process of immunizing animals. Second. Animals used and remarks upon immunization.
- (4) Antitoxine serum, how drawn from the horses, and its preservation.
- (5) Testing the serum.
- (6) Accidents.

Animals Employed for Testing Pure Cultures and Toxines.—A variety of animals can be used for this purpose, such as the rabbit, cat, young dogs, and the guinea pig. The guinea pig is usually employed because it gives the most constant, delicate, and exact reactions. The method of using the animal is to inject subcutaneously different amounts of the pure cultures or of the toxines until the exact quantity that will kill the animal in 48 hours is ascertained. The weight and age of the animal are important; young animals are much more easily killed than old ones. In determining the virulence of different cultures and toxines it is essential that animals of the same weight shall be used. The injections are generally made into the subcutaneous tissues of the lateral abdominal walls. The animal is first prepared by clipping the hair close at the selected place and washing the surface thoroughly with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate or five per cent carbolic acid. Behring recommends animals weighing 250 grammes, Roux, animals weighing 500 grammes. These are designated "medium sized" and "full sized" guinea pigs. Exactly these weights are necessarily difficult to obtain, so that a margin of 75 grammes either way from these weights is allowed. That is, a guinea pig weighing within 75 grammes of 250 or 500 grammes, is considered to weigh 250 or 500 grammes.

Cultivating the Diphtheria Bacillus.—The diphtheria bacilli used in our experiments were obtained from the bacterial growths in diphtheria culture tubes sent to the department for examination. When a tube containing the diphtheria bacillus is found, the culture is placed in agar-agar and several colonies of the diphtheria bacillus picked out under the low power of the microscope. They are sown on Loeffler's medium and placed in the incubator at 37° C. for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time the growth in the tube is studied, and if found uncontaminated, is sown in broth. After 48 hours in the incubator one cubic centimeter of the broth is injected subcutaneously into a guinea pig. If the animal dies in 48 hours the culture is declared virulent.

Medium sized guinea pigs are then inoculated with 0.6 cc., 0.4 cc., 0.1 cc. or less of the culture to ascertain the exact amount that will kill a guinea pig in 48 hours. If 0.1 cc. kills the animal in that time, it is called a "Standard Culture."

The diphtheria bacilli lose their virulence unless they are reinoculated frequently. On agar-agar they lose their virulence in from two to four days and consequently must be reinoculated every 48 hours. On Loeffler's medium they do not lose it so quickly; on it, however, they should be reinoculated every ten to fourteen days. The virulence of a bacillus can be so greatly increased by passing it through a guinea pig. From the indurated hæmorrhagic area which surrounds the site of injection of an animal dead of diphtheria, a small particle of tissue is cut out under antiseptic precautions, and rubbed upon the surface of Loeffler's medium in several culture tubes. A culture will be obtained in this way that is severalfold more virulent than the culture that killed the animal. Cultures of great virulence have been obtained by us by this method.

Production of Toxine.—A standard culture having been obtained, peptone bouillon is inoculated with it, and allowed to grow in the incubator at 37° C. for several weeks. We have made a number of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the quickest way in which to produce standard toxines. Bouillons containing 1, 2 and 4 per cent of peptone, with and without sugar, and with and without moist air circulating over the media have been tried. The experiments are too numerous to detail; our best results, however, have been by following the method of Spronk.

He found that the growth of the diphtheria bacillus in bouillon, as well as the amount of toxine produced depends upon the amount of glucose in the bouillon; the smaller the amount of glucose the more vigorous the growth of the bacillus, and the quicker and better the toxines produced. To get rid of glucose the bouillon is made from stale meat, that just on the verge of putrefaction has given the best results. Beef meat is the best meat for the purpose. Beef extract has been given a fair trial and discarded as unfit for the purpose. The culture media must be distinctly alkaline in reaction. We have tried several styles of flasks for producing toxines, but prefer the flat-bottomed flasks of the Fernback pattern. They hold nicely 1,000 cc. of bouillon, the quantity from which we have secured the best results. We have given up the method of Roux and Yersin of passing moist air constantly over the media. First, because it is a great deal of trouble. Secondly, because the media frequently becomes contaminated by adventitious organisms that find entrance through leaks in the rubber connections, but principally because standard toxine is produced just as quickly without it. The bouillon is inoculated by a loop steril platinum wire, with a pure standard culture and placed in the incubator at 37° C. for from one to three weeks. At the end of two weeks a small quantity of the bouillon is pipetted off and tested. If found up to the standard the culture is removed from the incubator; if not, it is allowed to grow several weeks longer. The bouillon pipetted off is freed from the bacilli by filtering it through an unglazed porcelain filter. It is then injected into a guinea pig to ascertain the exact amount necessary to kill a medium sized guinea pig in 48 hours to three days. If 0.1 cc. kills a guinea pig in that time, it is designated a standard toxine. Standard toxine is difficult to obtain; there is no certainty in the results.

Bouillon made at the same time in the same way inoculated with bacilli from the same culture tubes, and grown under like conditions in an incubator, produce toxines differing greatly in virulence. We have obtained about one litre of standard toxine to every six litres inoculated.

The toxine is preserved by adding 0.5 per cent of carbolic acid to it. It loses its strength after a time. One of our best filtered toxines lost its virulence completely in nine days. We have found it best not to filter the cultures, but when a standard toxine is obtained to remove it from the incubator, add 0.5 per cent of carbolic acid to it and then to keep it in an ice chest. It is filtered before injecting.

Process of Immunization.—The horse has proved to be the animal best adapted for the production of antitoxine. Strong, good-sized, healthy animals from six to nine years old, and that have been inured to hardships, are best adapted for the purpose. They must be healthy, free from tuberculosis and glanders, and have no kidney lesions or diseases of the internal organs. High-bred animals are not suitable for the purpose; they react with very high temperature, have long periods of illness following injections, and are liable to develop a cachexia.

The process of immunization begins by injecting subcutaneously a very small quantity of a pure culture of the toxine. After the injection there is a period of reaction characterized by a rise of temperature of one to five degrees Fahrenheit, weakness, loss of appetite, and ataxic gait. Prostration and even death may follow an initial injection. The normal temperature of our horses ranges from 99 degrees to 101, Fahrenheit. The second injection is given just as soon as the horse regains its normal condition, which occurs in from six to eight days. During the period of reaction following the injection, the animal shows an increased susceptibility to the poison. For this reason it is absolutely necessary

that another injection be not given until the temperature and general state of the animal have returned to the normal; otherwise serious illness or death may follow. With this in mind, the dose of poison is gradually increased until many times a fatal dose can be given.

We have used for the production of antitoxine in our horses injections of filtered toxins, pure cultures in broth of forty-eight hours old, and mixtures of toxins and pure cultures. Injections of unfiltered toxins containing dead bacilli have not in our hands yielded good results, but were almost invariably followed by abscesses at the site of inoculation. In the last stages of immunization, where strong impressions are required in order to produce antitoxine of high potency, we have injected large quantities of a mixture of toxins and pure cultures directly into a vein. The time required to safely immunize a horse is from three to six months.

The toxins are injected into the horse either by means of a large hypodermic syringe or by gravity. The gravity apparatus consists of about eight feet of small rubber tubing with a large funnel at one end, and a strong hypodermic needle at the other end. The apparatus is steam sterilized. The funnel is filled with toxins, the needle introduced into the subcutaneous tissue of the horse, the funnel raised by means of a cord over a convenient beam, and the toxins flow slowly into the animal. This has proven to be the best method for injecting toxins. It is the safest and has never in our hands been followed by an abscess.

The injections are made into any place where the skin and subcutaneous tissues are loose enough to permit it. The chest and in front of and behind the shoulder are the usual places. The skin over these places, before the injection, is clipped and washed with a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution, or a strong solution of corrosive sublimate. At the site of injection when toxins are used there is very little reaction, but when standard cultures 48 hours old are used, there is, as a rule, much swelling, a diffuse general hardness that remains several days, and gradually disappears without necrosis following. The temperature, as a rule, rises two to five degrees after each injection, remains so for one or two days, then returns to the normal on the fourth day, followed by a slight rise on the fifth or sixth day, then to the normal. The temperature and weight are carefully noted. A loss of weight is a sure indication that harm is being done and that smaller injections must be given at longer intervals. Our horses with one exception have gained weight under the treatment. All our horses in the third month of the treatment developed a large pyriform swelling on the abdomen that extends well forward between the front legs. It was large, easily movable, and did not seem to interfere with their health in any way. It was slowly absorbed and disappeared never to return. When the quantity of standard toxins injected has reached 100 to 150 cc. a small quantity of blood (about 50 cc.) is drawn from the horse, and tested. Antitoxine has not formed in the blood of our horses in decided quantities until 200 or 250 cc. was used at each injection. One horse, Sam, weighing 1,600 lbs., did not form antitoxine of sufficient strength until 650 cc. of a standard culture forty-eight hours old was injected directly into the jugular vein. The reaction that followed was profound. Temperature 104 to 105 degrees for several days, prostration, decided loss of weight, etc., but the result justified the means as antitoxine rapidly developed in his blood and has remained of high potency. We have maintained the high degree of immunity in our horses by injecting them subcutaneously every ten or fifteen days with 250 cc. to 350 cc. of standard cultures. It is a convenient and efficient method.

Drawing and Preserving the Serum.— After a large injection of toxine or a pure culture, the blood of the horse is toxic for several days, consequently we do not bleed until eight or twelve days after an injection. The blood is drawn from the jugular vein. The skin over this site is shaved clean and washed with five per cent carbolic acid solution. Two methods of bleeding are practiced. The vein is tapped with a fleam and the flowing blood caught in wide-mouthed steril vessels; or, the skin over the jugular vein is incised, the vein exposed, and a sharp pointed canula inserted into it. To the canula a rubber tube eighteen inches long is attached, into this a glass tube that is used to thrust through the paper cap on the steril tubulated Ehrlenmeyer flasks, which are used for collecting the blood. The flasks are filled two-thirds full and then placed in an ice chest inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. The serum that separates is either pipetted off with a balloon pipette or drawn off through the tubulature in the side of the flask. To it is added 0.4 per cent of tricresol and allowed to stand ten to fourteen days in the ice chest. This is done in order to allow the complete precipitation of an albumenoid substance that is formed when the tricresol is added. The serum is then filtered, put up in small bottles of 10 cc. capacity, and labeled. The label bears the name of the department, date, the operation number, and the strength of the serum. The addition of tricresol causes a slight loss of antitoxine, but we believe it to be the best preservative. It is a stronger antiseptic than carbolic acid, consequently smaller quantities of it can be used; besides, it is less poisonous to man. The serum furnished by us is clear of a smoky hue, due to the tricresol and bright red color. It is kept in the ice chest in the dark. Ten litres is the quantity of blood taken from Sam, at each bleeding, and he has been subjected to the process every five or six weeks. He is none the worse for the loss of so much blood, but on the contrary, is strong, healthy, and gaining weight. About 1-3 of the blood drawn separates as serum.

Testing the Antitoxine.— There are two recognized methods:—

(1) Mixing toxine and antitoxine, and then injecting the mixture into a guinea pig.

(2) Inoculating a guinea pig first with antitoxine and at a variable time afterwards injecting a pure culture of the diphtheria bacillus.

Mixing Toxine and Antitoxine, the Method of Behring and Ehrlich.— One cubic centimeter of "Normal Toxine" i. e., a toxine 0.1 cc. of which kills a 250 grammes guinea pig in from three to six days, is mixed with different amounts of antitoxine and injected into animals to ascertain the amount of antitoxine that is required to render the toxine harmless. If 0.1 cc. of antitoxine renders 1 cc. of toxine harmless when injected subcutaneously into a guinea pig weighing 250 grammes it is called "normal antitoxine serum." The guinea pig must not die, lose weight, nor show swelling or induration at the site of the injection.

One cubic centimeter of normal antitoxine is designated an "Antitoxine Unit." Antitoxine can be obtained that is 60 to 150 times as strong as normal serum. One cubic centimeter of serum may therefore contain 60 to 150 antitoxine normal units, or 10 cc. 600, 1,000 or 1,500 antitoxine normal units. This is respectively the strength of Behring's bottles labeled Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Method of Roux.— First injecting the antitoxine, and at a variable time afterwards inoculating the animal with a standard culture of the bacillus. In this method the object is to ascertain the number of grammes of guinea pigs which are protected by a given dose of the antitoxine serum.

A guinea pig weighing 500 grammes is injected with 0.01 cc. of antitoxine twelve to eighteen hours before it is inoculated subcutaneously with 1 cc. of a standard diphtheria culture. If this amount of serum protects the animals from death, loss of weight, local swelling and induration, it is said to have a strength of 1 to 50,000, or, if 0.005 cc. antitoxine protects a 500 grammes guinea pig against 1 cc. of a standard diphtheria culture, the antitoxine strength is 1 to 100,000. That is, one cubic centimeter of antitoxine serum will protect respectively 50,000 or 100,000 grammes of guinea pigs against death from a standard culture of the diphtheria bacillus. We believe this to be the simpler method of estimating antitoxine strength, and have consequently adopted it in testing and labeling our serum.

Comparison of the Strength of Antitoxine by Roux's and Behring's Method.—One cubic centimeter of Behring's antitoxine serum that contains 60 normal antitoxine units, is equal to one cubic centimeter of Roux's Antitoxine that is of a strength of 1 to 50,000. Ten cc. of Roux's 1 to 50,000 would therefore contain 600 normal antitoxine units.

16 2-3 cc.	1 to 50,000	contain	1,000	normal anti-toxine units and
20 cc.	" " " "	"	1,200	" " " "

Accidents.—We have had two deaths among our horses. Phillip, a fine strong horse weighing 1,200 lbs., died August 18th, 1895. Five days before his death he had received a large injection of toxine. On the day before death his temperature and general condition had returned to the normal, and he appeared perfectly well. He was roaming in the pasture with the other horses on the day of his death, when a passing fire engine frightened him. He ran at the top of his speed about 800 yards to the stable, and fell dead in the doorway. His blood drawn a few weeks before the last injection showed an antitoxine strength of 1 to 75,000; his death was a great loss to the department.

Bessie, a small high-bred mare, died from a dose of 5 cc. of a 48 hours old standard culture. She was exceedingly sensitive to the poison and developed cachexia when first inoculated. We declared her unfit for the purpose, and worked her about the place for several months so as to toughen her. January we started again to immunize her with the result above stated.

Antitoxine.—On May 26th, 1895, the five horses, upon which experiments were being made for the production of Antitoxine at Quarantine, were removed to the Poor House, and placed under the charge of Superintendent Overbeck. He has spared no pains to see that they receive the very best of care, and their fine condition does credit to his able management. The horses are groomed daily, and their temperature taken every morning and evening. During the day, summer and winter, weather permitting, they are driven out into the pasture, and compelled, when stiff and lame, from injections of toxines, to exercise. At night they are kept in a large, clean, well ventilated stable that Mr. Overbeck built for them, each horse having a large roomy stall, plenty of dry straw bedding, and an abundance of good food and water. The experiments upon them have been conducted by myself, every injection of pure cultures or toxines having been made by me personally. From time to time small quantities of their blood was drawn and tested upon guinea pigs. That drawn from Sam September 1st, showed an antitoxine strength of 1 to 65,000. French system, September 13th, 10 litres of blood were drawn from him, and on the 16th the separated serum was pipetted off; part of it was preserved with 0.5 per cent of carbolic acid, and the rest with camphor. The part to which camphor had been added was ready for distribution September 20th. The two remaining horses,

The following are the blank forms approved by the Board of Health. No. 1 Application Blank, No. 2 History Blank, No. 3 Instructions that accompany each bottle of antitoxine.

Name Physician.....Address.....
Name Patient.....Address.....

Office of City Chemist, }
1141 Market Street. }

[illegible]

Remarks:—

NO. 3 INSTRUCTIONS.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF DIPHTHERIA-ANTITOXIN.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

St. Louis, October 1st, 1895.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is impossible to clinically differentiate many cases of diphtheria from other acute inflammations of the upper air passages. Diphtheria does not in all cases produce an exudate. An exudate does not always mean diphtheria. Diphtheria frequently simulates follicular tonsillitis, pharyngitis, acute and subacute rhinitis — especially acute follicular tonsillitis. On the other hand, inflammations of the upper air passages which are accompanied with an exudate, may be caused by other micro-organisms than the bacillus diphtheria, viz., the pus organisms (streptococcus pyogenes; the staphylococci pyogenes aureus and albus), the pneumococcus and the bacillus of Friedlander.

In the majority of cases a bacteriological examination is necessary to determine the character of the disease, requiring from twelve to eighteen hours.

If the case is one of diphtheria, cultures should be taken every five or six days after the disappearance of the membrane. This is to determine when the bacillus diphtheria disappears. So long as the bacillus diphtheria is to be found the case is liable to impart the disease to others. The bacillus may remain for a long time — even weeks — after the patient has apparently convalesced. The same rule and precaution should be exercised in making the later cultures as are recommended for the first.

DIPHTHERIA-ANTITOXIN.

The diphtheria-antitoxin herewith furnished is prepared from the blood of a horse. It contains 0.4 per cent of trikresol, added to it for its preservation, and has been filtered through unglazed porcelain. If kept in a cool place away from the light, it will maintain its strength unimpaired at least six months. The diphtheria-antitoxin is put up in bottles of two sizes, containing 20 cc. and 10 cc. respectively. The 20 cc. size has an immunizing strength of 1 to 50,000; the 10 cc. size 1 to 100,000.*

INDICATIONS FOR ITS USE.

To obtain the best results, the diphtheria-antitoxin should be administered in the early stages of the disease — not later than the fourth day, and be given in a full therapeutic dose. The quantity required for an adult is from 20 to 40 cc. of an immunizing strength of 1 to 50,000, or from 10 to 20 cc. of an immunizing strength of 1 to 100,000; for a child over four years one-half the quantity required for an adult; for younger children, a quantity proportionately less. Cases of mixed infection (diphtheria and pus organisms) require quantities of diphtheria-antitoxin, and should be administered at shorter intervals.

As a prophylactic, one-half the quantity required in the treatment of diphtheria will usually be sufficient.

INJECTION.

The syringe and needle should be sterilized in boiling water just prior to use. The injection should be made into the loose skin over the abdomen, or on the outer side of the thigh. The skin should be thoroughly disinfected by a solution of bichloride of mercury or some other antiseptic, the puncture being closed by freshly bichlorided cotton or iodoform collodion.

A clinical history must be kept of each case, and should embrace the following: (1) the presence or absence of the membrane; if present, its location and extent; (2) the results of the bacteriological examination; (3) the day of the disease on which treatment was commenced; (4) the date of each administration, and the strength and quantity given of the diphtheria-antitoxin; (5) the

* An immunizing strength of 1 to 50,000 means that 1 cc. of antitoxin will protect 50,000 grams of guinea pig against a lethal dose of toxin; and 1 to 100,000 means that 1 cc. of the antitoxin will protect 100,000 grams of guinea pig against a lethal dose of toxin.

alterations observed in the membrane, the pulse, the temperature, the respiration and general condition; time when such alterations occur; (6) the date of tracheotomy or intubation, if required; (7) the date when the bacilli disappear; (8) the date and character of such complications as erythema, joint pains, albuminuria, haematuria, paralysis or pneumonia; also date of post-mortem examination. If post-mortem is made, special attention should be given to the appearance of the heart and kidneys.

MAX C. STARKLOFF, M. D.,
Health Commissioner.

The department from the beginning has urged upon physicians an early and liberal use of the remedy. What we know with certainty about antitoxine, in fact, its most important characteristics is that a definite quantity of it is antagonistic to a definite quantity of diphtheria poison, when they are injected together into animals; that is, a definite amount of antitoxine will protect a guinea pig of a given weight, against death from a definite quantity of diphtheria toxine when injected together. When the toxine is given first and the antitoxine afterwards the conditions are changed. If antitoxine is given thirty-six to forty-eight hours after the inoculation of a guinea pig with a diphtheria poison that kills these animals in from four to six days, it is impossible to save the animal, although its life may be prolonged for some time. In man the conditions are different, first, we have no method of ascertaining how virulent the poison may be in a given case, nor secondly, how susceptible the patient may be to the poison. Therefore, in human diphtheria the difficulty of determining the dose of antitoxine to be administered in a given case is great. The important factors to be taken into consideration are the assumed duration of the disease, the age of the patient, and the severity of the symptoms.

The experiments on animals, the literature of the world, and our experience as physicians in the treatment of diphtheria with antitoxine have, we think, demonstrated clearly that no less than 1,500 to 2,000 antitoxine units Behring should be given in any case of the disease, that it should be given in one dose, and at the very earliest possible moment if beneficial results are to be obtained. It cannot be too forcibly emphasized that antitoxine is a sure remedy for diphtheria if given in a sufficient dose in the early stages of the disease.

Physicians should therefore not wait for the bacteriological diagnosis in suspected cases before giving antitoxine, but administer the remedy first, then wait for the bacteriological diagnosis. If the case is not diphtheria no harm has been done, for antitoxine is practically harmless. If it is diphtheria valuable time has been gained, in fact, our experience in a majority of these cases is, that when antitoxine is first used, the patient is well on the road to recovery before the confirming bacteriological diagnosis is received.

The following tables show the result of the treatment of 343 cases of diphtheria by 93 physicians, with the Board of Health antitoxine.

Table No. 1, showing the number of cases of diphtheria treated with antitoxine of the St. Louis Health Department. Number of cases, 342; divided as follows:—

Number of cases in which a full history was written upon the blank furnished by the department by the physician in attendance.....	224
City Hospital reports, full history not written.....	33
Episcopal Orphans' Home, full history not written.....	18
Dr. A. C. Robinson " " " ".....	27
Drs. Starkloff and Bruere " " " ".....	38
Dr. Kessler " " " ".....	2
Total.....	342

Table No. 2. Analysis of 224 diphtheria cases in which a full written history was received from the physician in attendance:—

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS DIPHTHERIA.

Males, 100; Females, 115 = 224.

Bacteriological diagnoses made.....	175
" " not made.....	42
Culture tubes not sent in.....	42
Bacillus diphtheria not found in culture tubes, clinical diagnosis diphtheria cases treated with antitoxine.....	7
Total.....	224

In four of the culture tubes from cases in which the membrane was confined to the larynx the Loeffler bacillus was not found. In three antiseptics, mercuric chloride and hydrogen peroxide had been used as a gargle a short time before making the swab cultures. Subsequent culture in all these cases but one showed the Loeffler bacillus; in one, a laryngeal case, the bacillus was never obtained in the cultures, although three were made, but a piece of cough-up membrane showed the bacillus in great numbers.

Table No. 3 shows that in a majority of the cases the temperature ranges from 100 to 103 degrees, the pulse from 100 to 130, respiration from 20 to 30, and the membrane in a great majority was to be seen on the tonsils. The histories show that in all cases the glands in the neck were enlarged, and sometimes enormously so.

TABLE NO. 3.

CONDITION OF PATIENT BEFORE ADMINISTRATION OF ANTITOXINE.

PULSE.	NO. OF CASES.	TEMPERATURE.	NO. OF CASES.	RESPIRATION.	NO. OF CASES.	LOCATION OF MEMBRANE.
90	0	99	27	18	2	Right tonsil..... 7
96	9	100	22	20	31	Left tonsil..... 16
100	17	101	29	22	17	Both tonsils..... 46
105	7	102	53	23	11	Tonsils and fauces..... 43
110	42	102.5	15	24	14	Tonsils, fauces and pharynx..... 44
115	12	103	33	25	14	Pharynx and nares..... 20
120	49	103.5	10	26	18	Tonsils pharynx.....
125	6	104	13	27	16	Larynx and pharynx..... 28
130	28	Not given.	22	28	28	Larynx..... 10
135	10	.....	.....	30	15	Not given..... 10
140	17	.....	.....	32	6	.....
145	5	.....	.....	35	8	.....
150	5	.....	.....	40	9	.....
156	2	.....	.....	45	8	.....
160	3	.....	.....	48	2	.....
Not given.	3	.....	.....	Not given	25	.....

Membrane abundant..... 137
 Membrane not abundant..... 87

Table No. 4 shows that in 42.85 per cent of the cases a change for the better occurred in twenty-four hours after the administration of antitoxine, 68 per cent in thirty-six hours, while 84.82 were benefited in forty-eight hours.

TABLE NO. 4.

TIME AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF ANTITOXINE WHEN CHANGES OCCURRED FOR THE BETTER.

	No. of Cases.
12 hours after administration and under.....	5
18 " " " " " "	16
24 " " " " " "	75
36 " " " " " "	57
48 " " " " " "	37
60 " " " " " "	9
7th day " " " " " "	1
10th " " " " " "	1
Not given.....	28

Table No. 5 shows that in some cases very small doses of antitoxine were used, and the histories in these cases that it was successful, but in all cases in which less than 10 cc. were used recovery was extremely slow in spite of the fact that the remedy in a majority of the cases was administered early in the disease. When more than 10 cc. were given early in the disease the recovery was invariably rapid.

TABLE NO. 5.

Kinds of antitoxine used, St. Louis Board of Health.....	224
" " " " Behrings with above.....	3
" " " " Mulford's with above.....	3

QUANTITY OF ANTITOXINE USED.

2.5 cubic centimeters.....	1
3 " " " "	5
4 " " " "	1
5 " " " "	6
6 " " " "	7
7 " " " "	10
8 " " " "	13
10 " " " "	31
12 " " " "	4
15 " " " "	23
16 " " " "	2
18 " " " "	6
20 " " " "	86
25 " " " "	4
30 " " " "	13
35 " " " "	1
40 " " " "	6
60 " " " "	6
100 " " " "	1

Number of cases in which only one dose was given.....	173
" " " " two doses were "	38
" " " " three " " "	11
" " " " not known.....	2

TABLE NO. 6.

AGES OF PATIENTS.

Age	5 months.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Patient	3	18	21	14	18	16	25	19	29	20	6	9	6	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Under 5 years	90																																							40.17 per cent.					
5 to 10 years	95																																							41.5 "					
Under 10 years	185																																							82.58					

TABLE NO. 7.

Recovery rapid	155
Recovery slow	48
Deaths	21
	<hr/>
	224
Mild cases	85
Moderately severe	83
Severe, including deaths	56
	<hr/>
	224

TABLE NO. 8.

COMPLICATIONS.

Albumenuria for a few days	6
Albumenuria for 10 days	2
Erythema, local	5
Erythema, general	8
Pain at site of injection	7
Pain at joints, general	11
Pain at joints, hip	3
Urticaria, mild	9
Urticaria, severe	4
Paralysis, pharyngeal muscles	6
Paralysis, general	6
Anuria	5

Table No. 9 shows the great mortality that results from the invasion of the larynx by the membrane, even when the antitoxine is liberally used. In three of the deaths recorded the patients died with asphyxia from membrane that flaked off in large masses after the use of antitoxine, and occluded the larynx or trachea. This is a grave danger, and for that reason a physician should not leave the bedside of a laryngeal case until he is satisfied that all the membrane has come away. If the physician cannot do so, it is his duty to keep a competent physician in constant attendance upon the case, or to send it to a hospital where proper care can be given it.

TABLE NO. 9.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Tracheotomy performed	9	3	33.33
Intubation "	8	3	37.50

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE MEMBRANE INVADED THE LARYNX.

Croup cases	88
Number of deaths	10
Percentage	26.21

COMPARISON OF CROUP DEATH RATE TAKEN FROM REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

YEAR.	CASES.	DEATHS.	PERCENTAGE.
1893	157	144	91.7
1894	250	139	55.6
1895	345	167	48.4
3 months, Jan., Feb., March, 1896	59	39	66.1

Table No. 10 shows the benefit of the early treatment of diphtheria with antitoxine, and that the benefits become more and more doubtful the further the disease has progressed.

TABLE NO. 10.

DAY OF THE DISEASE ANTITOXINE WAS GIVEN AND DEATH PERCENTAGE.

DAY.	NO. OF CASES.	NO. DEATHS.	PERCENTAGE.	CURED.
1st.	5	none.	.....	100 per cent.
2d.	31	1	3.22	97.78
3d.	96	9	9.37	90.63
4th.	47	5	10.63	89.37
5th.	20	5	25.00	75.00
10th.	2	1	50.00	50.00

In fifteen cases the day of the disease on which antitoxine was administered is not given; these cases if added to the above would increase the percentage of recoveries a small fraction.

TABLE NO. 11. — DEATHS DIPHTHERIA CASES.

No.	Bacteriologi- cal Diagnosis.		Clinical.	Day of Disease Antitoxine Administered.	Membrane— Where Located.	Quantity of Antitoxine Administered.	Age.		Intubation.	Tracheotomy.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	
	Made.	Not Made.					Male.	Female.				
1	1		Diphtheria	3d	Both tonsils.	20 c. c.		22 months.	No	No	Convulsions. Child died three hours after injection of antitoxine.	
2	1		"	5th	Pharyngeal diphtheria.	20 c. c.		10 years.	No	No	Asphyxia. Died two hours after injection of antitoxine.	
3	1		"	3d	Pharyngeal diphtheria.	8 c. c.		5 months.	No	No	Double pneumonia developed eight days after antitoxine. Post-mortem showed croupous pneumonia of both lungs.	
4		1	"	3d	Tonsils, larynx.	18 c. c.		18 months.	Yes		Improved until twelfth day after administration of antitoxine. Died suddenly from obstruction of tube with membrane.	
5		1	"	3d	Tonsils, larynx.	20 c. c.		7 years.	No	No	Died third day after antitoxine was given, in presence of physician. Cardiac paralysis.	
6		1	"	4th	Pharynx, larynx.	10 c. c.	4 years.			Yes	Died one-half hour after antitoxine injection, while tracheotomy was being performed.	
7		1	"	5th	Tonsils and fauces.	30 c. c.		3 years.	No	No	Died tenth day of disease. Immediate cause not given in history.	
8		1	Group.	3d	Tonsils, larynx.	7 c. c.		17 months.	Yes		Died three minutes after being intubated, five hours after antitoxine injection.	
9	1		"	4th	Nose, tonsils, palate.	40 c. c.	3 1/2 years.		?	?	Died thirty-six hours after first injection of antitoxine. Asphyxia.	
10	1		"	4th	Larynx.	10 c. c.	20 months.		?	?	Hopeless case. No change after antitoxine. Died twenty-four hours after injection.	
11	1		"	5th	Larynx.	20 c. c.	5 years.		?	?	Hopeless case. Used as an experiment. Died twenty-four hours after antitoxine injection.	
12		1	"	5th	Pharynx, tonsils.	15 c. c.	3 years.		?	?	Died five hours after antitoxine was given.	
13		1	"	4th	Larynx.	15 c. c.	2 years.		?	?	Died forty hours after injection of antitoxine. Cardiac paralysis.	
14	1		"	3d	Pharynx, tonsils.	16 c. c.		8 years.	?	?	Died tenth day of disease. Three days after antitoxine. Nephritis.	
15	1		"	4th, 5th, 6th.	Tonsils, pharynx.	30 c. c.	7 years.		No	No	Died fourteenth day of disease from nephritis, that appeared on twelfth day of disease. Diphtheria was to all appearances gone.	
16	1		"	5th	Tonsils, pharynx.	20 c. c.		20 months.			Died nine hours after antitoxine was given. Hopeless case.	
17		1	"	10th	Nose, pharynx.	30 c. c.		1 year.			Hopeless case. Antitoxine used as an experiment. Ashenia thirty hours after antitoxine was given.	
18		1	"	3d	Pharynx, larynx.	15 c. c.		3 years.			Hopeless case. Died twenty four hours after antitoxine injection.	
19		1	"	3d	Nose, pharynx.	15 c. c.		8 years.			Marked improvement until fifth day after antitoxine. Paralysis of pharyngeal muscles, vomiting, convulsions, Cardiac paralysis.	
20		1	"	3d	Larynx.	10 c. c.	8 years.		No	No	Died sixteen hours after injection of antitoxine.	
21		1	"	2d	Mouth, tonsils, pharynx.	10 c. c.	4 years.		No	No	Died fourth day after antitoxine was given with uremic convulsions. Nephritis. No post-mortem.	
22	1		"	11th	Pharynx, larynx.	30 c. c.		4 years.	Yes		Died four days after antitoxine was administered. Nephritis.	
23	1		"	4th	Larynx.	18 c. c.	18 months.				Died forty eight hours after antitoxine. Cardiac paralysis.	
24	1		"	4th	Pharynx.	12 c. c.	15 months.				Died four days after antitoxine was administered. Exhaustion.	
25	1		"	2d	Pharynx.	30 c. c.	2 years.				Died nine days after antitoxine was administered. Gastroenteritis.	
26	1		"	3d	Larynx.	60 c. c.	26 years.			Yes	Died twenty-four hours after inoculation. Immediate cause, nephritis.	
27	1		"	5th, several days	Nose, larynx.	60 c. c.	?				Hopeless cases, classed so by Dr. Kessler. Death, immediate cause?	

Case No. 20. Child patient of Dr. A. C. Robinson. Died three days after antitoxine was given. Cause mentioned when injected.

Case No. 21. Child patient of Dr. A. C. Robinson. Died three days after antitoxine was given. Cause mentioned when injected.

Case No. 22. Child patient of Dr. A. C. Robinson. Died three days after antitoxine was given. Cause mentioned when injected.

Case No. 23. Child patient of Dr. A. C. Robinson. Died three days after antitoxine was given. Cause mentioned when injected.

Case No. 24. Child patient of Dr. A. C. Robinson. Died three days after antitoxine was given. Cause mentioned when injected.

Case No. 25. Child patient of Dr. A. C. Robinson. Died three days after antitoxine was given. Cause mentioned when injected.

Case No. 26. Child patient of Dr. A. C. Robinson. Died three days after antitoxine was given. Cause mentioned when injected.

Case No. 27. Child patient of Dr. A. C. Robinson. Died three days after antitoxine was given. Cause mentioned when injected.

Total number of cases treated with antitoxine.....	342
“ “ of deaths	31
Gross percentage.....	9.06
Corrected percentage.....	4.60 (see below).

All cases which were hopeless when the antitoxine was administered, such as 1, 2, 6, 8, etc., and all cases that died within 24 hours after the injection of antitoxine should not be recorded as against antitoxine, but should be thrown out. Take away cases Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30—16 cases, and we have 15 deaths in 326 cases, or 4.60 per cent.

Antitoxine Conclusions.—1. Antitoxine is a specific remedy for diphtheria when given early in the disease. The longer the duration of the disease before its administration, the less the chances of recovery.

2. For immunization against diphtheria, it is a certain remedy, but the immunity conferred is temporary and limited.

3. It does not prevent paralysis.

4. It does not interfere with the use of local disinfectants or antiseptics.

5. It has no effect on the bacillus of diphtheria, but is antagonistic to the poison of the bacillus. In two cases we found the bacilli as virulent at the end of the third week in cultures made from the throat secretions of convalescents, in which antitoxine had been used, as were the bacilli in cultures made before its administration.

6. Laryngeal diphtheria is a dangerous form of the disease, and invariably taxes the resources of the physician. It should not be forgotten that following the administration of antitoxine in these cases the membrane may break away in masses so large as to completely obstruct the larynx or trachea.

7. It prevents, by its antagonism to the poison of the diphtheria bacillus, the susceptibility of the body to secondary infection.

8. The impossible should not be expected of the remedy. It must be remembered that it cannot restore cell life that has been destroyed by the diphtheria toxins. It protects all the cells of the body against the diphtheria poison, but the nerve and kidney cells not so much as others.

Inasmuch as the poison of diphtheria is eliminated by the kidneys, the renal epithelium is constantly bathed in it and suffers accordingly. Anything that will take the burden of elimination off the kidneys and cause the discharge of the toxins in other directions is worthy of serious consideration. Dr. E. W. Saunders reports good results from the use of pilocarpine with this object in view.

Immunization.—More than half the antitoxine distributed by the department to physicians has been used for immunizing purposes, but very few physicians have returned a report of the results obtained with it, although urgently requested to do so. However, sixty-six histories have been sent in with results shown in Tables No. 1 and 2.

TABLE NO. 1.

QUANTITY OF ANTITOXINE USED FOR IMMUNIZING PURPOSES.

2.5 cc.	5
5 cc.	17
7 cc.	7
10 cc.	21
15 cc.	5
20 cc.	11
Total.....	66

TABLE NO. 2.

COMPLICATIONS FOLLOWING ITS USE.

Pain at the site of injection	9
" in hip joint.....	2
" " several joints.....	1
Erythema local.....	5
" general.....	2
Urticaria local.....	5
" general.....	4

There is no record or report of albuminuria nor of persistent anaemia following its use.

The exact quantity of antitoxine necessary to immunize a person has not been ascertained, but we have advised not less than 600 units or 10 cc. of our serum, because it is on the safe side, and our statistics show that the mild complications that follow the use of antitoxine occur just as frequently when less than 5 cc. are injected as when large doses are used.

Diphtheria did not occur in any case immunized by it.

The duration of immunity has not been ascertained by us, but authorities agree that it lasts from four to six weeks.

Anthrax.—September 29th I was ordered to make a bacteriological examination of the spleen of a cow dead of a disease diagnosed as anthrax, by Dr. H. F. James, the Veterinary of the Health Department. Dr. James brought the spleen of the cow, to the laboratory, and it resembled very much a mass of blackberry jam. Cover glass preparations made from it show many kinds of bacteria, but more numerous than others, a large bacillus with square ends that resembled very much the bacillus anthracis. Small sections of the spleen were plated in agar-agar and placed in the incubator at 37° C September 30th; the "Medusa head" like colonies of anthrax were found scattered throughout the medium. A few were picked out and sown agar-agar in tubes. A medium sized guinea pig was also inoculated with several of the colonies from the plate. October 2d the guinea pig died and a post-mortem showed the lesions of anthrax. Cover glass preparations made of its blood and spleen pulp show the bacillus in great numbers.

The agar culture made September 30th showed a number of spores. The bacillus found was pronounced from its morphological and biological characteristics the bacillus anthracis. The cow therefore died of anthrax, the bacteriological diagnosis confirming the clinical diagnosis of Dr. James.

The immediate needs of the department are a first-class microscope and one or two more large incubators for the preparation of toxines.

During the year 100 guinea pigs have been purchased for use in the department, and we still have a large number of them. The room in which they are now kept is too small for their accommodation. I therefore advise their removal to the Poor House where suitable quarters can be made for them. If properly cared for they breed rapidly and the natural increase of so large a number as we have would supply all the needs of the department.

Respectfully,

AMAND N. RAVOLD, M. D.

To the Honorable Board of Health.

V.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Staff and Employees.

OTTO SUTTER, M. D.....Superintendent.
 A. R. Reder, M. D.....First Assistant Physician.
 P. J. Hener, M. D.....Senior Assistant Physician.
 L. J. Wolfort, M. D.....Senior Assistant Physician.

Junior Assistant Physicians.

Geo. H. Lane, M. D.,	J. W. Cooper, M. D.,	W. E. O'Conner, M. D.,
M. C. Gorin, M. D.,	Arthur J. Zimlick, M. D.,	N. J. Hawley, M. D.,
N. J. Saenger, M. D.,	Harry T. Coleman, M. D.,	J. M. Blakemore, M. D.,
	John O'Fallon Farrar, M. D.	

Chief Clerk.

F. J. Hochmuth.
 Lizzie Rowan, Assistant Clerk. Wm. A. Tayman, Messenger.

E. L. Warr, Superintendent Nurses. Wm. Barron, Druggist.

Engineers.

L. F. Mitchell, Geo. Dauber.

Cooks.

Chas. Kramer, Chief.
 Martin Mueller, Assistant. Julius Herrman, Assistant. Hy. Ziegler, Assistant.

Day Nurses — Male.

J. E. Woelfle.

Day Nurses — Female.

Selina Gardiner, Lillian Kratz, A. E. Slack.

Night Nurses — Male.

H. A. Hossfeld, Wm. Chism, Gustave Heidel.

Night Nurses — Female.

E. E. Craig, Florence Anderson, E. E. Cantrell,
 Ellen Baker, Dorothy Jensen, Harry Frazier.

Assistant Nurses.

Sue R. Jordan,	Annie Frein,	Emma Ray,
Johanna Thomsen,	Isabella Morrison,	Martha Liming,
Annie Blair,	Mary C. Bourke,	Nellie Graham,
Annie Phillips,	Adelaide Klingler,	Lillie M. Benning.
	Ida B. Baker.	

Adolph Berliner, Steward.	J. J. Vogel, Storekeeper.
Albert Huse, Carpenter.	Wm. Carthy, Painter.
M. E. Maher, Seamstress.	Herman Huelsman, Outside Night-watch.
Mary Merriman, Laundress.	Catherine O'Brien, Assistant Laundress.
	Jos. Prudot, Fireman.

<i>First-class Help — Male.</i>		
Albert Belton, Chas. Bohlman,	Jno. P. Klivits, Jas. Phillips,	E. J. Famington, Aug. Vasterling.
<i>First-class Help — Female.</i>		
Sadie Cahill,	Clara Pfingston,	Mary Gibson.
<i>Second-class Help — Female.</i>		
Annie Norton, Rosa O'Rourke,	Hannah Herzog, Margaret Hyde, Charlotte Metzler.	Annie Church, Nellie Hyde.
<i>Third-class Help — Male.</i>		
John O'Neil, Otto Huse, O. H. Margaret,	D. W. Campbell, Harry Whalen, Aug. Linstroth,	Jno. Reichman, Hy. Dahmer.
<i>Fourth-class Help — Male.</i>		
J. R. Woods,	Jas. Halloran.	

	Appropriations.	Balances.	Overdrawn.
For Salaries.....	\$27,500 00	\$496 27	.....
" Groceries, etc.....	37,000 00	.....	\$1,482 59
" Drugs, etc.....	6,000 00	.....	131 93
" Dry Goods, etc.....	5,000 00	.....	134 11
" Forage, etc.....	2,000 00	.....	32 92
" Labor, etc.....	2,400 00	.....	27 66
" Miscellaneous repairs.....	3,300 00	3,147 27	.....

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

SIR: I have the honor to present the thirtieth annual report of the workings and expenses of this Institution for the year ending March 31st, 1896, the same being my first annual report, and the nineteenth under the present City Charter.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 9,623 as against 9,373 of the previous year; the whole number treated was 10,309 against 9,770 for the previous year, making 250 more admitted and 539 more treated than the previous year.

St. Louis County paid for the care of nine of the patients during their stay at 60 cents per day, or \$213 in all.

The number of Coroner's cases was 192, and the number of deaths within forty-eight hours after admission was 159. The number of births was 61.

The largest number of patients in the hospital at any one time during the year was 487, February 15, 1896; the smallest 302, July 2d. The largest number admitted in one month was 996, in September; the smallest number admitted in one month was 683, in November. The largest number admitted in any one day was 48, June 18th, 1895; the largest number discharged in any one day was 67, December 16th, 1895. The average number of patients admitted daily was 26.36.

After a thorough investigation I desire to recommend a few of the many needed improvements to this institution. As they are absolutely necessary I would respectfully request that they be given immediate attention. In making out my annual appropriation I have been governed by these vast needs,

and trust that you will allow same, thus aiding me in putting this institution in a more suitable condition:—

Brick Walls.—The entire walls of the Hospital need repointing and should be given at least two coats of paint.

Out Houses.—The out houses should be given at least two coats of paint in order that they may be more presentable and add to the cleanly appearance of the surroundings.

The verandas should also be repaired and repainted.

Brick Pillar.—Brick pillar in the northwest corner of building, fronting the court, supporting the lower veranda, is about to collapse, in the event of which there would be a greater destruction of the building and expense than that required to repair same; in addition there may be loss of life, caused by same.

Flooring.—The flooring throughout the entire building is *very bad*, in fact, unsafe to walk on in many places. It has been patched from time to time, until now their condition is such that nothing less than an entire floor will be of any relief. This is the case especially in Divisions 10, 9, 8, 6 and 2.

Partition Wall.—The partition wall in the west wing is settling, thereby rendering the extreme southern portion of this building unsafe. I would request that this be given immediate attention.

Fire Apparatus.—Our facilities for fighting a fire are very poor. The fire pumps have been in this institution for the past thirty-five years and are practically useless. The hose is rotten and leaky, would be useless in the event of fire. I would recommend that the two pumps be replaced by a Hooker No. 4, Plunger Pump. Also about 400 feet 2 1-2 inches four-ply hose; this, with the addition of new stand pipes and fittings throughout, would put us in a position to handle a fire of no small size.

Window Guards.—I would recommend that iron window guards be placed on all the windows of the divisions of the Hospital, as there is great danger of delirious patients leaping through a window and inflicting serious, if not fatal, injuries to themselves.

Sidewalks.—The brick sidewalk along the entire front of building is defective. I would recommend that same be replaced by a new granitoid walk.

Kitchen.—The old style steam roasting ovens, used for so many years, are completely worn out. To repair them would create a cost of more than their original price. I would recommend that same be replaced by a cooking range of some modern make.

In addition to a range, the kitchen is very much in need of two new ice boxes or refrigerators of modern make, so that we may better preserve provisions, etc.

Store Room.—This department is very much in need of an ice box or refrigerator; the one now in use is very inferior, being small in size, old in construction, impossible to keep clean, leaky and lacking all of the qualities that are required to keep the food for the sick. I would recommend that a refrigerator of sufficient size be built at once, so as to enable us to preserve the milk, etc., in a clean and healthful condition.

Elevator.—The elevator in this institution has been condemned by City Inspector and is out of service for the past two months. The cost of repairing same would be almost that of a new one. I would recommend that a new one of more modern make be put in instead, as per plans and specifications submitted, at once, so as to enable us to transfer patients from floor to floor.

Hot Water System.—I would recommend an entire new hot water system for this institution; the present system is very inferior, the tanks are too

small, 10 or 15 old and leaky, it is impossible to furnish hot water enough for patients to properly bathe. This is one of the most urgent needs and should receive your prompt attention.

Plumbing and Steam Heating.—The plumbing and steam heating system in general, will need a great deal of repairs and new work the coming year; the pipes are old, the system poor. The work includes so long a list that it will be impossible to speak of them separately. The sum of money required to place same in proper condition, will be considerable.

Boilers.—The Snowden pipes of the boilers are placed so as to make it impossible to enter them through the manhole; this should be remedied by placing same about three feet from the end.

Telephonic System for the Hospital.—I would also recommend that a telephonic system be put in the hospital, so that I may communicate from the office to either of the divisions at any time, thus saving time and permitting us to transact business more promptly. A Bell Telephone is also recommended.

Employees' Quarters.—The crowded condition of this institution compels me to ask for additional room so as to give more comfortable and healthier quarters to the employees. I would suggest a separate building to be constructed for this purpose.

Details.—It has long since been the custom to detail patients who are convalescent to do work about the institution. This, in my estimation, is very poor policy, for the reason that their time at the hospital is lengthened, the services rendered are very poor and unreliable. I would recommend that this rule be discontinued and a few extra men or women be appointed in their stead, to do the work, thus enabling us to keep the institution in proper condition.

With all of the aforesaid recommendations, the vast amount of money needed, the bungling jobs of patching, etc., I find the benefit derived therefrom will not suffice, therefore I would recommend the only and proper method of remedying the cause by the erection of a New Hospital, built on the pavilion plan, with space sufficient to properly care for, say, 1,500 patients; to have suitable quarters for officers and employees, thus doing honor to both your Honorable Board and the citizens of St. Louis.

To my assistant physicians, especially to Dr. A. R. Reder, I am deeply grateful for their faithful service.

The training school under the unrelenting care of Miss E. L. Warr, assisted by intelligent nurses, is to be complimented for its efficient work. This institution should be encouraged.

I desire to thank the officers and employees for the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

To His Honor, Mayor C. P. Waldrige, and to you and the members of the Board of Health, I am particularly indebted for assistance rendered.

Respectfully,

OTTO SUTTER, M. D.,

Superintendent.

To the Health Commissioner.

(For tables and statistical data see Part Second.)

VI.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Staff and Employees.

EDWARD C. RUNGE, M. D.....Superintendent.
 Louis J. Oatman, M. D.....Senior Assistant Physician.
 J. G. Parrish, Jr., M. D.....Senior Assistant Physician.
 H. W. Curtin, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician.
 Conrad Baumgartner, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician.

Chief Clerk.

R. E. Lee Gibson, Chief.

Henry W. Fletcher, Druggist. George L. Weisenberger, Assistant Clerk.

Engineers.

John McEnroe, Chief.
 Joseph L. Hilliard, Assistant. John Reudi, Assistant.
 Frederick Brinkman, Assistant.

Firemen.

Patrick Higgins, Martin Campion. Phillip Henne.

Cooks.

James Robinson, Chief.
 William R. Miller, Assistant. Fred Klein, Assistant.
 George Crow, Assistant. George A. Harris, Assistant.

Supervisors.

Fred Bunte, Margaret Shea.

Head Attendants — Male.

Daniel Murphy, Frank G. Davis,
 Henry P. Shea, Richard Stephenson.

Head Attendants — Female.

Lizzie Lamoreaux, Johanna Noonan. Annie Moraghan,
 Lydia Parker, Mary Leary.

Night Watch — Male.

William Manion, John E. Thomas,
 Peter Elswirth, John D. Gleeson, Alexander A. Gelder.
 Joseph F. Luecke, Outside Night Watchman.

Night Watch — Female.

Mary Jane Williams, Kate Burke, Alice Howard,
 Lammie J. Keenan.

William Meyer, Carpenter, Emma Hawley, Seamstress.
 Elizabeth Fleming, Chief Laundress, Kate Brady, Assistant.

Attendants — Male.

John Hagerty, Henry Potter, Gustave H. Reuter,
 John W. Ingoldsby, William W. Webster, John T. Woods.
 Charles A. Fitzgerald, George W. Carey, Albert Von-den-Broeck.
 Frank A. Gutweiler, George Mitzelfield, Terrence F. Cosgrove.

<i>Attendants — Female.</i>		
Belle McDonald, Christina Krebs, Margaret Comerford, Frances F. Casey, Margaret Fitzgibbons,	Anna McHale, Margaret Ford, Nellie Sweeney, Sophia Seekamp, Mary O'Brien.	Mary Somerfield, Kate Rodgers, Nellie C. Mansfield, Pauline F. Goetz.
<i>First-class Help — Female.</i>		
Eliza Mulhern,	Belle Newman,	Mary Hacker.
<i>Second-class Help — Male.</i>		
William F. Bierstadt,	William Juelich,	Fred W. Beyers.
<i>Second-class Help — Female.</i>		
Theresa Holmes,		Louisa Lyman.
<i>Third-class Help — Male.</i>		
George Glass, T. H. Koehler,	Camille Carrione, Henry Munch.	Hugo M. Vollman,

	Appropriations.	Balances.	Overdrawn.
For Salaries.....	\$32,050 00	\$ 14 66	.....
" Groceries, etc.....	36,000 00	.....	\$305 73
" Drugs, etc.....	1,150 00	.....	87 71
" Dry Goods, etc.....	6,500 00	.....	28 45
" Forage, etc.....	1,600 00	108 44	.....
" Labor, etc.....	2,800 00	.....	818 43
" Miscellaneous Repairs.....	2,543 50	661 60	.....

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

SIR—I have herewith the honor of submitting to you the twenty-seventh annual report of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, for the year ending March 31st, 1896. Allow me to enter right here a vigorous protest against the title which stigmatizes this institution. The word "asylum" carries with it the hopelessness of a living grave-yard, and is, beyond doubt, one of the causes which keeps incipient cases of mental aberration outside its walls when treatment would promise the very best results. No saving is implied by such a state of affairs, as these very same cases are sure to be placed eventually under the sheltering wings of public charity, making them its lifelong, instead of temporary charges. In this case there is a great deal in a name, and I hope you will exert your influence in the direction of removal of the stigma, by investing this institution with the only appropriate title, *i. e.*, the "St. Louis Hospital for the Insane." I feel strongly on this point, for my ambition has been from the very first day of my assumption of the duties of my present position, and all my efforts during the remainder of my term, will be directed towards changing this place from one of simple safekeeping to a place of active treatment, *i. e.*, a hospital in fact. When I speak of treatment I do not mean medication, for I am strongly inclined to circumscribe narrowly all measures of a purely medicinal nature, except in the management of cases of physical disease, which, as a matter of course, does not differ materially from the one inaugurated among sane patients. Mental deviations from the physiological norm must be met with measures of a psychical nature. To do this with any assurance of success, we must enter the life of each and every individual patient. The subtle influence of a sympathetic, now cheerful, now more serious personality on the

great majority of the insane, cannot be overestimated. In spending your days among them, you must be like the very sunshine to them, warming, cheering and inspiring them with that essential element of human happiness, hope. Our people are fully aware of the fact that the Superintendent holds the keys to the gates that intervene between them and the outside world, hence it is not always an easy task to insinuate oneself into their friendship. The prison-keeper should be completely merged in the friend, willing at all times to lend an ear to the appeals of the poor sufferers. The secret of successful treatment of the insane does not lie so much in scientific attainments as in the deeply ingrained personal faculties of the man who treats them. Psychopaths are born not made. Whether I shall stand the crucial test the future will disclose, but whatever difficulties I may encounter, I shall never lose sight of the fact of being first physician and then custodian. My past experience has taught me that eleemosynary institutions frequently present little worlds, whose fixed stars are the officers and employes. At the very first general meeting with my subordinates, I impressed upon them the necessity of reversing the relative positions. First the patients, and then the rest of us. They were the cause of our official existence and were immutable, if not as individuals, they were so as a body, while we represented the transient holders of a high trust. Every measure, every step taken, seemingly remote, was taken with a view of accruing to the patient's benefit. "The patients run this place," are to me words of a pleasing sound, not of harsh criticism. The instructions issued early in my administration, to have a large number of quiet patients in groups, or some maniacal cases singly, roam about the grounds and not within the inclosure of the so-called parks, created somewhat of a stir in our immediate neighborhood, and protests even reached the public press. I did not discontinue the practice but enlarged it by sending squads consisting of from fifty to seventy-five persons to Tower Grove Park, and even as far as Compton Heights. These experiments worked very satisfactorily, for not a single incident marred the harmony of the pleasure jaunts. These jaunts are not only essential to the well-being of my patients, as in this manner they are brought in repeated contact with the world which they left behind, and were used to long for behind lock and key, but they are an educational factor for the community at large, a great portion of which is still possessed of the superstitious belief that their insane fellow-brethren are all but devoid of human semblance, terrible and terrifying freaks of cruel nature. The sight of a crowd of seventy-five insane men strolling peacefully along the high-roads of a large city, smoking, chatting, gazing at the pretty residences, must lead many a thoughtful passer-by to stop and think of how little apparent difference there is between himself and these benighted creatures. I was asked many a time what kept the crowd together, why they did not break the slimly guarding line of the attendants. Neither rifles nor whips are the means of holding them in the tracks of their standard bearer, but this seeming miracle is wrought by the discipline to which each and every one is unconsciously subjected in this institution. The clock-work regularity of their daily lives makes our patients, except those of a violent type, soon after admission, fall into line, and without clearly realizing the fact, they become integral parts of the great united family. This discipline is not forced on the patients but they submit to it as a matter of course, like soldiers or any other aggregation of men who by force of circumstances are compelled to dwell in close contact with each other.

The walks beyond the boundary line are not always practicable on

account of the state of the weather or the condition of the streets; besides, a good many patients are physically unable to indulge in extensive exercise. For these reasons I give, and shall give in future, a great deal of attention to rendering our own surroundings as pleasant and attractive as possible. The main roadway and the walks have been covered with red cinders, and I shall have new walks laid in different directions. All the old lawns have been manured and the ground heretofore sowed in timothy has been turned into a lawn, for the smallness of the acreage at our disposal makes any decrease of actual exercise grounds positively inadmissible. You will no doubt agree to this proposition, knowing that but twenty-nine acres are assigned to the institution, of which at least thirteen acres are under vegetable cultivation. My appeal through you to the Park Commissioner for a contribution of shrubs has been unavailing, hence I recommend the acquisition of a modest number of such shrubs as lilacs, syringas, snowballs, burning-bushes, etc., which will greatly relieve the bareness of our grass plots. A greater variety and quantity of flowers will be set out, and this essential feature will be enlarged extensively if I shall get the addition to our present greenhouse. It is needless to say that the present and future improvements will enhance the natural beauty of the grounds. This is frequently commented upon by our visitors, some of whom think our patients quite fortunate living amidst such attractive surroundings. I would advise them to spend most of the day behind iron bars and screens, and gaze through them at the environment, and when off the wards to be driven into an inclosure, surrounded by a high board fence which keeps the sunlight and cooling breezes out and the dampness in. Would they not be inclined to condemn rather than to praise the beauties of the place, beauties which are put before them in such tantalizing proximity, but which they are allowed to enjoy only in the immaterial way of a fleeting *Fata Morgana*. To pursue such a policy is nothing short of cruel, and I intend to have the property revert to its legitimate owner; the grounds are the patients' and nobody's else. With this in view I have ordered the destruction of the so-called women's park, leaving the men's park provisionally intact. The fact of being close to the heart of a large City, and of being surrounded by saloons renders the problem of managing the male patients somewhat more complex. I have incorporated in my recommendations the erection of a high barbed wire fence around the entire grounds so as to make too many escapes impossible. Some escapes will always take place and should be considered unavoidable accidents, but shall we make the great bulk of patients suffer by depriving them absolutely of all opportunities to breathe the breath of a free man or woman simply because one or the other patient manages to evade the vigilance of the attendants? I am certain that a fence around the grounds will not have the same depressing effect upon the minds of my patients as the above mentioned board fence for it simply preaches privacy of the grounds to the unwelcome intruder from the outside. To keep the latter, particularly the ubiquitous summer picknicker, out, I have rehabilitated the post of gate-keeper. The men's park will be chiefly used by the base ball players and the patients who would prove too troublesome if left entirely to themselves. In the grove which formed the women's exercise ground are to be placed freshly painted benches, tables and swings, but the patients shall not be confined to the former narrow limits. The attendants will have to learn the lesson of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans, i. e., they will play the role of the living wall; increased vigilance is all that will be necessary to meet the con-

tingencies of the newly created situation. The distrust of all novel measures tending to broaden the individual freedom of insane patients is born in cowardice and nurtured by the unwillingness to try a new experiment courageously. In following up this line of reforms I shall recommend next year the erection of two frame pavillions on the west side hill, open on all sides and to be protected against rain or intense sunlight by heavy roller curtains. The pavillion for the men should have connected with it a bowling alley, which will give a number of patients an opportunity of exercising their brawn and brain, in a good old-fashioned game of ten-pins.

As much as we may try to keep our patients off the wards they will, of necessity, spend a great portion of their time on the latter, and hence I have made a small beginning in making some of the wards as attractive as possible without drawing on our rather short funds. Here again I have had occasion to witness frequently the enthusiasm expressed by visitors when taking notice of the cleanliness and neatness of the floors and walls. They forget that bare walls, as clean as they may be, do not inspire with a feeling of comfort those who are hourly surrounded by them. A clean prison is better than a dirty one, still it is a prison. A large collection of prettily framed colored lithographs and pictures was received from kind-hearted, private contributors, and distributed among two wards, one on the male, the other on the female side. In the former, the billiard room was put in an attractive condition by the removal of the unsightly wooden window-shutters, and by curtaining the windows. This room contains the billiard table as before, and in addition tables for the chess, checker, card and domino players. One of our old pianos has been repaired and placed on the ward,—it is needless to add that this has been a source of delight to many of the patients, for the love of music is not limited to any one sex. On the ward on the women's side, a medium-sized, two-windowed dormitory has been turned into a sitting room fitted out with a what-not, with bric-a-brac, rugs, pictures, curtains, easy-chair, writing desk. On the main hall the doors were also curtained, and a flower stand with green plants placed near one of the large hall windows. The effect is very pleasing and the improvement has been thus far accomplished by the expenditure of a great deal of thought and a few cents of money. Our home and private resources have been completely exhausted, and the other four wards and the cottages will have to wait until I learn how much money will be placed at my disposal for such purposes. It is remarkable how the prospect of being transferred to a nicely appointed ward will in some cases act as a stimulus for the exercise of greater will power over speech and conduct. This is an essential ethical factor, important also for reasons of a disciplinary nature, as the exclusive punishment for avoidable transgressions employed by us is the threat of a transfer or the actual transfer from one ward to another. The salutary effect of such a transfer was strikingly illustrated in a case of the woman, a paranoiac of the litigious type, who would in the face of remonstrances and admonishments, decry the quality of the food in such an abhorrent manner as to render the meals actually distasteful to the other patients. A stay of six hours' duration amidst the quiet but untidy patients proved of almost miraculous efficacy and she has not suffered a relapse into her former ways for these two months. This is one of the ways to inculcate in our patients a proper respect and consideration for those around them, which is not an easy matter considering the strongly developed egotistical tendencies of the insane. In our efforts to teach our patients respect for others, we are not oblivious of the necessity of rehabil-

itating or strengthening their self-respect. Pleasant, comfort breathing surroundings will unquestionably influence those among the mentally sick, who are still amenable to such treatment. They will unconsciously strive to appear cleaner and neater so as to harmonize with their environment. The enforced life in a pigsty will gradually subvert the most scrupulously neat habits. In selecting the material for the women's dresses the contract prices were adhered to but the patterns of the dress goods were selected with a view to tastefulness. The dressing problem is not of such an easy solution for the male side, for jeans are jeans, and you cannot remove the atmosphere of the work-house from them. Improvement in this direction can hardly be hoped for, as you may dress a woman very neatly for a few cents, the labor being furnished by the institution, while to dress decently a crowd of male patients would make too heavy an inroad in our dry goods appropriation. With a view of furthering the self-respect of my patients I intend to introduce gradually some changes in our dining-rooms. Here I may take occasion to express my most emphatic condemnation of the so-called congregate dining-room system, which may offer labor-saving advantages, but is absolutely pernicious to the sensitive natures of a large portion of our patients. I hold that we have not too much classification, but on the contrary not half enough of it. By introducing smaller round tables at which the more congenial patients could relish their meals separately, by improving the table furnishings, which could be done at a small expense, by giving napkins to those who will appreciate this article, I would succeed in removing some of the objectionable features of our present system, which smacks entirely too much of the indiscriminate feeding of a barn yard population. The collective bathing as at present practiced, should be abandoned on some of the wards; for this purpose thin wooden partitions should conceal the individual bath-tubs from each other and from the rest of the bath-room. The complaints of this public manner of bathing have been frequent, particularly on the women's side, where sensitiveness is more readily wounded. I have done away with the custom of having three patients bathed in the same tubful of water, thus furnishing each one with water unused, if not clean, for this is unknown in this latitude. The customary "last week's" bed-sheets used for drying purposes after a cleansing bath, an exceedingly repulsive procedure, have been replaced by a towel to a patient. By providing individual bathing towels, the process of bathing during the warm season will be much simplified, for a good many patients will be at liberty to take a cool plunge daily if they choose. As we are not in a position to buy tooth-brushes, and as their use would be in many cases contra-indicated, I have insisted on the systematic use of a dilute solution of potassium permanganate as a mouth-wash after every meal, which has been followed by a marked improvement in oral hygiene.

The fact of being shut off from the outer world is most keenly felt by many patients, for this reason have I tried to establish as much communication between the two as is practicable and salutary. Correspondence has been encouraged; all letters unless unmailable or unintelligible or written to people evidently not acquainted with the writers, were forwarded to their addresses, and the incoming letters handed the patients in sealed envelopes. The latter procedure is an innovation which was introduced with a view of making the patient feel that their mail was handled with proper regard to its privacy, and not perused by a dozen outsiders before reaching them. I am pleased to say that this step has been favorably commented upon by at least half a dozen of my patients, which is best proof of the efficacy of the measure. The graphophile paranoiac

was never stinted in paper, ink or pencil, for to him or her letter-writing is as essential as daily bread. By the very nature of this kind of correspondence I felt justified in assigning it to our clinical repository. The paranoiac derives much greater pleasure in writing his communications than in receiving replies to them. Only in a few instances was I compelled to encourage visits of friends and relatives, as the latter are, as a rule, quite faithful in their attentions to our patients. In some instances I met, on the part of relatives, with very serious objections to the quarantine thrown around acute maniacal cases. Complaints of this sort have reached your office, and have been met by me with the statement that only sound therapeutic reasons led me to the institution of such restricting measures. As long as the patient is confided to my care, I deem it my duty to defend him against any injurious influences, and such influence may emanate from the intercourse with the nearest and dearest kin. On the very same ground have I excluded all public visitors from the violent wards, especially the one of the women's side. I have been very painstaking in impressing upon the latter class of visitors the necessity of avoiding all appearance of levity, and on some occasions I have flatly refused to admit some visitors who by the very spirit of their request showed that they mistook this institution for a "free-for-all dime museum" filled with freaks and monstrosities open at all hours for the gratification of their disgustingly morbid curiosity. I do not want to create the impression that I am antagonistic to all public visiting; on the contrary, a limited amount of it acts as a stimulant to the patients. Sympathy should be the motive leading to such visits, or if curiosity, it should not be exhibited in its brutal nakedness. Led by the desire to have my patients keep up the ties of kinship, I have granted to some, leaves of absence on parole for a day or two; others were given opportunity to spend a day away from the institution in the company of an attendant, still others were taken out to entertainments, if the necessary money was furnished by their relatives. These outings have been at times accomplished under difficulties as our force of attendants is not any too large, but the results in the individual cases were so gratifying as to render a change of front in this direction not desirable. Individualization is a condition *sine qua non*, for the achieving of any satisfactory results in the treatment of the insane. This is a well-recognized axiom, hence it is so essential to get a close view of each single case. To encourage a more intimate relationship I have removed from my private office the chilling halo of a sanctum sanctorum; anyone, whether patient or employe, has access to it at any and all times. I have often invited patients to confidential confabs in my office or, during the warm season, under our shade trees, and I have had no reason to regret the hospitality thus proffered, for they were more willing to yield up their innermost selves in the privacy of a *tete-a-tete*, experiencing at the same time a feeling of gratification at the show of proper regard. This custom will be greatly enlarged in the future. It is the rule and a good rule not to deceive any patient suffering with a delusional form of insanity into the belief that his delusions appear real to us, but exceptions to this rule, as to all rules, do exist. I have in mind two men who are exceedingly useful members of our household. Both of them are somewhat demented, *i. e.*, beyond the possibility of a *restitutio ad integrum*. It would be nothing short of folly to try to disabuse their minds of the reality of their assumed positions; any such attempt would be followed by open rebellion and unnecessary suffering, hence they are allowed to figure on the list of em-

ployes, the one drawing a monthly salary in the shape of a non-negotiable check, the other being in gleeful expectation of some future reward.

As melancholia and mania, particularly in their acute stages, are of all the fully developed psychoses, the most amenable to treatment, a great deal of attention was paid to them. So far my experience with the drug treatment (*e. g.*, opium) in cases of melancholia has not been very encouraging, while not conclusive. A great deal of physical rest for all cases, some light exercising out of doors, mild diversion for the ones in fair physical condition with tonics whenever indicated, were the measures resorted to. Unless contra-indicated by some gastric disturbance, feeding with the force cup, or still oftener by means of the stomach tube, was instituted early, as soon as it was evident that no amount of persuasion would prove of avail. I did not see any advantage in using a nasal tube, consequently our feeding process was, in every instance, performed *per orem*. One case of a very aggravated melancholia of the agitated type, in which opium to the limits of tolerance had failed to produce an improvement, received some relief by complete isolation and rest enforced by a bolstered up lock-chair and a camisole; the poor creature finds now for hours the needed rest in a quiet, peaceful doze. The mention of the above instruments of restraint brings me at once to the consideration of the entire question of mechanical restraint. I desire to put myself on record as emphatically out of sympathy with the hue and cry against mechanical restraint. It is fostered either by a spirit of cant or by misguided sentimentality, in both instances the real issue is lost sight of. If I should place over the door of this institution the boastful device: "No mechanical restraint practiced here," or make the same device the text of a little sermon injected into my annual report, I should, in justice to scientific exactness, give a detailed account of the manner of management of the following cases: a maniac who destroys nightly his mattress, bedding, and his daily clothes made of duck; a melancholic with tendencies to aggravated self-flagellation; a patient afflicted with traumatic insanity, whose frenzy is at times equaled by the epileptic maniac; a maniac *i. e.*, a patient functionally afflicted, giving a favorable prognosis, addicted to excessive masturbation; a senile or paralytic dement in his frequently so unbridled brutality towards his fellow-sufferers; a patient afflicted with a surgical injury and an uncontrollable desire to rid himself of the surgical dressing. If absolutely no mechanical restraint is employed there is but one other mode of managing these and kindred cases, and that is by a system of unmerciful drugging. The problem resolves itself simply into Chemical *v.* Mechanical restraint, and I give the latter the palm of superiority without a single moment's hesitation. My instructions to lighten or remove camisole, muffs, wristlets or straps can be carried out whenever the proper time arrives, while the quieting dose once administered passes beyond the reach of my controlling will. Besides, in some cases, *e. g.*, of mania of an alcoholic etiology, will not be "quieted" by any amount of our most approved sedatives. Nothing short of a lethal dose of hydrocyanic acid will allay the storm; this will effectually stop the exhausting ravings of the mind and muscles with the ceasing beatings of the heart. It would be interesting to ascertain how many cases under the non-restraint system have found their way to untimely death through maniacal exhaustion. What measures of protection are taken by the advocates of that system in the oft-crowded violent wards during the hours of the night, considering the fact that their roster of employes presents but an absurdly small number of night watches. Let us face the issue squarely and not budge an inch to public clamor. Mechanical restraint employed by means

of padded or pliable appliances, or even represented by lock-chair and protection bed or protection blanket in a few select cases is to be looked upon as a blessing in disguise in the treatment of certain cases of mental aberration. These insane, at the time when such restraint is called for, hardly appreciate the degrading effect of the procedure, the latter will save oftentimes a great deal of vital energy which otherwise would be recklessly expended, for maniacs in particular are profligate spendthrifts of their vital powers. The necessity for individual restraint should be minimized, but whenever called for, it should be resorted to without flinching. The effect of witnessing the restraint of a patient upon his fellows who are not in a similar condition, is to be deplored, and this can be avoided in any institution which offers abundant facilities for proper classification. Our institution in its present overcrowded condition renders an ideal classification entirely out of the question. I am able to classify my patients only according to their temper and habits, thus: the physically sick; the weak and filthy; the mild and clean; the aggressive and clean; the aggressive and filthy; which is as crude a method of classifying the insane as it is possible to devise. I think the need for additional buildings is fully understood by those interested in the welfare of the institution, still I deem it proper to call your attention to the difference between a Hospital for the Insane and one for the physically sick. Air space and bed space do not represent all our wants; what we need fully as urgently is an abundance of living space, *i. e.*, actual elbow room. A ward crowded to overflowing by violent or aggressive cases gives at any and all times occasion for dangerous friction, besides throws patients together who, by their training, moral habits and intellectual endowments, are as incompatible as oil and water. Here I will say a few words with regard to those patients who committed a capital crime, and have been confined by order of the court. It is a widely spread but all the same false notion to look upon them as particularly undesirable company. A man who committed murder while in the grasp of a maniacal frenzy is not necessarily a creature of low instincts. Two of my poor murderers are the most lamb-like creatures I have. One is a mild-mannered, pleasant spoken gentleman, while the other is now preparing for the great journey, thanks to a protracted attack of typical melancholia, with its accompanying food refusal. The degenerate criminal, of which type we possess two, is the curse of a Hospital for the Insane, as his influence is naturally evil. Some cases which at present require mechanical restraint could do without it, if it were not for the overcrowding of the wards. I never entertained seriously the plan of utilizing a part of the basement for dining-rooms, and converting the present dining-rooms into dormitories. My objections are the following: the low basement is exceedingly unwholesome on account of deficient ventilation. If fifty persons should be accommodated there, it would bring all types of patients together, which strongly militates against my plans of treatment by proper classification. It would deprive the patients of the only room in which to receive their visiting friends. And, lastly, such arrangement would relieve at best the pressure on those wards which are not as much in need of relief as the remaining two. It is obvious that the violent and filthy and the sick could not possibly and with any degree of safety be brought to the basement three times a day. I fervently hope that the day will soon dawn which will bring the much-needed relief to these unfortunate creatures who are charges on public charity not of their own free will. It is society's sacred duty to compensate these creatures for the ostracism imposed upon them through no fault of their own. In reverting to the treatment of the

maniacal cases, I may mention that repeated, prolonged baths have been tried; with the great majority of patients the results were very gratifying, in the rest success was not striking. I am sorry that our facilities are not such as to allow the use of baths during the night. The sthenic cases bubbling over with vitality were treated to extensive walks in the company of a special attendant. The physical fatigue superinduced in this way has proved, especially in a case of (alcoholic) mania and two of recurrent manias, of great benefit in producing a rather prolonged, natural sleep. On the whole, the use of hypnotics has been agreeably small. In my next year's report I hope to be able to present in a tabulated form the result of our attempts to combat this most troublesome element in the insane, the insomnia. We have employed chiefly: Bromides of the Alkalies, preferably that of Sodium, Chloral hydrate; trional was given a trial. I directed my assistants to keep a complete record of the effect of the latter drug but the low ebb in our exchequer compelled us to discontinue this rather high-priced drug. As far as the records show it has proved very satisfactory not only in large doses as a hypnotic, but in smaller (5 grain) doses given through the day, in quieting the excitation of the maniacs. No bad effects were found to follow its use. In only one case of recurrent mania (a young girl) was it deemed necessary to resort to complete and prolonged isolation in a darkened room; this was the only measure that seemed to exert a beneficial influence in this very violent case. The treatment of the bed-ridden insane has given me a great deal of thought and anxiety. I intend to devise some sort of a suspension bed, something on the order of a hammock, for the purpose of preventing as far as possible the formation of bed-sores, as all of our cotton and rubber appliances have shown themselves utterly inadequate. I recommend also the erection of a neatly painted board fence around a piece of ground abutting the hospital ward. This will give me an opportunity for removing the sick from the ward and for giving them the benefit of fresh air and sunshine. Even stretcher cases could easily share in these benefits. The acquisition of a greater number of easy chairs would also be appropriate for this class of patients. The diet of the physically sick was the same as the one adopted in other hospitals. As far as the diet of the physically well was concerned, I have in the main adhered to the established diet list, with the following alterations: coffee and tea were entirely omitted, and milk to the extent of a pint and a half per day per patient was substituted. There was some grumbling at this innovation, but much less than I anticipated, and soon the malcontents yielded to the inevitable. Fish was struck off the list on the sick and violent wards on account of the dangers lurking in swallowed bones; meat has taken its place. Butterine replaced the dairy butter as I found I could rely on getting a standard article of the former, while the quality of the latter was at all times a rather doubtful quantity. A system of feeding on scientifically established rules as introduced by Dr. Clarke Gopen at the Kankakee (Ills.) Hospital and other institutions is not feasible under existing conditions.

Two more questions are to be considered in discussing the individual treatment of the insane — the question of work and of entertainment. "Honest labor is the best prop to self-respect" is a truism, not needing any further comments except that labor imposed upon our patients should be helpful and not harmful to them. It would be monstrous to exact from an acute case of mental disease even the slightest amount of labor. The chronic cases, i. e., the paranoiacs with fading or non-aggressive delusions, the recurrent form of mania during the intervals of immunity, imbecility, but foremost of all dementia of

the non-progressive, mild type, furnish the material from which our workers must be selected. Most of the work is done under conditions positively detrimental to the well-being of the acute sick; the heat of a kitchen, laundry and boiler room and the intense solar heat on the lawns and gardens are factors we must carefully consider in making our choice. The worst of it is that the amount of paid help is so apportioned that we must look to our patients for help, not from a point of view of expediency, but of dire necessity. Being placed at the head of a hospital for acute and helpless insane, and having comparatively few chronic patients of a mild type, especially demented, under my care, the problem of finding the urgently needed help has caused me many an anxious hour. There never was a greater legislative blunder committed than the one which has taken the complete control of the great bulk of chronic cases out of the hands of the Superintendent of this institution, and this in the face of the modern tendency to remove all institutions dealing with the insane from non-medical control. The existence of such hospitals for the insane, whether private or public, should be made impossible by prohibitive statutory enactment. A man equipped with the essentials of scientific knowledge is the only one to be intrusted with the supervision and direction of an establishment of this kind; the physician living in the midst of his patients is the person to be invested with such powers. There are a hundred and one problems connected with the management beside those of feeding and housing the insane. This plain statement of plain facts does not carry with it any personal reflection; it is the system which is vicious and calls loudly for speedy reform. Wherever there is a will there is a way, and here is another opportunity offered to you to display the splendid energy which you have shown in your fights for modern views and measures. If the present name rests like a heavy cloud upon this institution, the title of its step-sister is many times more repulsive. The words "Insane Department of the Poor House" are of such a repellant sound as to cause a shudder in the souls of our patients who imagine a transfer to the former institution imminent. "You won't transfer me to the Poor House, doctor?" is an anxious question I am pined with frequently. Then again when the Poor House sends its insane inmates to us to share the freedom of the grounds with our people the latter will often treat them with open or silent contempt. The man or woman who is deprived of his liberty from no fault of his own is horrified at the idea of being classed as a pauper. This sentiment is also shared by the relatives who will most pitifully beg to have their kin brought back to this institution. They do not realize that I resort to this means of relieving the overflow only after a hard struggle. Thus, it took me a long time to decide upon the transfer of a most intelligent male paranoiac who was the source of a great deal of trouble among the acute cases, assuming at times a dangerous leadership among them. If the chronic wards were situated properly, i. e., under my direct supervision, his transfer would not have caused a single pang or any hesitation. Should our needs receive the proper recognition at the hands of the legislative bodies by an offer of more extensive housing facilities, while the anomalous dual nature of the two institutions is to be preserved, I should most urgently recommend the retransfer to our institution of all the cases that appreciate their surroundings, reserving the present insane wards at the Poor House for the terminal demented. With the gain of space we should also be placed in a position to separate the adult and infantile imbeciles, and the epileptics from the rest of the insane. All this may

seem very remote, but I would be delinquent in my duties as the representative of this section of your department if I should fail to voice a hearty protest against the conditions now prevailing. In spite of the difficulties existing we have managed to occupy daily about ninety-five patients distributed among the various departments in about the following manner:—

Laundry (women)	20
Kitchen (men).....	18
Sewing-room (women).....	19
House-work (1 man, 6 women).....	7
Boiler room and repair shop (men).....	7
Odd jobs (men).....	5
Garden (men)	3
Tailor and repair shop (men).....	3
Carpenter shop (man).....	1
Drugstore (man).....	1
Yard (man).....	1
	<hr/> 95

(60 men, 35 women.)

Others have assisted in the work on the wards, convalescents have been given an opportunity to prepare themselves for the resumption of duties on the outside, by the performance of clerical work. As inducements for those who were able but not willing to work were offered extra lunches, and for the men some tobacco. During the coming summer I intend to detail some of our women for light garden work, as caring for the flowers, weeding of flower beds, etc., etc.

The question of entertainment is almost of as great importance as the one of labor; in some respects it is even more important for the reason that a greater number of patients can be reached. Entertainment means a great deal more to the insane than to the sane, to whom applies the old saw, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It is not only intended to amuse, to break the humdrum monotony of the daily life, but it is planned with the intent of diverting the attention of our patients from their ego, of making them forget entirely or partially their woes and troubles, products of the imagery of a diseased brain, but as real and true to them as the existence of the heat-giving powers of the sun are to us. In this light we deal here with a powerful remedial agent and as with all such agents there is danger in an overdose and in an underdose. Balls on an extensive scale with large crowds, overheated rooms, noisy orchestral music, do not commend themselves to me as a proper mode of diversion. Our present mode of furnishing diversion to our patients is still very crude mainly on account of the lack of means. To remove this obstacle I recommended that an entertainment fund be created by special ordinance in the following manner; the proceeds of the sale of rags and soap-grease produced at the institution were to revert to the latter and expended by the Superintendent who would give an exact accounting to your office for all expenditures in receipted bills. My plan was found not feasible, hence I followed the Comptroller's kindly suggestion by recommending the incorporation of a special item in our general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year. If we succeed in getting the funds the latter plan will be satisfactory as I am certain of being met by you in all of my legitimate efforts directed towards the well-being of my charges with your customary generosity and liberality, and I am also certain that my requisitions in this line will have the usual attention on the part of our Supply Commissioner and his officers whose invariably courteous, pleasant and prompt treatment of us and

our interests call for public acknowledgment which I make with sincere pleasure and satisfaction. The only drawback in handling the question of extra entertainment in the routine requisition way will make itself felt on impromptu occasions. With cash in hand I should have been able to arrange for a picnic at any time, to take a selected crowd to the Exposition, or even on a steam-boat excursion, adjusting myself to the state of the weather. Ready cash would also enable me to engage some outside talent, musical or otherwise, for our weekly entertainments, especially as our newly acquired piano would not put to shame the most artistic execution, as was the case with its hoary predecessor. The character of the latter entertainment has been greatly modified, the dancing feature was considerably restricted, and a great deal of time was allotted to the display of our home talent from the patients' ranks. I constituted myself master of ceremonies and chorus leader, and succeeded in drawing many patients in giving us a variety of instrumental, vocal, terpsichorean and elocutionary productions. For their encouragement I inflicted upon them some of my own songs, and I am pleased to state that my participation in these entertainments has brought me in more intimate contact with the great portion of our population than my daily visits to the wards. It will not do for us to assume the classical pose of a Daniel Webster and magnanimously lend our presence to our patients' reunion. We must enter into the spirit of the thing with a vim, and the result will not fail to be encouraging. I will add that at these reunions all features of even the slightest exciting nature are carefully avoided. On the eves of Hallowe'en, Christmas and New Year, special features were introduced by my assistants and attendants, whose efforts in this direction I cannot praise too highly. On Hallowe'en a sheet and pillow-case party was arranged, and old-fashioned games indulged in. On Christmas inexpensive gifts paid for through private contribution were distributed around a beautiful tree. A great deal more will be done in this direction, when I shall be able to draw on a special fund for such a purpose. Here I may mention another feature which will bear considerable broadening, and that is the supplying the book-loving patients with appropriate literature. The species of newspaper readers who abhor the very sight of a book is found within our walls as outside of them. These are fairly well supplied with the required mental pabulum, thanks to the generosity of our newspaper offices. The patients who prefer to use a book, fare not so well, for our library is not yet worthy of that name. Except for a few complete sets of standard authors and some scattered volumes of light literature, our collection is absolutely worthless. The latter needs considerable replenishing in clean light fiction and historical works. It is remarkable how often works of a historical nature are asked for. The necessity for improvement in this direction will appeal to all except those who from sheer ignorance believe that the denizens of this and kindred institutions are a lot of unappreciative idiots.

I will say a few words regarding public visitors to our entertainments. The latter are arranged for their remedial effect, hence all influences that may lessen the effect must be excluded. A small crowd of strangers will rarely prove embarrassing, while large crowds are objected to by our performers, who dislike the appearance of a public show. I have strictly adhered to the rule which prescribes that visitors are to be admitted exclusively on presentation of a card from me. On several occasions chance visitors, because the number of guests had reached the prescribed limit, were refused admission. They left vowing vengeance, sometimes threatening to invoke the Mayor's or

your intervention. I have not yielded in any of these cases because my action was taken with a view of benefiting my patients, and because I hold that all such matters must necessarily be left to the discretion of the man who is intrusted with the care of these patients. I could say much more on the point of the means calculated to divert our patients, and of improving our present methods, — as for instance, the acquisition of a spacious vehicle, some sort of omnibus, would prove of the greatest benefit, — but I think I have said enough to give you an outline of what has been done, and what remains to be done in future.

As much as I might try to bring myself in direct relation with the patients I must necessarily look to others for carrying out the treatment in all its ramifications. These others are pre-eminently my attendants. They live among the insane as their daily, nay, hourly companions. Without efficient attendants my efforts would prove distressingly barren of results; I should be guilty of uttering beautiful words of promise without the slightest hope of ever redeeming my promises. The almost kaleidoscopic variety of measures to be thought of in the treatment of insane patients, presupposes peculiar qualities in those who are called upon to put the measures into execution. I do not intend to depict the beau ideal of an attendant as he or she might descend to us from the spheres of perfection, for I am at all times willing to make allowances for things of the earth earthy, still there is a certain standard to be upheld, below which no man or woman should be regarded eligible to such a position of trust. Attendants should be young or middle-aged, of robust health, good physique, even disposition, fair education. They should be inherently possessed of the love of their work, and some of them have special endowments in the musical line and before everything else they should have some experience in the duties required of them. An attendant must perform many of the duties of the trained nurse, as taking and recording blood temperature, administering medicines and enemata, etc., etc., all this tending to show the necessity of establishing training schools for attendants with a full curriculum. To me the urgent necessity of such a step is so perfectly self-evident that I cannot appreciate the difficulties placed in the way of its realization. The need of trained nurses in a well-equipped hospital for the physically sick is to-day conceded by all who have any acquaintance at all with the requirements of such an institution. That a hospital for the mentally alienated would presuppose in its corps of attendants, special training, seems not to appeal to the same people with equal force. Some day they may have the misfortune to have a member of their own family become mentally afflicted, and to face the necessity for placing him or her in the hospital. Would they not tremble at the thought of leaving their dear ones in charge of untried, perhaps brutal, novices? A short stay among the insane, the temporary assumption of the duties of a Superintendent of such a hospital would unquestionably act as an educational factor of the most convincing nature. To all the other worries of the latter position is superadded one that overshadows all the rest, and that is the possible abuse of the insane at the hands of their attendants. It is a publicly well-understood fact that there are no other institutions in which abuses can be practiced with greater impunity than at a hospital or asylum for the insane. The prisoner in jail or penitentiary may expect retribution to follow mistreatment of himself because his evidence if corroborated, will be considered valid, while the insane does not inspire the same confidence, and often justly so. The great importance of the question of abuse is best illustrated by the avidity with which the public

press, and in its wake, public opinion, catch fire at the slightest hint, or even a statement of a discharged, hence disgruntled employee. The question is a vital one and has occupied many minds, thus the State Board of Charities of Illinois has only recently taken active steps with a view of finding a practical solution. I do not need to assure you that I have given a great deal of thought to it, and shall continue to do so, especially as the constant fluctuation in our force of attendants keeps adding new fuel to my thoughts. I take pleasure in acknowledging the fact that you have lent me all the assistance that prevailing conditions would allow, and this meant everything to me who must depend entirely upon your judgment with regard to the choice of attendants, not having any appointive power granted me by City Ordinance. As I am always ready to be guided by conditions as they are and not as they should be, I have from the first instituted the most rigid discipline regarding the handling of patients by attendants. It takes time to instill into attendants a proper understanding of the nature of the insane,—my own actions and ways are, of course, an object lesson which is not lost on all of them. Outside of that, a rigid and merciless discipline has been upheld in all instances. A violent word applied to a patient was followed by immediate dismissal of the offender, for I hold that an uncontrollable tongue presupposes the existence of uncontrollable fists. Radical measures upon slight provocation act as preventives of more serious provocation. In restraining a violent patient, attendants were instructed never to act singly but in as large numbers as possible, for concentrated force is the most dangerous element in the handling of such cases. I have not relied upon the book of rules but preached constantly "Kindness and forbearance to my insane," until everyone on the place has learned the lesson. I shall establish a nucleus for a training school by calling monthly meetings at which the attendants will be taught the rudiments of the science of mental disease in a purely practical way and by object lessons. My former experience in popularizing the mysteries of physiological science to a class of junior medical students, will help me in this new work. The greatest problem regarding our help is embodied in the question of night attendants, who are as a matter of course left greatly to themselves, and who must be trusted with the administration of more or less dangerous drugs. These posts have to be filled with the most reliable attendants; to make matters doubly sure, the position of head night watches has been created; these are held responsible for all the happenings on their respective sides. The number of night watches has been increased so as to give us one for each hall, which has diminished the dangers of suicide, and has also materially lessened the necessity for hypnotics and restraints, for the presence of an attendant is often sufficient to calm some patients. While I believe in upholding strict discipline and adherence to instructions among my attendants when they are on duty, I hold that they should have all the freedom compatible with the good of the service when off duty. People who must spend from eleven to fourteen successive hours on the wards should be placed under as little restrictions as possible. The old rule that no attendant should leave the grounds, even to cross over to the neighboring drug store, has been rendered a dead letter; the rule of strictly returning at the last stroke of the ten o'clock gong has been abolished. On entertainment night the gong is struck at eleven, so as to give the attendants one hour's recreation. Some of the married men, whenever they secured quarters in direct proximity to the institution, were permitted to spend their nights at home, thus relieving the pressure in our living rooms, and still leaving sufficient help on the grounds for any emergency.

A request to leave the grounds for a trip to town was never refused. This policy has given me a more contented corps of attendants, which enters with greater vim into the work than it would under the whip of an unrelaxing discipline. To give our people an opportunity to receive their friends, I intend to furnish inexpensively but neatly one of the upstairs round-rooms to be used as a reception room. With all these improvements, there is still left one bone of contention, and that is the unequal distribution of individual duties. There are wards which require more skill, call for more labor, and place greater responsibility upon the attendants than others. Our present salary list does not permit any discrimination; hence I recommend the adoption of a sliding scale; head attendants and their assistants on the more exacting wards should receive higher compensation than on those of a lighter nature. This would act as a stimulus for the development of faculties that now remain dormant. It shall be one of my main tasks to render the lives of my attendants as pleasant as possible, knowing all the time that they will under such conditions be more apt to aid me in my work.

This work has been more fruitful through the able assistance rendered me by my medical corps. As our interests are germane, I have tried to make our relations as close as possible. My assistants are all graduates of a general hospital, which is an essential prerequisite for their entering upon a special work in a hospital of this kind. The clinical records have been made more exact, great stress having been laid on eliciting a thorough history of each case before its admission. The deficiency of a more thorough physical examination on the women's side is quite marked and quite natural considering the mental status of our patients. Much could be done if I had one good woman physician on the staff, and I shall recommend the appointment of one at the very next time a vacancy occurs. The pathological work will be necessarily crude as all the facilities for such work are wanting. Autopsies have been held regularly, and I shall introduce a system of recording the findings, and induce some pathologist on the outside to do the microscopic part of the work. My main efforts will be directed toward developing the clinical work by devising a different blank for clinical records, by recording all new developments in each individual case, by filing the unmailable epistolary emanations with the patients' histories, by introducing some antropometric work for statistical purposes and by other means which may, in a small way help to build up the science of clinical psychopathology. In the tables which are incorporated in the appendix, I have adopted von Krafft-Ebing's classification, which appealed to my notion as most satisfactory. I shall here call your attention to the following data which are more fully detailed in the tables:—

At the beginning of the municipal year there were at the institution 378 patients, 220 men and 158 women; 242 patients, 131 men and 111 women, were admitted during the year, from which I deduct the re-admissions, thus making the total of actual admissions 284. The whole number of patients treated in the course of the year, was 612; the number remaining in the institution on March 31st, 1896, was 400, 232 men and 168 women, this includes six patients out on probation. I have changed with your approval the system of granting probations by extending the same to suit each individual case, as there was no palpable reason for strictly adhering to the customary "30 days" probation. The daily average number present at the institution was 380, 223 men and 157 women.

Of the forms of mental derangement among the patients admitted during the year were predominant:—

1. Dementia paralytica — 17; all of these showing the entire symptom-complex of the malady; the doubtful cases were excluded for further observation.

2. Imbecility — 32. The large number of imbeciles of all grades at present committed to institutions for the treatment of the insane is one of the causes for the increase of the permanent population of these institutions.

3. Of the so-called functional psychoses we had: Mania, 32 cases; Melancholia, 9; Stupor, 26; I prefer to confine myself to calling the latter simply "Stupor," and not with Krafft-Ebbing, "acute curable" dementia, as the term "dementia" should, in my opinion, be reserved to actual and permanent mental deterioration.

4. Cerebrasthenia: Of this we had five cases. They were welcome guests, standing as they do on the border-line between mental health and actual derangement. The rest and treatment at the hospital can accomplish marked results in these cases. In discharging patients I have tried to strike the happy medium between conservatism and radicalism, in every instance giving due consideration to the individuality of each case. Hospital treatment benefits some patients to a certain degree, and when that is reached they do better without it; this is especially true in cases of depression. Fifty-nine patients, 26 men and 33 women, were discharged as having recovered from their affliction. In giving these results I am fully aware of the unreliability of the data at this juncture, and I intend to enumerate in my next annual report the cases in which recovery has proved to be but temporary. In this way I may hope to remove one of the elements of uncertainty from our vital statistics. Among the recovered patients figured one case of Delirium Acutum of a very severe type; its recovery was an agreeable surprise to us. One patient, a woman, whose case figures in the tables as one of Vesania ("Wahnsinn"), presented such a beautifully systematized chain of delusions based upon hallucinatory phenomena pertaining to all special senses that the desire for creating a separate class, as *e. g.*, Ziehen's Acute Hallucinatory Paranoia was natural. Krafft-Ebbing rejects this class, and, following his example, I labeled the case as one of "Wahnsinn." The disease has a distinctly acute onset and course and cleared up completely; the woman has been for several months away, and as I have not received any word from her husband I conclude that she is still doing well. I have also dismissed some patients whom I found at the Insane Department of the Poor House; one man has spent within its walls two years, another eleven years, and a woman nearly three years. They were submitted to a period of observation at this institution, and found in every respect fit to face the world at large. The same was true of a woman who was here for thirteen consecutive years, and of a man at Insane Department of the Poor House, who was its inmate for over eight years, and was discharged as improved. Under the latter caption, *i. e.*, as improved, were discharged thirty-two patients, sixteen men and sixteen women. One man, a case of chronic alcoholism with features of considerable aggression in its make-up, was discharged upon the order of the Board of Health in banc. He made repeated demands for a trial or for release, and I submitted the matter to you for action. As we commit our insane under the provisions of the city charter, we are placed under a disadvantage which is not felt by State Institutions. The United States authorities informed me that the demand of a patient for a judicial inquiry into his mental condition must be satisfied. In accordance with this ruling, I instituted proceedings in the Probate Court against one of my

aggressive paranoiacs who had peremptorily demanded a trial during the two years of his stay at the institution. The exhibition he made of himself in the court room in the capacity of a cross-examiner and witness was classical of such cases. The proceedings came nearly resulting in a mistrial as two jurors were holding out for acquittal, which fact illustrated most clearly the absurdity of our present *De lunatico inquirendo* system. In the course of the year an attempt was made by a large body of citizens to obtain the release of another paranoiac on the ground of illegal confinement and mental soundness. The petitioners were advised to take recourse to the habeas corpus procedure but failed to act upon the suggestion. Among the patients discharged as improved was an old lady who succeeded a short time ago in committing suicide. When her son urged her discharge he was told to have a continuous watch kept over his mother although her depression seemed to have disappeared to a great extent. He was probably lulled into security, and the tragical event was the logical sequel. A colored man was discharged whom we strongly suspected of being afflicted with Dementia paralytica; after a few months the physical symptoms (unequal pupils, exaggerated reflexes, tremors, etc.) had disappeared almost entirely, and as the patient gave a history of alcoholism he was classed as a pseudo-paralytic. I may mention that his expansive delusions could not be elicited for some time before his discharge. He has returned since, with the Dementia paralytica fully developed. In speaking of delusions I will point to the advisability of at times closely scrutinizing the delusions of our patients as to the possibility of their having some foundation in fact. Thus I succeeded in running down some property of which a woman patient was talking incessantly; it is now in the hands of a legally appointed guardian. As unimproved, were discharged 27 patients, 13 men and 14 women. Most of these were cases of imbecility and secondary dementia, and were discharged upon solicitation of their relatives.

Marked "Not Insane" you will find in the table four cases, 2 men of which one was a simulating criminal, who has since been convicted of his crime, the other an eccentric individual, whose mental status did not justify retention, did not call for treatment, and defied classification. The same is true with regard to the two women. A Chinaman was discharged and taken in charge by his friends. As my linguistic accomplishments do not embrace the celestial language, I was not able to ascertain whether the man was suffering with a delusional form of mental derangement or not. I was certain he did not give any evidence of any of the functional psychoses.

We had a total of 33 deaths, 26 men and 7 women. Three deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, in connection with which I call your attention to our inability to isolate this class of patients. In the light of our present views, it is nothing short of criminal to allow tuberculous patients to commingle with the physically well, but here as everywhere else, I am unable to institute changes until our buildings are enlarged. The death from marasmus occurred in a patient who acquired an unfortunate aptitude for regurgitating even small amounts of liquid; rectal alimentation proved utterly unavailing. In a separate table is shown the duration of 13 cases of Dementia paralytica. The suicide by hanging occurred before my taking charge of the institution; it is one of those occurrences which are always to be deplored, but at times unavoidable.

Four elopements are recorded; one occurred before the commencement of my administration. One man made his escape while working in the yard with a squad; the attendant was severely disciplined. The third man, an epileptic, a skilled carpenter, worked his way out, not finding any impediment in our

locks, which are far from being satisfactory. The fourth patient, a woman, escaped from the laundry where supervision is naturally lax, as we employ but three laundresses. She was recaptured recently, and is now with us.

The patients transferred to the Insane Department of the Poor House were with one exception mentioned in the body of my report, imbeciles of a low grade, and advanced dements. They numbered sixty, thirty-two men and twenty-eight women. I intend to sift the entire clinical material, including the cases present at this institution at the beginning of this fiscal year, and those at the Insane Department of the Poor House. Thus I hope to be able to incorporate into my next annual report statistical data of wider range, hence of greater significance. I shall pay special attention to the features of heredity and other etiological factors.

In the way of repairs and improvements of the building and its constituent parts, nothing of any magnitude has been done, not because they were not needed, but because there was no financial provision made for them. I submit to you in the following, a cursory review of what has been done: the pump-house has received a new roof; the water-pipes and valves leading from the pump-house to the other three institutions have been repaired extensively; about 800 feet of pipe was laid in the trenches and boxes, which was done mainly with the help of our patients; the board fence removed from the women's exercise grounds has been utilized in making a substantial new plank-walk leading from the kitchen to the cottages; the condition of our water and heating apparatus called for very considerable plumbing; the boilers were re-set and repaired; three "National Smoke Preventers" were put in, at the expense of \$300.00; the laundry machinery has been repaired; some painting and plastering and whitewashing have been done on a small scale.

In my next report I shall recommend the wrecking of the two towers in the rear of the main building, and the erection from the material thus made available, of an extension to the rear building, which would give us an "above ground" in place of our present wretched kitchen. At the same time I shall urge the filling up of the gully south of the cottages to the street level. This would give me an opportunity of removing the unsightly board fence from the front grounds and erecting the base ball park in the rear of the building.

I shall appeal to the Superintendent of the City Lighting Department for more lights in our wings. Light is an essential element in rendering our patients' indoor existence more pleasant; our present supply is utterly inadequate for reading purposes.

In offering here the list of my financial recommendations for the ensuing fiscal year, I assure you that every single item has been subjected to most painstaking scrutiny, not one item could be omitted without causing serious damage to the institution I am in charge of.

A. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

I. Salaries.....\$33,000 00

The increase is due to the addition of two night watches and several pay attendants. The former are needed for the prevention of suicides; the latter are urgently needed for the institution of individual treatment, for prevention of abuse, for minimizing measures of mechanical restraint.

II. Groceries.....\$36,000 00

The increase is necessary on account of the trebling of our milk supply. Tea and coffee are almost entirely removed from the patients' diet list, and milk, the most perfect of all foods, substituted.

III. Drugs.\$1,500 00

Instruments of precision which help the physician in his work are very scant at present. More elaborate, printed records of individual cases are needed. The drugs that are best adapted for the treatment of the insane, particularly for their insomnia, come rather high (*e. g.* trional).

IV. Dry goods.....\$6,000 00

Outside of our usual expenditures on this account, I foresee the following:—

- (a) New food trucks.....each \$ 25 00
- (b) New double range..... 175 00
- (c) Curtains for halls.....
- (d) A large stock of bathing towels.....
- (e) Additions to our library stock.....

V. Forage.....\$1,500 00

VI. Labor.....\$3,000 00

On this account we shall have to draw for the following items:—

1. Overhauling of heating engines:—

- (a) One on male side to be sent to shop, its shaft badly sprung out of line.
- (b) Some coils are leaking badly.
- (c) A number of plugged coils to be piped to increase heating capacity.
- (d) Galvanized iron pipes to be covered with asbestos paper and hair felt, to save heat. Cost, \$300.00.

2. 435 ft. 1½" galvanized pipe laid in a trench, 2 ft. deep with 6 taps for 1" hose for gardener's hose. Cost \$100.00. This estimate is made on the calculation that the Asylum will furnish the labor in making the trenches. As we have about thirteen acres under cultivation, and most of our fresh summer vegetables are supplied by our own garden, this item of expenditure is of primary importance, as any vegetable gardener will testify.

3. The side tunnels in the basement of the center building should be closed. There is enough old brick on the grounds to do this. The tunnels are dark recesses, where inmates could hide or suicide at any time.

4. Repair of coal-sheds and shed for farm implements.

5. Thorough repair of water-pipes leading from the boiler-room to the tanks and fire-hose; the present ones are getting dangerously rusty.

6. A new 6" water-pipe leading from the pump-house to our large cistern. There have been leaks in this pipe for about two years, but they are getting so bad of late as to cause serious complaints on account of the formation of large pools of water near the neighboring dwelling-houses. I recommend the abandonment of the old pipe which has been for some inscrutable reason buried 27 feet deep, and the placing of a water-pipe at a depth of about 6 feet. The inlet of the old pipe into the cistern is to be plugged.

7. The lightning rods in their present defective state are a constant menace to the building, and must be repaired or removed.

B. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

- 1. A fence around the Asylum grounds, barbed wire, cedar posts with iron tops. Cost, \$2,500.00.

This is very essential from a point of view of treatment of the insane. The entire Asylum grounds would subserve their proper purpose, *i. e.*, accrue to the benefit of the inmates, and the unsightly "bull-pens," as they are called by the inmates, could be done away with. Any man, woman or child who is of

necessity shut up most of the time behind iron bars and walls should be given an opportunity of relishing the absence of narrow restraint. It is a curative measure.

2. Boilers. Cost, about \$8,000.00.

Our present boilers allow but 60 lbs. pressure, which is absolutely inadequate for the amount of steam needed. Still more important is the fact that the boilers at the Pump House have been condemned by boiler inspectors.

3. Boiler Feed Pump. One Boiler Feed Pump. Cost, about \$125.00.

The present one insufficient, particularly for the new boilers above recommended. The boiler feed pump now in use could be profitably made use of in the Pump House.

4. One tank pump in the Engine Room. One Hooker Duplex House Tank Pump in Engine Room, 6"x10x12". Cost, \$325.00.

This is very much needed as the two present ones are entirely too small; the Hooker people are willing to take the latter in part payment for \$75.00.

5. One tank pump for Pump House. One Hooker Duplex Tank Pump, 18½"x12"x10" for Pump House. Cost, \$900.00.

The old pump has been found very defective by the Boiler Inspectors, and steps were taken to replace it by a new one, which as I understood had been ordered from the Hooker firm. The delivery had probably been postponed on account of the lack of available funds. The Pump House is an institution of primary importance, as it supplies the Asylum, Female Hospital, Poor House and Fire Engine House, No. 35; any defect in its mechanism might work incalculable damage.

6. One house tank. One new house tank placed in Center Building for drinking purposes and for running the elevators. Cost, \$150.00.

At present the same tank has to be used all the year round without giving us an opportunity to subject it to the much needed cleansing process.

7. Separate steam pipes to cottages from engine room. One 8" pipe from boilers to cottages, one 2½" return pipe, all boxed and covered. Four box heating coils for west side porch. Cost, \$400.00.

At present the cottages are supplied from the main pipe, which leads to a great waste of heat, and keeps the cottages overheated most of the time, as there is no way to shut them off the main building supply. The west porch, if heated, would add considerable living area during the cool season, and make it possible for the inmates to escape the almost lightless halls.

8. Heaters for old bath-rooms on male and female sides, and in Center Building:—

5 heaters for old bath-rooms on female side.

5 " " " " " male "

3 " small for bath-rooms on second, third and fourth floors of Center Building, piped and completed with three steam traps and three reducing valves, three main shut-off valves, three drain valves. Cost, \$500.00.

The old bath-rooms fitted up to serve as dormitories cannot be used for this purpose during a great part of the year on account of the absence of heating facilities; the same is true with regard to the Center Building bath-rooms.

9. Plumbing in patients' bath-rooms: Plumbing in patients' bath-rooms, *i. e.*, new traps, supporting gas pipe and boiling —
 • (a) Bath-tubs in six halls. (b) Wash basins in five halls.
 Cost, \$300.00.

This has been done on the remaining halls during the past year, and has proved a saving in our plumbing expenses, for inmates will attempt to break the support of tubs and basins by raising them off the floor.

10. Addition to greenhouse. An addition to the present greenhouse, the material bought and used by the Asylum Carpenter cost \$350.00.

I have placed, to the delight of my inmates, plants and flowers in one of the halls. This feature should be introduced on a much larger scale and could be if our facilities for taking care of the plants were more adequate. In the present small greenhouse it is hardly possible to regulate the temperature properly.

11. Rubber lined cotton mill hose and furniture. Cost, \$1,000.00.

All expenditures made in view of a possible fire are good investments. A great deal of furniture in the main and rear buildings will have to be condemned and replaced. One of the round rooms should be modestly but neatly fitted out for a room in which the attendants could spend their time while off the halls. They remain on the latter from ten to fourteen hours in succession, and they should have a place where they could gather for recreation.

12. Repair of cottages. (a) New flooring in some parts of the cottages and the porches. (b) Bath-room floor made impervious and drained. Cost, \$400.00.

As the cottages are destined to remain in use for some years to come, these repairs are greatly needed. The bath-room floor will not stand the soaking process very much longer.

13. Painting.

- (a) Of the center of the building, roof and cupola.
 (b) Of the interior (walls, ceilings and woodwork). Cost, \$3,000.

Paint is the best preserver, as is well understood. The roof is very much in need of several coats, and so is the wood-work, and a great many walls and ceilings in the wings and Center Building.

14. Repairs in the rear building.

- (a) Kitchen walls plastered and painted.
 (b) Ceiling of the Kitchen and Laundry basement repaired so as to render it unassailable by steam and water.
 (c) Wood-work in rear building painted. Cost, \$1,200.

One glance at the state of things will convince any one of the crying need of these repairs. The kitchen, in its present condition, is beyond hope of ever being clean, and the ceiling is in danger of tumbling down any time, which would prove a serious accident, considering the electric wires passing right under it.

15. One Exhaust Fan. One 40-inch Exhaust Fan, with small (8 h. p.) engine attached. Cost, \$175.

We have from twelve to fifteen inmates working in the kitchen, the ventilation of which is impossible on account of its low ceiling and cramped condition. The steam and hot air fill the kitchen and have no means of egress. A fan of the above description would make the lives of our inmates and cooks more

bearable. The separate engine of small horse power means a saving, for in its absence we should be obliged to use the 50 horse power engine moving the laundry machinery.

16. Ice boxes. Two new ice boxes. Cost, \$500.00.

One of the old ones has been repeatedly condemned, while the other is fast approaching the same condition. Our supplies are so large that good refrigerators are of primary importance.

17. The item of \$400.00 for corrugated steel ceilings is in accordance with former appropriations for that very same purpose; there are several rooms in which the plastering is falling, and a change to the steel ceilings is urgently called for.

18. Entertainment fund, \$300.00.

This item appears in accordance with the Comptroller's suggestion. I intend to expend it by rendering the surroundings of the patients more cheerful and by furnishing through the year some light, unexciting entertainments.

In conclusion allow me to thank you most warmly for the kind and telling support you have given me in all my efforts. I also extend my thanks to all of those at the institution who have assisted me in carrying on the work in the manner outlined in this report; my senior assistant, Dr. Louis J. Oatman, deserves honorable mention for the able and admirable manner in which he conducted the affairs of the institution in the capacity of an acting superintendent during my absence.

It may not accord with common usage, but that shall not deter me from acknowledging publicly my profound appreciation of the services rendered to this institution by my wife. I can do this unhesitatingly, as she has not, nor ever will appear on the pay-roll in any capacity whatsoever. In putting the finishing touches of the artist to the arrangements on the wards and grounds, but chiefly in helping me to cheer and comfort her unfortunate fellow-sisters, she has accomplished a task for which pecuniary compensation there is none.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. RUNGE, M. D.,

Superintendent.

To the Health Commissioner.

(For tables and statistical data see Part Second.)

VII.

*FEMALE HOSPITAL.**Staff and Employees.*

H. S. Crossen, M. D.....Superintendent.
 A. C. Kennel, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
 J. B. Miller, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
 Robert J. Perry, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
 George B. Tuttle, M. D.....Assistant Physician.

Chief Clerk.

Fred W. Bredemeyer.

Druggist.

John A. Heckelman.

Engineers.

Martin Benzen, Chief. J. D. Watkins, Assistant.

Cooks.

John Rolls, Chief. Julia Hart, Assistant.

Day Nurses.

Annie Cahill,	Eliza McKenna,	Annie Scott,
Maggie A. Fay,	Sarah Jordan,	Mary Comerford.

Night Nurses.

Annie Crump,	Eliza Turpin,	Annie Duffy,
	Belle Brown.	

Assistant Nurses.

Maggie McLaughlin,	Sadie Hay,	Katie McDermott.
--------------------	------------	------------------

Joseph Koehler, Carpenter.	Kate Boland, Seamstress.
W. F. Dependahl, Plasterer.	H. C. Watkins, Storekeeper.
Samuel Baer, Storekeeper,	Frank Fink, Fireman.
Robert Rutherford, Night Watchman.	William Holman, Gardener.

Laundresses.

Maggie McNally, Chief,	Annie Kennedy, Assistant.
Margaret Halloran, Assistant.	Annie Ladd, Assistant.
Johanna Riordan, Assistant.	

First-class Help — Male.

Matthew King.

First-class Help — Female.

Mollie Hannigan,	Julia Eagan,	Nellie Carroll.
------------------	--------------	-----------------

Second-class Help — Male.

Fred Wendt.

Second-class Help — Female.

Mary Riley,	Carrie Swansen,	Rose Denny,	Lizzie Coleman
-------------	-----------------	-------------	----------------

Third-class Help — Male.

Abram Williams,	Rudolph Peters,	Frank J. Kramer,	Patrick Ward.
-----------------	-----------------	------------------	---------------

Fourth-class Help — Male.

James D. Moore.

	Appropriations.	Balances.	Overdrawn.
For salaries.....	\$17,300 00	\$ 55 76	.....
" groceries, etc.....	19,000 00	2,465 59	.....
" drugs, etc.....	3,000 00	168 67	.....
" dry goods, etc	2,700 00	67 90	.....
" forage, etc.....	1,400 00	71 62	.....
" labor, etc.....	1,750 00	91 37	.....

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present the annual report of the Female Hospital for the year ending March 31st, 1896, the same being, as far as the records show, the twentieth annual report of this institution.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 2,122, the number remaining in the hospital April 1st, 1895, was 188, and the number of children born in the hospital but not included in the above enumeration, was 247, making a total of 2,557 persons cared for during the year.

Further details regarding the patients and their diseases, ages, occupations, nativity, the births, deaths and discharges and other items of interest will be found in the accompanying tables.

During the past year a system of medical records has been established. Of every patient treated, there must be written a history containing the principal facts of importance in connection with the medical aspect of the case. When the patients are discharged these histories are numbered and filed away as part of the hospital records, and can be easily referred to when occasion requires. For the obstetrical division I devised a special history blank enumerating the important points so that none would be overlooked. Besides that, each obstetrical history must have attached to it and filed in the records with it, a temperature chart, showing the patient's morning and evening temperature, pulse and respiration for ten days following delivery, or longer if necessary.

A small part of one of the wards in the obstetrical division has been partitioned off by a stationary screen for a small examining room. Here the waiting patients are, soon after their admission, examined, their pelvic measurements taken, urinary analysis made and the case taken well in hand. After that the urinary analysis is to be made every two weeks, unless suspicious symptoms appear, in which case a still closer watch is kept on the workings of the kidneys.

The Antiseptic Rules for this division were, of course, among the first rules I issued after taking charge of the institution. And the result has been very pleasing indeed, considering the difficulties under which we have to labor. Among these patients I have had no death from ordinary puerperal infection. Since May 21st, 1895, the date when I assumed charge of the institution, there have been, from puerperal causes, three deaths. Two of these were due to uraemia (both had severe convulsions), and the remaining one was a patient with a severe pelvic deformity necessitating Cæsarian section.

With patients with suppurating wounds, erysipelas, diphtheria and puerperal infection being admitted for treatment and housed and treated in this same building, where there is of necessity more or less communication from floor to floor, it is indeed a wonder that we succeed as well as we do in excluding infection from our lying-in patients.

Being in need of more room in the hospital I utilized an old storage room on the third floor with no outside windows. One wall of the room was taken out and an additional floor made so as to extend the room to the outside wall

where there were outside windows. The old floor and plastering were then repaired and the room painted throughout (walls, floor and ceiling) and a radiator put in, making a very good, well-lighted room for the accommodation of six nurses.

Of the rooms formerly occupied by these persons one on the fourth floor was repaired and repainted throughout and is now used as a lying-in ward for the patients with venereal diseases. Not one of this class of patients is now allowed with the other lying-in patients. Moreover, all venereal patients (whether colored or white) are now sent to the fourth floor, no one of this class is allowed in any other part of the hospital, except when they have to be placed in the isolation wards.

The other room, vacated by the nurses, who moved into the new room above mentioned, was fitted up for an operating room. A new floor was laid in it and the walls, floor and ceiling were painted, making a neat, clean room for the purpose. A small room next to it was in like manner made practically new inside and is used for a bedroom for the serious operative cases.

For each division in the hospital, light movable screens were made. These are to be placed about the bed to screen the patient from view whenever desired.

A sewer was constructed beneath the back yard from near the western to the eastern side of it for the purpose of draining the cellar under the Assistant Physician's Cottage. This cellar is now dry and useful. Previous to the construction of the drain it was practically a sink-hole and worse than useless, making the rooms above damp and unhealthful.

The following outside painting has been done: Assistant Physician's Cottage, two frame outbuildings occupied by employees, cold storage house (inside and out), smokestack and boiler fronts.

The isolation and consumption wards are now being repaired and repainted throughout. All the basement of the main building has been whitened.

The principal change in the diet was the decided increase in the quantity of milk. Besides the ordinary extra diet there is now a daily allowance of one quart of milk for every patient who wishes that much and more for those who require more.

The structure for the new lying-in wards has not yet been commenced but it is supposed that it will be in a very short time.

The following improvements are very much needed and should be secured as soon as possible: —

1. Repairs to the heating apparatus (including about sixty new radiators and a considerable amount of piping and fittings).
2. Quarters for the female employees, including the nurses.
3. Bars across the lower part of all windows connected with the wards except those near the ground.
4. Construction of an additional large water tank and overhauling and re-arrangement of the entire system of water pipes.
5. Granite floor in engine-room.
6. New elevator.
7. Painting of outside of main hospital building, including fire escapes, and pointing up brick walls.

Each of the above mentioned improvements is very badly needed. The heating apparatus has been in a leaky condition for years, getting worse all the time, and it was with great difficulty that we managed to keep it in a bearable condition through this winter. Almost any cold day there could be found steam

escaping from leaky pipes and the water therefrom working its way through the ceiling of the room below. And this in spite of the fact that the engineer and a yardman helping him were working a large part of the time stopping leaks.

Some of the radiators gave out entirely and in the emergency new ones had to be secured to replace them. Of those that did not give out entirely, some of them leaked so badly and the pipes were so rusted out that portions of them had to be cut out of the steam circuit. For the repairing of the heating apparatus \$3,000.00 will be required.

Quarters of some kind must be provided for the nurses and other female employees. At present they are packed in little rooms scattered about through the hospital and the accommodations for them are very, very poor. There seemed to be no room to squeeze in one more and yet room had to be made for the Superintendent of Nurses and for the two additional assistant nurses, for the work could not be properly done without them. Then again unless suitable accommodations are provided, it will be difficult to get trained nurses to remain on the salary provided by ordinance. If these employees be provided for outside the hospital building, then the rooms now occupied by them could be used for patients. And these, together with the two rooms that will be vacated by the class of patients that will go into the new lying-in wards when they are completed, will relieve to some extent the overcrowding among the patients. For the accommodation of the female employees including the nurses, there will be required a two-story frame building which, including its heating apparatus, will cost \$4,800.00.

Bars or screens of some kind should be placed across nearly all the windows connected with wards. Small bars placed across the lower part of each window in the manner outlined some time ago, and approved by you would, I think, be scarcely noticeable and yet security would be attained. The estimated cost of this is \$300 00.

We need an additional water tank as large, if not larger, than the one we now have. This tank together with a thorough overhauling and re-arrangement of the entire system of water pipes is a pressing necessity. You will readily appreciate the urgency of this when I tell you that there is not a water closet in the hospital that can be flushed out well and most of them cannot be flushed at all, because the water does not reach them with sufficient force. This is especially marked on the upper floor where very often not a drop of water will flow into them. It is the case with nearly every closet that when it is used water has to be carried and thrown into it. Furthermore, the tank capacity is so limited and the pipes supplying the various departments are so small and poorly arranged that the upper floors get only about half as much water as they need for general use. The stream from the cold water faucets is always weak and when much water is being used in the basement or lower floors no water can be drawn from the cold water faucets on the fourth floor and very little on the third floor.

A decided increase of the tank capacity and a thorough re-arrangement of the pipes is absolutely necessary to properly supply the building with water and to flush the closets. The closets themselves need repairing. Also a great many of the sinks with their fittings will have to be repaired. And some are so worn out that they will have to be replaced by new ones.

That the new floor which is needed in the engine room should be of granitoid will certainly not be questioned. A brick floor with water soaking into it softening the ground beneath is entirely unfit for the purpose. A granitoid floor will cost about \$270.00.

A new elevator is very much needed. The old one gets out of order frequently and even when at its best is very unsatisfactory.

The outside of the hospital needs painting (staining and penciling the bricks and painting the trimmings and fire escapes).

This is more needed now because considerable repairing of the walls was done last summer and this new work contrasted with the old gives the whole a very unsightly appearance. The fire escapes need painting for their preservation — to keep them from becoming rust-eaten and unsafe. The cost of this would according to the estimate of the Building Commissioner, be \$1,200.00.

There are a great many smaller repairs to be made, but by being allowed a moderate labor appropriation (\$2,600.00), I will be enabled to make these repairs without a special appropriation for them.

Among the various extra items to be paid for out of this fund this year, will come the materials for painting the interior of the building. As mentioned above, the isolation and consumption wards are now being repaired and repainted and it is my intention to paint a large part, if not all, of the interior of the hospital this spring and summer. The materials for this will cost about \$500.00.

The labor appropriation last year was \$1,000.00 and in spite of the fact that, on account of the insufficient appropriation, many needed repairs had to be laid over till this year, the appropriation was overdrawn several hundred dollars.

With the beginning of the hospital year 1896-97, there commences a new era in the history of the nursing in this institution. The essentials of this change are:—

First. A Superintendent of Nurses who is herself a trained nurse and who has charge of the nursing. The Superintendent of Nurses performs also the duties of Matron of the institution and has supervision of the reception room, employees' rooms, employees' kitchen, patients' kitchen, patients' dining rooms, employees' dining room and the sewing room and laundry.

Second. Trained nurses in charge of each division day and night with a sufficient number of assistant nurses to enable them to do the work properly.

Owing to your hearty espousal of the cause and vigorous action in this matter the office of the Superintendent of Nurses and Matron was created by special ordinance, and we have been fortunate in securing for the position a lady who is not only a thoroughly trained nurse but has also considerable experience in the duties of Matron.

For the beginning only two other trained nurses were secured — just enough for one division. But I am satisfied that in a short time we will be able to complete the staff of skilled nurses.

Many of the untrained nurses do exceedingly well, considering the fact that they have received no regular training, and I do not wish to disparage their efforts nor convey a wrong impression regarding their good work. But the fact remains that there is a vast difference between the work of a skilled nurse and one who is unskilled, having never received any regular training.

These patients are entitled to skilled nursing and must have it sooner or later.

Respectfully,

H. S. CROSSEN, M. D.,
Superintendent.

To the Health Commissioner.

(For tables and statistical data see Part Second.)

VIII.

POOR HOUSE.

Staff and Employees.

JOSEPH L. OVERBECK.....Superintendent.
 Joseph J. Meredith, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
 Maximilliam R. Horwitz, M. D.....Assistant Physician.
 Frank W. Jelks, M. D.....Assistant Physician.

Chief Clerk.

Lawrence Moskop, Jr.

Matron.

Annie V. Overbeck.

Engineers.

Francis M. Lewis, Chief. Andrew Hawthorne, Assistant

Cooks.

Albert F. Nelson, Chief.
 Joseph J. Larkin, Assistant. Joseph Goss, Assistant.
 Payton M. Daniels, Assistant. Catherine McAndrews, Assistant.
 Anton Fette, Carpenter. Albert J. Sands, Storekeeper.

Supervisors.

Charles K. Dyer, Janet Willson.

Head Attendants — Male.

Wm. A. Buckley, Daniel J. Bagley,
 Arthur Berliner, Herbert S. Truax.

Head Attendants — Female.

Kate Meegan, Nellie Howard, Nettie Brown,
 Mollie O'Rourke, Ida Krenning, Dora Comerford.
 Mary O. Graham, Mary Callaghan,

Night Watch — Female.

Mary Otterson, Ruth Fleetwood, Prudence J. Reising.
 Louise Beckham, Mary S. Stannard,

Night Watch — Male.

J. G. Blanchard (Outside), John Farrington,
 John Zimmerman, Oscar Miller.

Attendants — Male.

James Mitchell, Thomas Coleman, George F. Decker,
 Charles Jenner, G. A. Mueller, George C. Sloan,
 Albert Smets, George Carreras, Edward D. Pease.
 Otto H. Rotenhagen, George W. Ganaway,

Attendants — Female.

Sarah Boyle,	Kate Green,	Thresa Seeger,
Martha Dennis,	Mary A. Quigley,	M. J. Junkin,
Letitia Lockhart,	Mamie Wedler,	Josephine Sheahan,
Lizzie Phillips,	Sarah Doran,	Theresa Belle,
Minnie Kusseman,	Julia Cronin,	Kate Hynes,
Lena Bertram,	Rhoda Moslander,	Ada Kennel,
	Pauline Mallitz.	

Laundresses.

Mary Finan, Chief,	Mima Kelly, Assistant,	Kate Woolen, Assistant,
Clara Colbert, Assistant,	Jane Dower, Assistant.	

Fireman.

Louis Knopf.

First-class Help — Male.

Robert W. L. Dusing,	Wm. Gross,	Chas. Schoenfeld,
	Frank Angermeyer.	

First-class Help — Female.

Kate McHale,	Clara L. Greenwald,	Florence Childress
	Margaret McGeehon.	

Second-class Help — Female.

Mary Dwyer,	Matilda Mitzelfeld,	Lizzie Kerr.
Mina Wagner,	Cora Buffington,	

Third-class Help — Male.

Chas. F. Flynn,	George Dryer,	J. Morrissey.
-----------------	---------------	---------------

Fourth-class Help — Male.

M. Freeberthyser.

Extra Help — Male.

John Skally.

Bakery.

	William Huber, Head Baker.	
John Heaney, Assistant.	Jacob Schadt, Assistant.	Peter Rickert
Bryan O'Connell, Assistant.	Adam Schoenberg, First-class Help.	

Dairy.

Noah Weaver, Head Dairyman.	Peter Kratz, Assistant.
-----------------------------	-------------------------

	Appropriations.	Balances.	Overdrawn.
For salaries, etc.....	\$33,000 00	\$133 98	.....
" groceries, etc.	63,750 00	1,959 64	.....
" drugs, etc.....	1,650 00	401 06	.....
" dry goods, etc....	9,800 00	47 30	.....
" forage, etc.....	1,400 00	96 70	.....
" labor, etc.....	2,125 00	51 28	.....
" furnishing Insane Dept....	1,500 00	7 20	.....
" Smoke consumers.....	400 00	.....	.....

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the nineteenth annual report of the St. Louis Poor House for the year ending March 31st, 1896.

On the 19th day of May, I took charge of this Institution.

The first day of April, 1895, there were in the Pauper Department 523 inmates: 356 males and 167 females. During the year 422 were admitted: 305 males and 117 females, the whole number cared for being 945: 661 males and 284 females. During the year 279 were discharged: 207 males and 72 females; 9 males were transferred to the Insane Asylum; 64 died: 50 males and 14 females; number remaining April 1st, 1896, 593: 395 males and 198 females. Average number present 532: 357 males 175 females. In the Insane Department there were 768 inmates: 305 males and 463 females; the number admitted during the year was 57: 30 males and 27 females, the whole number treated being 825: 335 males and 490 females; there were five discharged improved: two males and three females; eleven were discharged unimproved: two males and nine females; thirteen were transferred to the Insane Asylum: six males and seven females; forty-three died: thirteen males, and 30 females, the number remaining April 1st, 1896, 753: 312 males and 441 females; average number present 759: 309 males and 450 females.

After assuming the duties incident to the management of the Institution, I made a thorough examination of all the different departments, and found them in fairly good condition, with the following exceptions; the plumbing in the main building is badly in need of repairs, the plastering, in general, needs considerable attention. I also found the front steps leading into the main building in deplorable shape, and if not given immediate attention, will probably cause the City a damage suit, as they are liable to give way at any time and cause some person serious injury, for all of which I have made requisition.

I also wish to call your attention to the fact that my predecessor, in his first annual report, referred to the leakage of the guttering on the main building and recommended that it be repaired as soon as possible, but to my knowledge this matter has never been attended to as they are still leaking, and should receive immediate consideration, for when it rains, the water leaks through the guttering into the cornice, from which it drips for some time after.

The bakery has been a paying institution and will yield a handsome profit, amounting to \$6,688.58. I wish to reiterate the recommendations of my predecessor that a new building be erected, as the old one needs repairing so badly that it would be considerably cheaper to build a new one.

I would also earnestly suggest that two new boilers be added to our present department, as the plant we now have is not sufficient to furnish the required amount of heat in extremely cold weather; this addition is very necessary and should not be overlooked.

Another matter of vital importance I would recommend is the erection of fire escapes on the male and female pauper departments.

In regard to the dairy, will state that we have produced in excess of the previous year, 750 gallons of milk, at an expense of \$650.44 less than the preceding year, the net cost of the milk per gallon was \$.145785.

In regard to the condition of the dairy I respectfully refer you to the following reproduced letter of June 26th, 1895.

In its present condition it is hardly tenatable and should be razed at the earliest possibility, as there may be some damage done through the collapse of

the building which the first ordinary storm would cause, and a new stable should be erected. I also request the privilege of selling the cows as soon as they run dry instead of keeping them, as has been customary heretofore, thus causing an unnecessary expense, and would kill or sell the calves, as the cost of their maintenance until they are milkers is far greater than the price of a first-class milch cow. Having had experience in this line, I am of the opinion that by allowing me to buy or sell the cows as I see necessary, and report the transaction at once, I could do justice to the successful management of the dairy. There should be more cows, as it would not cost any more for help to handle one hundred cows than it does at present. We should certainly be able to furnish the Insane Asylum, Female Hospital and the Poor House with pure milk and make our dairy a paying business and a pride to the City, instead of a disgrace as it is at present. The entire expense of building the stables and buying the requisite number of cows would be about \$3,500.00. Should these suggestions meet with the approval of his Honor the Mayor and yourself, they should be carried out at an early date.

In regard to Potter's Field would suggest that a wire fence be put around the entire place and a stone dead house be built in place of the one located there.

Very respectfully yours,

J. L. OVERBECK,
Superintendent.

To the Health Commissioner.

(For tables and statistical data see Part Second.)

IX.

QUARANTINE AND SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Staff and Employees.

M. C. WOODRUFF, M. D.....Superintendent.

Ida Woodruff.....Matron.

John Lenzen, Carpenter.

Henry Hilkey, Fireman.

Nurses — Male.

William E. Ruff,

Robert M. Carrer.

Nurses — Female.

Emma Larson.

Lena Mertins... First-class Help — Female
 Joe Ralph..... Second-class Help — Male.
 Henry Smith..... Third-class Help — Male.
 Fred Ley..... Third-class Help — Male.
 Mary Kennedy..... Laundress
 Louisa Larson..... Cook.

	Appropriations.	Balances.	Overdrawn.
For salaries.....	\$ 8,800 00	597 19	.....
" groceries.....	12,400 00	4,641 42	.....
" labor.....	400 00	142 78	.....
" pump house.....	75 00	3 88	.....
" Reservoir.....	50 00	25 00	.....
" sewerage and plumbing.....	75 00	.....	.....
" fumigating house.....	150 00	109 81	.....

NOTE — Appropriation of \$3,150.00 for New Ward was made and the same is now in course of construction.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this institution for the fiscal year just closed.

There were in the Hospital, one hundred and thirteen (113) patients and fifteen (15) persons not patients at the close of the last fiscal year.

There were admitted during this year one hundred and forty (140) patients and five persons not patients, making a total of two hundred and fifty-three (253) patients and twenty (20) persons not patients, who received medical attention and nursing during the year.

From this number there were twenty-five (25) deaths, showing a death rate of nine and three-quarters per cent ($9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent) of the whole. From one hundred and forty patients admitted during the year there were twenty (20) deaths showing a mortality of fourteen and one-third ($14\frac{1}{3}$) per cent.

Two stillborns of seven (7) months gestation, respectively are not included in the mortality.

While on this point it may be well to mention that of four (4) pregnancies here during the year two miscarried on the seventh month. One went until full term and was delivered of twin still-borns, the mother also dying. The other one, who contracted the disease in her seventh month, was delivered at full term of a healthy child.

Smallpox being a self-limited disease the treatment is more or less symptomatic. At the same time I am of the opinion that quinine has a selective influence towards the disease. I have used it combined with the benzoate of sodium from the advent of the primary fever until convalescence is well established. This combined with free stimulation has met all the requirements.

The most important work done during the year has been the destruction of three old frame buildings used as wards.

We have had one built during the year to replace the ones destroyed that is in itself an ideal fever ward. In fact such a ward as can be used for any contagious disease without fear of infecting the patient with a worse disease than he or she has to begin with.

I would suggest that the sum of nine thousand dollars (\$9,000.00) be appropriated to build three more on the same plan, this will give us accommodations for one hundred and fifty (150) patients, and allow of the destruction of the two old ones now in use which are a menace to the public health even though afflicted with smallpox.

I would suggest that all mattresses which are used through one epidemic, no matter of what nature, be destroyed. The necessity of this can only be appreciated when it is known that some now in use have done service for twelve, fifteen and twenty years, during which time they have harbored all manner of loathsome diseases such as leprosy, yellow fever, smallpox, syphilis and all other skin affections such as a general public may be afflicted with. Any one can anticipate the pleasure of occupying a mattress just vacated by a syphilitic subject or perhaps worse, with a disease where there are a thousand points of entrance open to absorb any and all septic matter. This is done and must continue to be until the question of economy is eliminated and ceases to stand between life and death.

The other bedclothes such as blankets, sheets, spreads, etc., can be and are boiled, and in this way made aseptic. This is impossible with a mattress, and as there is no way to clean or renovate it the only safe course is to destroy it. The cost of these mattresses is only two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) each, and as the average number of patients treated here for the past twenty years has only been ninety (90) per year, the cost of a new supply would only be a matter of two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225.00) a year. This would insure each patient such treatment as is consistent with a well-regulated institution, and such as we ourselves would like to receive should we ever be unfortunate enough to need it.

Our laundry facilities are entirely inadequate. Since the laundry, which was equipped throughout with steam, was destroyed by fire several years ago, we have been confined to a small stove with the addition of several tubs such as may be found in any private house. For this reason it is impossible to keep on hand a supply of clean linen, which is of the utmost importance in this loathsome disease, or is it possible to wash the blankets and sheets by hand as they should be. For these reasons I most respectfully request that the sum of \$2,000.00 be appropriated to properly equip one equal to the demand.

I have been unable to find any record of the dead buried in our Cemetery. The only one kept apparently has been to mark the name and date of death on

wood head-boards. But as the letters are soon obliterated by the rain and weather, and as the boards rot and fall down, it is at this time impossible to find with any degree of certainty over three or four hundred out of a possible twenty thousand, and in a few years those now legible will have become obliterated. To prevent this I have erected iron rods with the numbers stamped on a flange. The names and number to correspond I have recorded in a book set aside for the purpose. This is the only way the place of burial of those who die here can be kept track of for the limited seven years before removal is possible.

At present should a fire break out in any of our buildings it would entail a complete loss of the whole. This would mean a loss of about sixty or seventy thousand dollars to buildings alone, while six or seven hundred dollars spent for pipe and hose would protect us. My plan would be to run a 2 1-2 inch iron pipe (which is the size of our main and from which we can get a pressure of seventy or eighty pounds) into every building of importance on the place, from the building use hose of the same dimension long enough to reach any part of the building, the hose pipe to be fastened in each building and only to be used in a case of fire. I have estimated the number of feet of iron pipe and hose necessary and find six and seven hundred feet respectively, the cost of which would amount to about six hundred dollars. The work of laying and connecting we would do ourselves. Deeming this an emergency need of the utmost importance, I would respectfully ask that the sum of six hundred dollars be appropriated for this purpose.

During the year I have adopted a suggestion offered by Chief Sanitary Officer Francis regarding the fumigation of ambulances. Heretofore the only fumigation they received was done in the open air. We have built a room large enough to back the ambulance in where fumigation can be carried on to an advantage.

We have also built a new pump house, cemented the reservoir, put down six hundred feet of new water pipe, increased our stable stalls from twelve to twenty-three, put in a new stall floor throughout, built a new cemetery fence, opened and relaid some part of every sewer on the place, and painted the woodwork inside and out of the Rock House.

Our brick house built to accommodate nurses and other employees was used last year as a smallpox ward, and as a result it is badly in need of repair. All of the outside wood work should be painted, and I would suggest that the interior walls which have been calcimined be painted. This work we can do ourselves at a small cost for material, say one hundred dollars.

In conclusion permit me to express my thanks to you, sir, and other members of the Board of Health, for the many courtesies shown me, and for the hearty response with which you have met all contingencies during the year just closed. I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

M. C. WOODRUFF, M. D.,

Superintendent.

To the Health Commissioner.

REPORT ON THE POOR HOUSE.

TO THE HONORABLE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS:

GENTLEMEN—As provided by R. O. 1893, section 483, I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the management of the Poor House for the year ending March 31st, 1896.

At the beginning of the year there were confined in the Pauper Department of this Institution 523 of this class of dependents; of this number 356 were males and 167 females. There were permits issued during the year admitting 422, 305 males and 117 females, making the total cared for during the year 945, 661 males and 284 females. The number remaining at end of year was 593; the daily average for entire year being 532. Of the 352 discharged, 9 were transferred to the Insane Asylum and 64 died.

There were 768 patients in the Insane Department at the beginning of the year, 305 males and 463 females. There were 57 transfers from the Insane Asylum, 30 males and 490 females. There were five discharged as improved, 2 males and 3 females; 11 were discharged unimproved, 2 males and 9 females, and 13 were returned to the Insane Asylum.

The Pauper Department is entirely inadequate to accommodate the constant yearly increase of applicants for admission thereto, and consequently it was necessary to turn away, during the winter months especially, many of the city's deserving poor. The daily average number of patients treated was considerably larger than the previous year.

In view of this congested condition it is, to my mind, incumbent upon the authorities to provide quarters for this class of the City's poor, commensurate with the growth of the City.

The name "Poor House" is a misnomer, as the incurable insane far exceed in numbers the pauper element, for whom the place was originally intended, and therefore should be changed. This could be accomplished by using the present quarters for insane patients as an annex to the Insane Asylum, making other provisions for sheltering the aged, infirmed or otherwise homeless dependents.

In this connection it might be well to add that other advantages would accrue from a separation of the two classes of patients. First, it would divide the responsibility of the management, which, considering the large number of inmates, is more than one man should be expected to perform. Secondly, it would furnish the opportunity of placing the insane patients under the immediate care of a medical man, and thereby insure to them proper care and attention.

Dairy.

The sanitary condition of the dairy is very poor, and hardly tenantable. It should be removed to higher ground, and replaced by a new structure. Additional cows should be added to it in order that a sufficient supply of milk can be obtained to furnish the Insane Asylum and Female Hospital. All the milk produced last year was supplied to the Poor House.

The financial account is as follows:—

CREDITS.	
By amount of milk sold:—	
Poor House.....	\$2,799 86
Three cows, six helpers, and one bull sold.....	100 00
Total credits.....	\$2,899 86
DEBITS.	
To expenses:—	
Salary of dairy help.....	\$ 942 66
Salary of milk wagon driver.....	154 67
Forage purchases.....	1,638 83
Sundry items.....	68 20
Total debits.....	\$2,799 86
Net profit.....	\$100 00
Number of gallons milk sold, 19,202.	
Net cost per gallon, \$0.1457.	
Poor House paid net cost of production per gallon.	

Bakery.

The bakery has been a paying institution as shown below. The supply of bread produced has been furnished to all the department institutions, and also the Jail, Work House and Police.

As the building needs repairing so badly it would be considerably cheaper to build a new one.

Following is the financial showing for the year:—

CREDITS.	
By amount of bread sold:—	
Work House.....	\$8,790 60
City Hospital.....	3,262 07
Jail.....	3,370 12
Metropolitan Police.....	265 76
Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital.....	220 08
Insane Asylum.....	3,420 23
Female Hospital.....	1,297 52
Poor House.....	9,214 34
	\$29,839 67
Empty barrels sold.....	835 55
Inventory April 1st, 1896.....	460 66
Total credits.....	\$31,135 88

DEBITS.

To expenses:—

Bread, flour, fuel, etc. on hand April 1st, 1895..	\$704 79
Flour and fuel purchased.....	16,381 85
Yeast	223 13
Potatoes	1,562 02
Salary of five bakers.....	2,653 73
Salary of one bread wagon driver.....	414 75
Feed and care of horses, shoeing, etc.....	1,429 18
Sundry items.....	1,078 85
Total debits....	\$24,447 30
Net profit.....	\$6,688 58

Number of pounds of bread produced, 1,339,622.

Net cost per pound of bread produced, \$0.01825.

Selling price per pound, \$0.025.

Poor House paid average cost of production per pound.

The per capita cost of keeping each inmate during the year was \$0.236; while the cost less credits due in profits from industries pursued was \$0.2149.

A list giving names of all persons appointed to this institution is given below.

For further information I beg to refer to the report of the Superintendent, and the statistical data in connection therewith which will be found in my report to his honor the Mayor.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX C. STARKLOFF,
Health Commissioner.

List of names of persons appointed to the Poor House during the year ending March 31st, 1896: —

Assistant Physicians.

J. M. Epstein, F. W. Jelks, Max. R. Horwitz.

Miscellaneous.

Lawrence Moskop, Chief Clerk.	Annie V. Overbeck, Matron.
Albert F. Nelson, Chief Cook.	Jos. Goss, Assistant Cook.
Thos. Turner, Assistant Cook.	Payton M. Daniels, Assistant Cook.
Wm. Johnson, Carpenter.	Gustave Pfeffer, Carpenter.
J. G. Blanchard, Outside Night Watch.	V. S. Vlah, Storekeeper.
J. Dunham Weyel, Storekeeper.	A. J. Sands, Storekeeper.
Jeanette Willson, Supervisoress.	C. K. Dyer, Supervisor.
Anton Fette, Carpenter.	Andrew Hawthorne, Fireman.
Louis V. Bauer, Fireman.	R. G. Speer, Assistant Engineer.
Robert Logan, Extra Help.	John Skally, Extra Help.

Attendants — Female.

Martha Dennis,	Lizzie Phillips,	Lena Bertram,
Julia Carroll,	Matilda Mitzelfeld,	Minnie Kussman,
Nettie Brown,	Ada Kennel,	Sarah Doran,
Annie M. Sloan,	Julia Cronjn,	Pauline Mallitz.
Prudence J. Reising,	Rhoda Moslander,	

<i>Attendants — Male.</i>		
Oscar Miller, Geo. F. Decker, Jno. Zimmerman, Arthur Berliner,	Otto Rotenhagen, George Carreras, George W. Canaway,	Chas. Jenner, Albert Smets, G. A. Mueller.
<i>First-class Help — Female.</i>		
Clara Gruenewald, Florence Childress,	Ida Krenning, Katie McHale.	Margaret McGeehan.
<i>First-class Help — Male.</i>		
Frank A. Cook,	Chas. Schoebfeld,	Wm. Gross.
<i>Second-class Help — Female.</i>		
Lizzie Kerr,	Cora Buffington,	Minnie Wagoner.
<i>Third-class Help — Male.</i>		
John Lynch,	Geo. Dryer,	J. J. Dwyer.
POOR HOUSE BAKERY.		
Wm. Huber, Head Baker.	Adam Schoenberg, First-class Help.	
ohn Heaney, Assistant Baker.	Jacob Chadt, Assistant Baker.	
POOR HOUSE DAIRY.		
Noah Weaver, Head Dairyman.	Peter Kratz, Assistant Dairyman.	

PART SECOND.

Containing statistical data, submitted in addition to the annual statements of the several institutions and divisions of this department, which accompany the Health Commissioner's report.

I.

OFFICE HEALTH COMMISSIONER AND BOARD OF HEALTH.

Presenting fifty-two tables as follows:

- Table No. 1. Showing comparative mortality in St. Louis during the last twenty-eight years.
- Table No. 2. Showing reported mortality for municipal year ending March 31st, 1896.
- Table No. 3. Showing reported mortality for calendar year 1895.
- Table No. 4. Showing zymotic diseases by wards, 1895.
- Table No. 5. Showing comparative statement of zymotic diseases in ten of the principal cities of the United States, 1895.
- Table No. 6. Showing the total number of deaths in different institutions by months.
- Table No. 7. Showing nativity of deceased by months.
- Table No. 8. Showing comparative mortality by deaths from thirteen prominent causes of death for ten years, 1886-1895 inclusive.
- Table No. 9. Showing decedents received from outside of the city, and places of deaths, by months.
- Table No. 10. Showing the disposition made of decedents, including still births and those from outside of the city, by months.
- Table No. 11. Showing cremations and causes of death, by months.
- Table No. 12. Showing number of births reported during 1895, by months.
- Table No. 13. Showing mortality for January, 1895.
- Table No. 14. Showing mortality for February, 1895.
- Table No. 15. Showing mortality for March, 1895.
- Table No. 16. Showing mortality for April, 1895.
- Table No. 17. Showing mortality for May, 1895.
- Table No. 18. Showing mortality for June, 1895.
- Table No. 19. Showing mortality for July, 1895.
- Table No. 20. Showing mortality for August, 1895.
- Table No. 21. Showing mortality for September, 1895.
- Table No. 22. Showing mortality for October, 1895.
- Table No. 23. Showing mortality for November, 1895.
- Table No. 24. Showing mortality for December, 1895.
- Tables 25-36. Showing local meteorological observations for each month.
- Table No. 37. Showing number of certified copies of death and birth certificates issued, by months.
- Table No. 38. Showing the number of vaccine points received each month and source derived from.
- Table No. 39. Showing abstracts of weekly reports made by the Coroner for each month.
- Tables 40-51. Showing number of pounds and different kinds of garbage reduced for months of April, 1895, to March, 1896, inclusive.
- Table No. 52. Shows number of pounds and different kinds of garbage reduced during the year, by months.

TABLE NO. 1.
COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN ST. LOUIS DURING THE LAST TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

Totals and Percentages.		21.463	21.30	98,727	39.46	4,325	1,078	3,321	7,437	2,866	1,341	4,860	12,383	8,150	45,754	20.30	6,437	2.85	22,213	0.00	15,138	6.92	17,865	77,400
Population.	Total deaths.	Ann'l death rate per 1000	Deaths under five years.	Per cent of total deaths.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping cough.	Typhus and Typhoid fever.	Diarrhoeal diseases (under five years).	Diarrhoeal diseases (other ages).	Total from foregoing causes.	Per cent of total deaths.	Malarial fevers.	Per cent of total deaths.	Phthisis Pulmonum.	Per cent of total deaths.	Pneumonia.	Per cent of total deaths.	Still-births (not included in mortality).	No. of births reported.	
220,000	5,538	25.2	2,933	53.0	3	86	72	48	55	60	194	172	1,507	2,098	31.9	227	3.4	464	7.1	309	4.7	371	17,400	
220,000	5,193	23.6	2,582	49.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
240,000	5,884	24.5	2,925	51.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250,000	6,070	24.6	3,449	56.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260,000	5,965	23.0	2,585	43.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
270,000	8,047	29.8	4,068	50.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
280,000	8,851	31.6	4,014	46.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
290,000	8,565	29.5	3,433	40.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300,000	9,032	30.1	3,753	41.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
310,000	9,119	29.4	2,840	31.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
320,000	9,660	30.2	2,691	28.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
330,000	9,692	29.3	2,635	27.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
340,000	9,167	26.9	2,665	29.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
350,000	8,836	25.2	2,937	33.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
360,000	8,831	24.5	3,541	40.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
370,000	8,410	22.7	3,241	38.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
380,000	7,845	20.6	3,454	44.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
390,000	7,777	19.7	3,357	42.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
400,000	7,845	19.6	3,357	42.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
410,000	7,882	19.0	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
420,000	7,882	18.7	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
430,000	7,882	18.2	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
440,000	7,882	17.7	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
450,000	7,882	17.6	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
460,000	7,882	17.1	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
470,000	7,882	16.7	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
480,000	7,882	16.5	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
490,000	7,882	16.1	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500,000	7,882	15.8	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
510,000	7,882	15.4	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
520,000	7,882	15.0	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
530,000	7,882	14.6	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
540,000	7,882	14.2	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
550,000	7,882	13.8	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
560,000	7,882	13.4	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
570,000	7,882	13.0	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
580,000	7,882	12.6	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
590,000	7,882	12.2	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
600,000	7,882	11.8	3,357	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The figures of population given above appear in a number of instances—except those for the United States census years—to be little more than guesswork, and the mortality percentages based upon them open to question.
Since 1880 the increase in local population has been computed from the census figures for that year at the rate of four per centum annually.

TABLE NO. 9.

DECEDENTS RECEIVED FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY, AND PLACES OF DEATH, 1893.

JANUARY.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Asheville, N. C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Lamar, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atlanta, Ga.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Louisville, Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Andrain County, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Malta Bend, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belleville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mississippi River.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	New Orleans, La.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centerville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Near Pacific, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collinsville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Near Pevely, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado Springs, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Oak Park, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coatsville, Ind.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Omaha, Neb.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denver, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Springfield, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ft. Worth, Tex.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County, Mo.	6	2	6	2	8	8	8
Joliet, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Trenton, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	27	11	31	7	26	2	38
Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

FEBRUARY.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Avondale, Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Marine, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Murphysboro, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boerne, Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Near Franklin, Tenn.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado Springs, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	San Antonio, Texas	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County, Mo.	2	5	4	3	6	1	7
Denver, Col.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Venice, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
De Soto, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waterloo, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	4	3	5	2	7	7	7	On railroad trains	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Highland, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	18	19	24	13	36	1	37
Jonesboro, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Kansas City, Mo.	1	2	3	2	3	3	3								

MARCH.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Atlanta, Ga.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mobile, Ala.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nameoki, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carlinville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	New York City	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	Nevada, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chester, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado Springs, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	On R. R. train	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denver, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Paducah, Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	2	2	3	1	4	4	4	San Antonio, Texas	3	4	2	2	3	3	3
Hempstead, Tex.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County	3	4	2	5	7	7	7
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Venice, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jerseyville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wellston, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wichita, Kan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lee's Summit, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	27	13	18	22	40	4	40
Louisville, Ky.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2								

TABLE NO. 9.—*Continued.*

APRIL.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Chatsworth, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monett, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Omaha, Neb.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denver, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Pana, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Helena, Cal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glendale, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County	1	4	4	1	5	1	5
Irondale, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	9	10	14	5	19	1	19
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

MAY.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Arsenal Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mascoutah, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asheville, N. C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mississippi River	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berne, Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	New York City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bloomington, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Jerseyville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Clair County, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
City of Mexico, Mex.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sullivan, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Worth, Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Vaiden, Miss.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	20	11	19	12	27	4	51
Madison County, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

JUNE.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Alton, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mississippi River	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centralia, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nashville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Red Bud, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clifton, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Francis, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commerce, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sionx City, Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson County, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Warrenton, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madison County, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	15	15	15	15	29	1	30
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

TABLE NO. 9.—Continued.

JULY.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Asbury Park, N. J.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bayonne, N. J.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Long Lake, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bloomdale, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Memphis, Tenn.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bunker Hill, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Millstadt, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blackwater, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mississippi River.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Campbell Hill, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	New York City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chester, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nashville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Decatur, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Paloskey, Mich.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denver, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Red Bud, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	3	2	3	2	5	5	5	Springfield, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
El Paso, Texas.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Clair County, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Granite City, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County, Mo.	5	1	1	3	6	6	6
Helena, Mont.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Venice, Ill.	1	2	1	2	3	3	3
Jacksonville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wequetonsing, Mich.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson County, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Southampton, England.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	Total.	28	16	21	23	44	44	44
Leon County, Fla.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

AUGUST.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Belleville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Minneapolis, Minn.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berlin, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mississippi River	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	Montreal, Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbus, Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Near Bunker Hill, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	1	4	3	2	5	5	5	Okawville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edwardsville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Paris, France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Scott, Kan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Phillipsburg, Kan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grunville, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County, Mo.	5	1	5	1	5	1	6
Hagers' Landing, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.	21	8	17	12	26	3	29
Kingsville, Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Madison County, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

SEPTEMBER.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Albuquerque, N. M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arcadia, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mississippi River	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Caledonia, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	New Orleans, La.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	Okawville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carthage, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Oconomowoc, Wis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collinsville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	On train near Bunker Hill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbia, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rahway, N. J.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbus, Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crystal City, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Clair County, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	6	4	6	4	10	10	10	St. Joseph, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Granite City, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County, Mo.	5	4	3	6	9	9	9
Jerseyville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sonnenburg, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jonesburg, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total.	30	15	26	19	45	4	45
Kansas City, Mo.	2	1	1	2	2	2	2								

TABLE NO. 9.—Continued.

OCTOBER.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Arkansas City, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mississippi River	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Moberly, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Near Larimore Station, Mo.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowling Green, Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	New Albany, Ind.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cahokia, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Omaha, Neb.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	Orangeton, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denver, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County	6	4	1	3	10	10	10
East St. Louis, Ill.	1	3	2	2	4	4	4	Venice, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grahamville, Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Verona, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grenada, Miss.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waconia, Minn.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hillsboro, Texas.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Winston, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kirksville, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	26	19	22	17	38	1	39
Martinsburg, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

NOVEMBER.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Alton, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monroe County, Ill.	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	New Orleans, La.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Newport, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denver, Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County	6	1	4	3	7	7	7
East St. Louis, Ill.	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	Ste. Genevieve, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edwardsville, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Shelbygan, Wis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Efingham, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Springfield, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Granite City, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Van Buren, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Graniteville, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Westphalia, Kan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
High Hill, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Winfield, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yonkers, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson City, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	25	10	20	15	33	2	35
Kempton, Ind.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Las Vegas, N. M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

DECEMBER.

LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Anna, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leavenworth, Kan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Marshall, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Paris, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Concordia, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Plainfield, N. J.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	3	4	5	2	5	2	7	San Francisco, Cal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fredericktown, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sedalia, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fulton, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Springfield, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Galveston, Texas.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County, Mo.	4	11	5	10	15	15	15
Granite City, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total	14	25	23	17	37	3	40
Ironton, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								

TABLE NO. 10.
SHOWING THE DISPOSITION MADE OF DECEDENTS, INCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS AND THOSE FROM OUTSIDE OF THE CITY.

MONTHS. 1896.	Bellefontaine Cemetery.	Bellevue.	Bellevue.	Blissell.	Black Jack.	Calvary.	City Cemetery.	Chesed Eshel Emeth.	Central.	Evang. Luther- an.	Ken Fee	Friedens.	Gravels Saxon.	Greenwood.	Holy Ghost.	Holy Trinity.	Mt. Olive.	Mt. Olive Hebrew.	Mt. Shereth.	Mt. Sinal	National Cem- etery, Jeter- son Barracks.
January.....	98	279	66	8	4	2206	511	123	2	66	9	205	122	563	464	533	159	50	50	72	19
February.....	74	16	5	1	1	174	35	9	1	3	1	10	15	38	35	35	12	5	2	2	1
March.....	80	17	5	1	1	160	13	9	1	4	1	12	9	43	41	40	12	3	3	4	1
April.....	73	25	4	1	1	185	42	15	1	6	1	13	9	53	41	40	12	3	3	4	1
May.....	79	17	4	1	1	186	52	16	1	6	1	13	9	40	36	32	11	3	3	4	1
June.....	93	33	8	1	1	203	60	17	1	4	1	20	14	59	50	51	12	3	3	4	1
July.....	100	13	8	1	1	220	65	27	1	10	1	23	16	59	50	51	12	3	3	4	1
August.....	89	18	5	1	1	152	45	17	1	10	1	23	16	63	50	51	12	3	3	4	1
September.....	83	18	5	1	1	173	45	17	1	4	1	23	16	43	32	38	16	3	3	4	1
October.....	83	18	5	1	1	167	40	17	1	4	1	21	14	43	40	37	12	3	3	4	1
November.....	74	20	5	1	1	167	44	17	1	4	1	16	17	23	40	40	12	3	3	4	1
December.....	67	17	5	1	1	180	26	8	1	9	1	10	6	43	41	59	17	3	3	4	1
Total.....	968	279	66	8	4	2206	511	123	2	66	9	205	122	563	464	533	159	50	50	72	19

TABLE NO. 10.—Continued.

MONTHS. 1895.	New Bethle- hem.	New Pickers.	Oak Dale.	Odd Fellows.	Quarantine.	St. Ann's.	St. Markus.	St. Matthew's.	St. John's.	St. Paul's.	St. Peter and Paul.	St. Peter's.	Salem.	Wesleyan.	W. E. L. Lutheran.	Zion's.	Retained for Anatomical Purposes.	Shipped for Burial Outside of the City.	Assigned to the Anatom- ical Board.	Cremated.	TOTAL.	
January.....	3	28	4	1	17	2	32	18	6	9	11	47	3	3	4	4	7	8	62	20	6	10
February.....	4	28	6	3	23	1	35	19	6	11	75	56	3	3	4	6	7	2	60	74	6	6
March.....	2	28	3	3	14	3	31	14	6	12	66	57	3	3	4	2	10	2	59	74	7	910
April.....	4	21	4	2	8	1	41	23	9	3	54	59	1	1	4	3	8	6	51	13	7	781
May.....	19	30	3	2	2	4	42	44	10	7	60	32	1	1	3	4	9	2	51	18	13	817
June.....	7	20	6	4	2	4	48	44	10	23	84	46	3	3	3	4	6	2	52	10	8	1026
July.....	7	24	6	4	2	4	48	44	10	23	104	96	2	2	10	6	6	2	47	3	3	1020
August.....	8	25	3	4	2	4	36	27	8	10	102	65	2	2	7	7	5	1	54	4	5	877
September.....	6	20	3	3	4	4	31	23	8	15	82	45	3	3	7	6	5	1	62	15	8	853
October.....	6	20	6	4	4	6	48	52	10	23	84	46	1	1	9	8	6	50	31	10	968	
November.....	4	22	4	3	4	1	25	18	8	12	93	87	3	3	4	4	7	52	23	7	815	
December.....	4	22	6	1	1	1	43	23	8	12	85	45	5	5	8	2	7	64	26	6	873	
Total.....	72	288	52	28	75	23	438	333	101	154	959	591	30	73	60	83	13	660	312	92	10636	

TABLE NO. 11.
SHOWING CREMATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1895.

JANUARY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Poisoning (suicide).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Peritonitis from abortion.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Valvular disease of heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Nephritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Senile debility.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
Pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fort Worth, Tex.
Total.....	6	3	6	3	9	9	9	
FEBRUARY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Paralysis of heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Influenza.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Edema of lungs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	East St. Louis, Ill.
Total.....	4	2	5	1	6	6	6	
MARCH.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Valvular insufficiency.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Nephritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Inflammation of brain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Pneumonitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Paralysis of brain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Paraplegia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Toxic Infection.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
Total.....	4	3	6	1	6	1	7	
APRIL.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Pneumonia.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	St. Louis.
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Pericarditis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cancer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Diabetes Mellitus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Uraemic Convulsions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cerebral Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cap. Bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Senility.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Little Rock, Ark.
Paralysis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Irondale, Mo.
Total.....	7	6	11	2	13	13	13	
MAY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Senile Gangrene.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Suicide.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	St. Louis.
Obstruction of Bowels.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Uraemic Coma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Accident.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Ulceration of Stomach.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kirkwood, Mo.
Gastritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Masontah, Ill.
Total.....	6	2	6	2	8	8	8	

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

JUNE.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Consumption.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cerebral Congestion.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cancer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kansas City, Mo.
Total.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	
JULY.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Suicide by morphine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Dentitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cancer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Heart Disease.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Jacksonville, Ill.
Total.....	2	3	4	1	5	5	5	
AUGUST.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Senile Debility.....	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	St. Louis.
Tubercular Meningitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Consumption.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Tubes Dorsalis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Pelvic Cellulitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Fatty Degeneration of Heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Drowning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Columbus, Kan.
Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Bellefonte, Ill.
Total.....	6	4	9	1	10	10	10	
SEPTEMBER.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Heart Failure.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	New Orleans, La.
Chronic Gastritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Carthage, Mo.
Consumption.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Arcadia, Mo.
Cancer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Typho Malaria.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Enteritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Total.....	4	4	7	1	8	8	8	
OCTOBER.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Ulceration of Stomach.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Marasmus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Diphtheria.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Anemia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Bilious Remittent Fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Valvular Disease Heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Asthma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cerebral Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Injury to Spine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kirksville, Mo.
Valvular Disease Heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Denver, Col.
Total.....	8	8	6	4	10	10	10	

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

NOVEMBER.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Senile Debility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Nephritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Cerebral Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Webster Grove, Mo.
Cancer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Denver, Col.
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	
DECEMBER.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	White.	Colored.	Total.	WHERE DIED.
Membranous Croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis County.
Consumption	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	St. Louis.
Old age	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Nephritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Louis.
Total	4	2	5	1	6	6	6	

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING BIRTHS REPORTED DURING 1893.

	Total.	Color.		Sex.		Nativity of Parents.								Name of Child.			
		White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign, Father only.	Foreign, Mother only.	Native. Nativity of Father Stated only.	Native. Nativity of Mother Stated only.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Stated.	Not stated.	*Still-born.	
Jan.....	1,091	1,023	68	537	534	310	464	171	61	6	14	5	15	45	930	161	69
Feb.....	922	875	47	470	452	270	399	146	45	4	8	5	10	35	787	135	63
March.....	1,011	950	61	496	515	300	440	150	51	6	9	5	10	40	881	150	66
April.....	887	836	51	421	466	265	395	130	43	5	7	4	8	30	762	125	62
May.....	873	832	41	441	432	259	390	131	42	4	6	5	7	29	755	118	73
June.....	886	841	45	451	435	265	394	133	43	3	5	6	7	30	756	130	64
July.....	1,064	1,005	59	541	523	391	410	155	48	4	6	7	8	35	914	150	72
August.....	1,070	1,005	65	521	542	326	453	163	55	3	7	5	10	48	895	125	65
Sept.....	958	903	55	483	475	301	405	145	48	3	5	4	8	39	823	125	69
Oct.....	1,015	948	67	551	464	320	431	152	51	2	3	5	10	41	875	140	68
Nov.....	1,046	984	62	533	511	339	440	149	55	3	3	5	9	43	897	149	68
Dec.....	1,025	966	59	524	501	325	431	150	57	4	5	3	10	40	890	135	55
Total....	11,848	11,168	680	5,991	5,857	3,671	5,052	1,775	599	47	78	59	112	455	10,145	1,703	784

*The still-births are not included in the births; the returns of both are incomplete.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR JANUARY, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 15.6, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 37 more deaths than the previous month. were not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and institutions to total mortality, 11. White population, 510,000; mortality rate per thousand,

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during January, 1893.	Total deaths reported during January, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	
								White.	Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	703	712	134	27	17	17	10	178	27
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	104	89	27	8	9	12	8	59	3
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	121	132	12	3	3	..	..	15	3
Total Local Diseases.....	368	391	61	16	4	5	2	74	14
Total Developmental Diseases.....	79	59	32	1	..	..	..	29	4
Total Deaths by Violence.....	39	41	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Unknown.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	3	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diphtheria.....	37	18	2	5	8	7	6	28	..
Croup.....	13	16	3	3	..	..	3	9	1
Whooping Cough.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever.....	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rem't, Interm., Typ-Mal'l, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.....	10	7	2	..	1	1	..	2	2
Puerperal Fever.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Under 5 years.....	19	12	18	..	..	1	..	17	2
Diseases: Other ages.....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis.....	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Alcoholism.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	15	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis and Tuberculosis-Pulmonary.....	78	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria-Tabs Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	13	14	10	1	2	..	..	11	2
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	7	12	1	2	1	..	..	4	..
Rheumatism and Gout.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis.....	53	35	18	7	3	1	1	20	10
Pneumonia.....	74	86	14	5	1	3	..	21	2
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	26	20	5	2	..	1	..	8	..
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	51	43	7	1	..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	13	18	7	1	..	..	..	7	1
Convulsions and Trismus.....	14	40	14	..	..	..	..	13	1
Heat Stroke.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LaGrippe.....	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy.....	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	38	31	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	31	26	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	21	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases Genesic Organs.....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Integument.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Local Diseases.....	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cyanosis.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inanition.....	8	9	7	1	..	..	..	6	2
Premature Birth.....	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	9	1
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever).....	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senility.....	38	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Developmental Diseases.....	15	17	15	..	..	..	..	14	1
Surgical Operations.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Suicide.....	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Homicide.....	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Accident.....	21	23	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Execution by Warrant of Law.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

lation of 540,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Thirty-eight certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these other institutions of a public character to total mortality, 19. Percentage of deaths in city 14.6. Colored population, 30,000; mortality rate per thousand, 31.

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 14.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR FEBRUARY, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 17.4, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 84 more deaths than the previous month. Thirty included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 9. White population, 510,000; mortality rate per thousand, 15.6.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during Feb., 1885.	Total deaths reported during Feb., 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Total under 5 years. Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes	787	623	203	50	22	15	9	256	43
Total Zymotic Diseases	110	79	19	14	10	9	6	54	4
Total Constitutional Diseases	141	103	19	1	1	1	1	17	4
Total Local Diseases	395	351	104	34	12	5	2	139	28
Total Developmental Diseases	99	63	59					53	6
Total Deaths by Violence	42	27	2	1		1		3	1
Total Unknown									
Smallpox	17								
Measles	1					1		1	
Scarlatina	3	2							
Diphtheria	28	10	1	9	5	4	3	21	1
Croup	16	15	2	2	3	3	2	12	
Whooping Cough	4	1		2			1	3	1
Typhoid Fever	3	7							
Typhus Fever									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1							
Rem't, Intern., Typ-Mal'L Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	7	3	3		1			4	
Puerperal Fever	3								
Diarrhoeal / Under 5 years	10	24	7	1	1	1		8	2
Diseases: } Other ages	5	5							
Erysipelas	2	2	2					2	
Pæmia and Septicæmia	1	2	1					1	
Syphilis	1	1	1					1	
Alcoholism	7	3							
Other Zymotic Diseases	1	1						1	
Cancer and Malignant Tumor	17	11							
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	90	61	1						1
Marasmus—Tubes Mesenterica and Scrofula	20	17	14	1				13	2
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.	8	6	4				1	4	1
Rheumatism and Gout	5	2							
Other Constitutional Diseases	1	6							
Bronchitis	73	33	41	13	4			48	10
Pneumonia	93	87	23	14	7	1		31	14
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs	24	36	7					6	1
Diseases of Circulatory System	34	35					1	1	
Meningitis and Encephalitis	15	9	4	3	1	2	1	10	1
Convulsions and Trismus	17	38	15	2				16	1
Heat Stroke									
Lacrippe	23	1	7	1				8	
Apoplexy	21	17							
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	29	28	4	1		1		6	
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis	11	13	1					1	
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis and Gastritis	17	23	2						
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	20	16							
Other Diseases Urinary Organs	7	12							
Diseases Generative Organs	2	3							
Diseases Locomotory Organs	5								
Diseases of the Integument	3								
Other Local Diseases	1						1		1
Cyanosis	1		1						
Inanition	16	8	15					16	
Premature Birth	10	5	10					10	
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever)	9	4							
Senility	31	28							
Other Developmental Diseases	32	18	32					26	6
Surgical Operations	2	1							
Deaths by Suicide	10	1							
Deaths by Homicide	1	5							
Deaths by Accident	23	20	2	1		1		3	1
Execution by Warrant of Law									
Unknown									

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during March, 1895.	Total deaths reported during March, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	
								White.	Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	804	766	174	34	28	8	9	222	31
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	121	79	20	9	14	6	5	51	3
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	150	148	18	6	1		1	23	3
Total Local Diseases.....	388	410	80	17	12	2		90	21
Total Developmental Diseases.....	100	91	53					51	4
Total Deaths by Violence.....	45	38	1	2	1		3	7	
Total Unknown.....									
Smallpox.....	32								
Measles.....	3		1	1			1	3	
Scarlatina.....	2	1			1			1	
Diphtheria.....	25	12		3	9	4	3	19	
Croup.....	14	7	2	4	3	2		10	1
Whooping Cough.....	3	6	1		1		1	1	2
Typhoid Fever.....	3	8							
Typhus Fever.....									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	2		2					2	
Rem't, Interm., Typ.-Mal', Cong. & Spl'e Con. Fevs.	8	7	2					2	
Puerperal Fever.....	1	3							
Diarrhœal / Under 5 years.....	11	20	10	1				11	
Diseases: / Other ages.....	4	1							
Erysipelas.....	2	3							
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	4	3							
Syphilis.....	3	4	1					1	
Alcoholism.....	3	3							
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	1	1	1					1	
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	19	16						2	
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	92	89	1				1	2	
Marasmus—Tabes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	19	23	12	3	1			15	1
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	10	10	5	1				4	2
Rheumatism and Gout.....	2	2							
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	8	8		2				2	
Bronchitis.....	43	58	26	2	2	1		26	5
Pneumonia.....	33	94	19	9	9			26	11
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	20	20	3			1		3	1
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	49	37							
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	12	27	4	2	1			5	2
Convulsions and Trismus.....	24	36	22	2				22	2
Heat Stroke.....									
LaGrippe.....	14	1	3	1				4	2
Apoplexy.....	10	12							
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	33	34	3					3	
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	15	19							
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	28	33							
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	25	25		1				1	
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	12	8							
Diseases Generative Organs.....	3	9							
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	4								
Diseases of the Integument.....	2								
Other Local Diseases.....	1	6							
Cyanosis.....	3	2	3					2	1
Inanition.....	5	15	5					3	2
Premature Birth.....	16	11	16					16	
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever).....	1								

TABLE NO. 15. — Continued.

lation of 540,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Forty certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were not institutions of a public character to total mortality, 24.3. Percentage of deaths in city 16. Colored population, 80,000; mortality rate per thousand, 48.8.

AGES BY YEARS.													SEX.		SOCIAL RELATIONS.		COLOR.		TOTAL.	
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.		COLOR.
23 9 2 11 1	14 4 4 5 1	22 8 8 7 3	42 9 4 12 4	57 12 20 16 8	40 7 18 10 3	42 7 14 17 2	35 8 6 23 8	44 2 14 21 7	44 1 12 26 4	38 2 12 23 1	37 3 5 25 2	44 3 8 34 1	69 2 4 31 1	433 65 80 215 44	371 56 70 178 16	326 29 60 183 33	478 92 90 203 19	682 89 123 341 67	122 32 27 47 89	804 121 150 388 100 45
1 6 3	1	2	7	9	6	4	2	1					1	28 1 2 12 8 1 2	9 2 13 6 2 1	10 3 25 14 3 1	22 3 2 15 13 3 1	6 8 2 25 13 1 3	26 3 2 3 1 2 3	82 3 2 25 14 3 3
1 1 1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			1	1	1	2 2 5 3 1 1 2	1 6 6 1 3 1 2	5 1 1 3 2 1 1	3 1 11 8 1 2 1	11 11 3 2 1 2 1	7 1 3 4 1 3 2	1 8 11 4 2 3 3
1 1 1	3	6	9	17	10	11	6	9	3	5	1	1	1	7 53 1	12 39 10	14 38 10	5 54 18	17 74 18	2 2 4	19 92 10 2 8
5 1 2	3	1	1	3	4	3	3	5	7	3	2	4	4	23 56 10	20 37 10	11 32 15	32 61 18	58 78 5	15 18 2	43 93 20 12 24
1 2	1	1	2	4	6	3	5	8	4	1				14 24 14	8 25 10	1 13 4	11 14 1	10 41 10	2 8 2	14 33 15 28 25
1 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 6 17 9 13 2	4 4 16 15 14	8 28 11 4	6 10 16 12	13 30 14 26	1 9 1 2	14 33 15 28 25
1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 4 1	7 6 9	8 28 11	4 12 3	12 3 1	3 1 2	7 4 2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 15 18	4 10 20	3 8 25	2 6 31	1 14 29	2 1 6	3 6 35
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 12 1	4 4 9	3 8 6	3 6 17	1 14 21	1 2 2	6 23 23

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during April, 1885.	Total deaths reported during April, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.					Total under 5 years.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes	700	831	187	83	33	19	10	200	32
Total Zymotic Diseases	118	110	23	14	17	13	6	67	6
Total Constitutional Diseases	141	152	22	1	2			23	2
Total Local Diseases	324	438	54	17	13	6	3	74	19
Total Developmental Diseases	73	81	38	1	1			35	5
Total Deaths by Violence	43	50						1	1
Total Unknown	1								
Smallpox	14			2				2	
Measles	9	1	2	4	3			9	
Scarlatina	2				1			2	
Diphtheria	22	17		1	7	3	2	15	
Croup	17	4	1	5	1	7	3	16	1
Whooping Cough	3	14			1		1	1	
Typhoid Fever	7	14							
Typhus Fever									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	4	1					2	
Rem't, Intern., Typ. Mal'l, Cong & S'ple Con. Fevs.	7	12		1	1	1		3	
Puerperal Fever	1	7							
Diarrhoeal Under 5 years	21	17	16	1	3	1		17	4
Diseases: Other ages	3	7							
Erysipelas	2	3	1					1	
Pyæmia and Septicæmia	4	6	1					1	
Syphilis	2	1	1					1	
Alcoholism	5	6							
Other Zymotic Diseases		2							
Cancer and Malignant Tumor	22	23							
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	78	85							
Marsasmus—Tubes Mesenterica and Scrofula	25	20	18		1			17	2
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc	9	14	4	1	1			6	
Rheumatism and Gout	4	3							
Other Constitutional Diseases	3	7							
Bronchitis	34	70	12	3	3			11	7
Pneumonia	77	113	13	4	4	3		19	5
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs	14	19	3				1	4	
Diseases of Circulatory System	35	50	1					1	
Meningitis and Encephalitis	15	15	4	3		2		10	
Convulsions and Trismus	18	30	12	4		1		16	2
Heat Stroke									
LaGrippe	9	5	1					1	
Apoplexy	10	13							
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	43	37	5	3	4		1	9	4
Obstruction of Liver and Hepatitis	10	17							
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis and Gastritis	20	26			2			2	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	24	20					1	1	
Other Diseases Urinary Organs	8	11	1						1
Diseases Generative Organs	5	5							
Diseases Locomotory Organs	2	3							
Diseases of the Integument									
Other Local Diseases		41							
Cyanosis	5	3	4		1			3	2
Inanition	12	16	11					11	
Premature Birth	6	8	6					5	1
Puerperal Diseases(not including Puerperal Fever)	2	11							

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during May, 1895.	Total deaths reported during May, 1894	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Total under 5 years. Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	713	623	140	43	21	20	13	220	17
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	325	288	26	20	10	14	7	72	5
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	142	130	16	3	2	1	1	17	3
Total Local Diseases.....	308	294	46	16	11	5	4	75	7
Total Developmental Diseases.....	88	69	52	3	1	1	1	53	2
Total Deaths by Violence.....	50	52	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
Total Unknown.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	11	1	2	3	2	1	1	8	1
Scarlatina.....	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Diphtheria.....	31	11	1	5	6	7	3	21	1
Croup.....	11	1	1	2	1	3	2	9	1
Whooping Cough.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid Fever.....	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus Fever.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rem't Interm., Typ. Mal'l, Cong. and Spl Con. Fevs	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Puerperal Fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoeal } Under 5 years.....	23	22	14	7	1	1	1	21	2
Diseases: } Other ages.....	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Alcoholism.....	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	88	77	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Marasmus—Tabes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	19	12	11	2	1	1	1	11	2
Hydrocephalus Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	10	12	4	1	1	1	1	4	2
Rheumatism and Gout.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis.....	24	42	6	3	2	1	1	8	4
Pneumonia.....	38	53	4	6	3	4	1	17	1
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	13	16	3	3	2	1	1	8	1
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	55	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	9	10	5	1	1	1	2	8	1
Convulsions and Trismus.....	26	24	21	3	1	1	1	24	1
Heat Stroke.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LaGrippe.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apoplexy.....	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	30	34	6	1	1	1	1	8	1
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	13	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	23	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	29	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	15	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases Generative Organs.....	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Integument.....	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Local Diseases.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyanosis.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Infantile.....	7	11	7	1	1	1	1	7	1
Premature Birth.....	12	10	12	1	1	1	1	12	1
Puerperal Diseases(not including Puerperal Fever)	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senility.....	30	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Developmental Diseases.....	34	18	31	3	1	1	1	32	2
Surgical Operations.....	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaths by Suicide.....	9	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaths by Homicide.....	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaths by Accident.....	29	29	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Execution by Warrant of Law.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 17. — *Continued.*

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent
Thirty-one certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were
institutions of a public character to total mortality, 21. Percentage of deaths in city insti-
Colored population, 81,000; mortality rate per thousand, 32.

AGES BY YEARS.													SEX.	SOCIA RELA- TIONS.		COLOR.				
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
27	18	16	42	38	32	36	36	32	37	39	31	36	56	411	302	285	428	628	85	713
12	3	2	5	4	4	5	1	1	6	1	2	...	2	81	44	19	106	111	14	125
1	5	4	19	13	15	11	8	13	8	2	6	7	10	81	61	60	82	113	29	142
13	9	5	13	13	8	18	21	15	19	30	18	23	21	175	133	152	156	274	34	308
1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	6	3	1	3	5	21	36	52	28	60	83	5	88
1	1	5	4	7	4	2	6	3	3	6	2	1	2	28	12	26	24	47	3	50
1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	4	4	3	7
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	10	11	...	11
6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	1	30	30	1	41
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	11	11	...	11
...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	5	5	1	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2
...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	6	7	2	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	8	...	23	21	2	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	6	...	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	3	2	2	4
1	3	3	16	12	12	1	8	5	3	1	3	2	1	9	7	15	1	14	2	16
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	39	33	55	68	20	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	7	5	14	3	19
...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	8	7	3	10
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	5	1	6
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3	3
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	9	15	18	6	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	14	24	34	4	38
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	2	11	12	1	13
3	4	2	2	3	1	5	4	1	4	7	6	8	4	22	33	36	19	50	5	55
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	9	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	...	26	25	1	26
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	9	1	9	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	18	12	28	2	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	9	4	12	1	13
2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	14	9	11	12	21	2	23
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	20	9	27	2	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	10	5	12	3	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	3	6	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	3	4	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	7	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	12	12	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	25	5	27	3	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	...	34	32	2	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	7	2	9	...	9
1	1	4	2	1	3	...	3	1	2	...	3	1	1	21	8	13	16	29	...	29

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during June, 1885.	Total deaths reported during June, 1884.	AGES BY YEARS.							
			Under 1 year.						Total under 5 years.	
				1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Colored.	
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	932	741	341	65	30	9	12	417	40	
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	268	157	158	32	14	5	5	206	8	
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	176	141	46	6	3			43	11	
Total Local Diseases.....	260	322	84	23	12	4	7	114	16	
Total Developmental Diseases.....	82	81	53	4				52	5	
Total Deaths by Violence.....	46	40	1		1			2		
Total Unknown.....										
Smallpox.....	2									
Measles.....	11		3	4	4			10	1	
Scarlatina.....	1	2			1					
Diphtheria.....	23	10		5	5	2	3	15		
Croup.....	3	4						2		
Whooping Cough.....	2	7	1	1				2		
Typhoid Fever.....	6	11								
Typhus Fever.....										
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	4	1					1		
Rem't, Interm., Typ. Mal'l, Cong and S'ple Con. Fevs	14	20	4	2	1			7		
Puerperal Fever.....		3								
Diarrhoeal / Under 5 years.....	168	144	143	20	3	1	1	161	7	
Diseases: / Other ages.....	17	11								
Erysipelas.....		2								
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	7	1	1			1		2		
Syphilis.....	3	2	1					1		
Alcoholism.....	6	3								
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	4		4					4		
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	25	25								
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	88	75		3	1			1	3	
Marasmus—Tabes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	51	44	43	2	2			39	8	
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	9	17	2	1				3		
Rheumatism and Gout.....	1	4								
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	2	6								
Bronchitis.....	23	27	5	1	1		2	6	3	
Pneumonia.....	54	33	17	11	3	2		27	6	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.....	11	11								
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	39	47								
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	33	18	16	7	4	1	1	25		
Convulsions and Trismus.....	32	35	28	1	2			28	3	
Heat Stroke.....	2	1								
LaGrippe.....	7									
Apoplexy.....	5									
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System.....	57	37	16	3	1		3	23		
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	19	11								
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis and Gastritis.....	34	36								
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	27	19	1					2		
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	17	17	1				1	2		
Diseases Generative Organs.....		3								
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....										
Diseases of the Integument.....	3	12			1			1		
Other Local Diseases.....	2	7								
Cyanosis.....	2		2						1	
Inanition.....	18	23	18					16	2	
Premature Birth.....	13	3	13					11	2	
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever).....	6	4								
Senility.....	19	32								
Other Developmental Diseases.....	24	32	20	4				24		
Surgical Operations.....	1	5								
Deaths by Suicide.....	10	9								
Deaths by Homicide.....	6	10								
Deaths by Accident.....	29	33	1		1			2		
Execution by Warrant of Law.....										
Unknown.....										

TABLE NO. 18.—Continued.

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Thirty certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were notstitutions of a public character to total mortality, 18. Percentage of deaths in city institu- Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 40.

AGES BY YEARS.														SEX.		SOCIAL RELA- TIONS.	COLOR.		TOTAL.	
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
27	13	22	35	40	40	37	30	43	42	36	29	27	54	508	424	295	637	827	105	932
9	1	4	3	4	3	2	7	3	8	1	1	4	4	142	126	28	240	251	17	268
4	3	6	15	15	16	11	11	10	5	9	4	7	6	98	78	69	107	142	34	176
12	5	7	13	13	15	19	9	28	26	23	19	14	27	191	169	156	204	320	40	360
2	4	4	3	6	6	4	2	2	3	3	4	2	16	43	39	22	60	74	8	82
													1	34	12	20	26	40	6	46
			1	1										2	5		11	10	1	2
														6			1	1	1	11
6	1	1												9	14		23	23		23
1														2	1		3	3		3
			1	1										2	4	4	2	4	2	6
														1			1	1		1
1		1	1		1				1				2	8	6	4	10	13	1	14
														85	83		108	161	7	168
		1			2		3	1	4		1	3	2	11	6	13	4	14	3	17
														4	3	2	5	6	1	7
				1		1	1		1					1	2	1	2	2	1	3
				1	1		1	1	1			1		6		4	2	6		6
														2	2		4	4		4
2	2	5	15	14	13	9	8	6	3	5	2	4	2	7	18	21	4	23	2	25
														52	36	41	47	67	21	88
2	1			1	1	1								31	20	3	48	43	8	51
														6	3	2	7	7	2	9
		1												1	1	1	1	1	1	1
														1	2		1	1	1	2
3	1		1	1	2			1	3	2	2			1	13	10	11	12	18	5
														1	25	29	8	46	45	23
														1	6	5	7	4	9	2
2	1		1	1	2	3	2	3	6	4	5	6		4	22	17	28	11	32	39
1														1	17	16	2	31	29	32
														11	21		32	28	4	32
														2		1	1	2		2
														1	4	3	7	7		7
		1	1	1	4	6	3	4	3	2	2	4	1	4	34	23	26	31	54	3
														2	13	6	14	5	18	1
4	2		4	2	2	4	1	6	1	1	2			4	17	17	20	14	33	19
														2	17	10	18	9	24	3
														1	6	10	7	11	16	17
														1	2		2	3		3
1														1	1		2	3		3
														1	1		2	2		2
														2			2	1	1	2
														9			18	16	2	18
														4			13	11	2	13
														6		6	6	6		6
														9	10	16	3	16	13	19
														14	10		24	24		24
														8	2	5	5	9	1	10
														5	1	2	4	4	2	6
2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3			1	21	8	13	16	26	3

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR JULY, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 19.3, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 28 less deaths than the previous month, not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 10.8. White population, 529,000; mortality rate per thousand,

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 19.—Continued.

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (480,000), at the rate of four per cent. Forty-four certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were institutions of a public character to total mortality, 203. Percentage of deaths in city in 18.1. Colored population, 81,000; mortality rate per thousand, 41.

AGES BY YEARS.													SEX.	SOCIAL RELA- TIONS.	COLOR					
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
34 22 2 6 4	15 8 3 3 6	19 3 8 5 2	36 4 18 10 2	36 4 12 10 1	41 4 8 21 8	42 3 13 10 5	37 4 11 18 4	35 3 8 19 5	46 6 11 25 4	41 2 10 26 1	40 7 3 24 2	27 3 19 22 2	57 3 10 22 22	514 132 89 184 69	390 114 80 123 55	310 27 60 163 31	594 219 109 144 84	798 224 143 269 98	106 22 26 88 17	904 246 169 307 115 67
				1										1	1		1	1		1
16 4	3													22	19		41	38	3	41
														2	4		6	6		6
1														7	2	7	2	9		9
1														2	3		5	5		5
														3	5	5	3	8		8
														72	69		141	128	13	141
													2	14	6	11	9	18	2	20
														2	3	3	2	4	1	5
														2	2		4	1	3	4
														1	1		1	1		1
1														14	12	19	7	24	2	26
1														40	36	35	41	61	15	76
	2													1	30	22	3	49	46	52
	1													6	7	1	11	9	3	12
														3	2	1	3			3
														9	4	3	10	12	1	13
1														14	10	10	14	20	4	24
1														8	7	8	7	13	2	15
2	1													30	19	34	15	39	10	49
														8	8	3	13	14	2	16
														22	13		35	29	6	35
														3	3		3			3
														9	3	10	2	12		12
														19	14	15	16	32	1	32
														18	4	11	1	10		10
														23	13	19	12	29	2	31
														20	12	17	15	26	6	32
														13	10	21	2	23		23
														5	5			4	1	5
														3		3		2		3
														1	1		1			1
														13	12	1	24	20	5	25
														10	5	15	14	1	16	
															6	5	1	5	1	6
														13	15	25	3	25	3	28
														23	16		39	32	7	39
														9	7	9	7	16		16
														4	1	2	8	3	2	5
4	6	1	1	2	6	4	3	2	2	3	1	2		36	7	15	28	42	1	43

TABLE NO. 20.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR AUGUST, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 16.7, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 121 less deaths than the previous month. were not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and institutions to total mortality, 10. White population, 529,000; mortality rate per thousand,

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during August, 1895.	Total deaths reported during August, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	
								White.	Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	783	786	197	46	13	13	13	244	38
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	168	197	61	20	5	5	9	96	4
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	180	161	34	15	2	2	1	48	6
Total Local Diseases.....	296	246	49	9	5	5	2	51	19
Total Developmental Diseases.....	88	110	49	2				42	9
Total Deaths by Violence.....	78	72	3	1	1	1	1	6	
Total Unknown.....	3		1					1	
Smallpox.....									
Measles.....									
Scarlatina.....		5							
Diphtheria.....	36	15	5	3	4	3	5	19	1
Croup.....	4	4		2				2	
Whooping Cough.....	1	7				1		1	
Typhoid Fever.....	17	24				1		1	
Typhus Fever.....									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....		1							
Rem't, Interm., Typ.-Mal'l, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	15	27	2		1		4	7	
Puerperal Fever.....	1	2							
Diarrhoeal / Under 5 years.....	64	76	50	14				63	1
Diseases: / Other ages.....	12	16							
Erysipelas.....	2	2							
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....		3							
Syphilis.....	8	1	3					2	1
Alcoholism.....	5	11							
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	3	3	1	1				1	1
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	30	25							
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	78	77				1	1		2
Marasmus—Tubercular Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	49	44	31	12	1	1		42	3
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	19	9	1	3	1			4	1
Rheumatism and Gout.....	2	4	1					1	
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	2	2	1					1	
Bronchitis.....	17	17	3	1		2		3	3
Pneumonia.....	13	21	5		1			3	3
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	10	14	1		1	1		2	1
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	40	35							
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	15	14	7	1	1		1	8	2
Convulsions and Trismus.....	34	23	28	5	1			27	7
Heat Stroke.....									
LaGrippe.....		10							
Apoplexy.....	7	9							
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	37	23	4	2	1	2	1	7	3
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	17	18							
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	32	35	1					1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	20	13							
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	8	8							
Diseases Generative Organs.....	7								
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	8								
Diseases of the Integument.....	1	2							
Other Local Diseases.....		4							
Cyanosis.....	4	8	4					4	
Inanition.....	15	20	14					11	3
Premature Birth.....	8	14	8					7	1
Puerperal Diseases(not including Puerperal Fever)	9	8							
Senility.....	27	29							
Other Developmental Diseases.....	25	31	23	2				20	
Surgical Operations.....	4	7							
Deaths by Suicide.....	14	17							
Deaths by Homicide.....	5	7							
Deaths by Accident.....	55	41	3		1	1	1	6	
Execution by Warrant of Law.....									
Unknown.....	3		1					1	

TABLE NO. 20. — Continued.

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Twenty-nine certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these other institutions of a public character to total mortality, 23. Percentage of deaths in city 15.2. Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 42.

AGES BY YEARS.														SEX.	SOCIAL RELA- TIONS.		COLOR.				
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.	
29 17 2 4 6	17 8 5 4 7	18 8 4 4 7	30 10 13 8 7	45 5 18 13 5	50 3 19 16 3	43 4 12 17 7	30 1 11 10 8	33 2 10 15 6	38 9 16 19 4	29 3 2 9 1	30 1 6 19 2	31 1 4 19 4	74 10 12 31 21	432 83 88 157 45	351 35 32 109 43	310 30 79 136 35	473 138 101 180 53	673 153 101 216 53	110 15 28 50 72	783 168 180 268 88 78 8	
	10 2	3		2	1										19 2	17 2	1	35 4	32 4	4	36 4
	3	1	2	4	2	1			1	1					10 2	7	6	11 1	17 1		17 1
														1	9	6	4	11 1	12 1	8	15 1
														28 6	36 6	11	64 1	63 10			64 12
														7	2	1	1	2			2
														1	3	5	3	5	4	4	5
														1	4	1	3	2	5	5	5
														2	1		3	2	1	3	3
														10	20	28	2	28	2	30	
														4	45	33	39	58	20	78	
														2	20	29	3	46	43	49	
														1	12	7	9	10	17	19	
																	2	2		2	
														1	1		2	2		2	
														3	13	4	8	9	12	5	
														1	5	5	8	8	5	13	
														1	5	7	3	8	2	10	
														21	19	32	8	31	9	40	
														9	6	2	13	11	4	15	
														18	16		24	27	7	34	
														1	5	2		6	1	7	
														24	13	14	23	29	8	37	
														1	12	5	4	16	1	17	
														19	13	19	13	29	3	32	
														13	7	16	4	18	2	20	
														6	2	2	6	7	1	8	
														7	6	1	6	1	7	7	
														6	2	5	3	7	1	8	
														1	1		1	1		1	

TABLE NO. 21.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 15.81, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 45 less deaths than the previous month, not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 11.3. White population, 629,000; mortality rate per thousand,

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Total deaths reported during September, 1895	Total deaths reported during September, 1894	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.					Total under 5 years.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	738	690	162	35	20	14	12	224	19
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	184	157	52	15	9	12	10	92	6
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	165	128	30	10	2			38	4
Total Local Diseases.....	253	243	43	6	7	1	2	55	4
Total Developmental Diseases.....	70	87	35	2	1			33	5
Total Deaths by Violence.....	64	39	1	2	1	1		5	
Total Unknown.....	2	6	1					1	
Smallpox.....									
Measles.....	1	1	1					1	
Scarlatina.....									
Diphtheria.....	61	12	1	2	3	9	8	22	1
Croup.....	10	4		4	2	2		10	
Whooping Cough.....	4	2	3		1	2		4	
Typhoid Fever.....	9	32							
Typhus Fever.....									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	1			1			1	
Rem't, Interm., Typ.-Mal'l, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs	32	29	3	1		1		5	
Puerperal Fever.....	1	1							
Diarrhoeal / Under 5 years.....	53	48	43	8	2			49	4
Diseases / Other ages.....	9	11							
Erysipelas.....		1							
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	1	3							
Syphilis.....	1	5	1						1
Alcoholism.....	1	6							
Other Zymotic Diseases.....		1							
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	21	19							
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	91	52	1					1	
Marasmus—Tubes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	36	50	27	9				32	4
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	11	7	2	1	1			4	
Rheumatism and Gout.....		1							
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	6	2			1			1	
Bronchitis.....	11	16	3		1			4	
Pneumonia.....	20	22	4	1	2			7	
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	12	8	2					2	
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	19	34							
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	13	15	5	1	2			7	1
Convulsions and Trismus.....	26	24	22	1	1		1	22	3
Heat Stroke.....	2	1							
LaGrippe.....	1				1			1	
Apoplexy.....	9	12							
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	36	31	6	3		1		10	
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	18	19							
Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis, Peritonitis and Gastritis.....	35	26	1					1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	20	24					1	1	
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	17	3							
Diseases Generative Organs.....	6								
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	1	1							
Diseases of the Integument.....	6	4							
Other Local Diseases.....	1	3							
Cyanosis.....	1	4	1					1	
Inanition.....	9	9	9					9	
Premature Birth.....	8	7	8					7	1
Puerperal Diseases(not including Puerperal Fever).....	7	9							
Senility.....	25	27							
Other Developmental Diseases.....	20	31	17	2	1			16	4
Surgical Operations.....	4	1	1					1	
Deaths by Suicide.....	13	9							
Deaths by Homicide.....	6	6							
Deaths by Accident.....	41	23		2	1	1		4	
Execution by Warrant of Law.....									
Unknown.....	2	6	1					1	

TABLE NO. 21.—Continued.

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Forty-five certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were institutions of a public character to total mortality, 21.3. Percentage of deaths in city 14.82. Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 82.

[illegible]

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR MAY, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 15.2, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 13 more deaths than the previous month, not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 13.8. White population, 529,000; mortality rate per thousand, 14.2.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during May, 1895.	Total deaths reported during May, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.							
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Total under 5 years.	
										Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	713	623	140	43	21	20	13	220	17	
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	125	88	26	20	10	14	7	72	5	
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	142	120	16	3	2	1	1	17	3	
Total Local Diseases.....	308	294	46	16	11	5	4	75	7	
Total Developmental Diseases.....	88	69	52	3	1	1	1	53	2	
Total Deaths by Violence.....	50	52	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	
Total Unknown.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Smallpox.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Measles.....	11	1	2	3	2	1	1	8	1	
Scarlatina.....	4	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	
Diphtheria.....	31	11	1	5	6	7	3	21	1	
Croup.....	11	1	2	1	3	2	9	1	1	
Whooping Cough.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Typhoid Fever.....	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Typhus Fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rem't Interm., Typ. Mal'l, Cong. and S'pl Con. Fevs	9	10	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Puerperal Fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diarrhœal & Under 5 years.....	23	22	14	7	1	1	21	2	2	
Diseases: } Other ages.....	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Erysipelas.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Syphilis.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Alcoholism.....	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	16	16	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	88	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Marsasmus—Tabe, Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	19	12	11	2	1	1	11	2	1	
Hydrocephalus Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	10	12	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	
Rheumatism and Gout.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bronchitis.....	24	42	6	3	2	1	1	8	4	
Pneumonia.....	38	53	4	6	3	4	1	17	1	
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	13	16	3	3	2	1	1	8	1	
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	55	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	9	10	5	1	1	1	2	8	1	
Convulsions and Trismus.....	26	24	21	3	1	1	1	24	1	
Heat Stroke.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
LaGrippe.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Apoplexy.....	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	30	34	6	1	1	1	1	8	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	13	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	23	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	29	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases Generative Organs.....	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the Integument.....	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Local Diseases.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cyanosis.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Inanition.....	7	11	7	1	1	1	1	7	1	
Premature Birth.....	12	10	12	1	1	1	1	12	1	
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever).....	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Senility.....	30	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Developmental Diseases.....	34	18	31	3	1	1	1	32	2	
Surgical Operations.....	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Deaths by Suicide.....	9	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Deaths by Homicide.....	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Deaths by Accident.....	29	29	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	
Execution by Warrant of Law.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

TABLE NO. 22. — Continued.

lation of 460,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Thirty-nine certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these other institutions of a public character to total mortality, 18. Percentage of deaths in city 17.7. Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 84.

AGES BY YEARS.														SEX.	SOCIAL RELA- TIONS.	COLOR				
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLOR- ED.	TOTAL.
49	16	22	45	38	47	44	38	45	56	38	40	48	62	490	381	359	512	782	89	871
40	5	9	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	115	85	29	171	186	14	200
1	1	3	17	12	17	8	5	13	19	27	27	30	26	83	75	79	79	142	16	158
6	8	5	16	14	16	21	3	24	27	27	27	30	26	192	152	183	159	306	38	344
2	2	1	4	1	6	11	7	5	7	1	3	5	4	51	52	34	69	96	7	103
			1	1	5	5								45	17	31	31	49	13	62
														4		1	3	3	1	4
26	3													2			2			2
7	1	1												49	38		87	84	3	87
1														17	14		31	30	1	31
1														7	8		2			2
		5	1	5	3									1		6	9	13	2	15
2	1	3	3					1	2		1	3	2	10	14	10	14	22	2	24
				1											1	1		1		1
														10	4		14	13	1	14
				1			1	2	1	2				7	1	4	4	4		8
1					1						1			1	1	2		2		2
														2	2	1	3	4		4
2						1	1	1		1				4	1		4	4	1	4
														14	1	4	5			5
	1	3	12	12	15	5	3		11	1	4	3	5	45	32	42	35	66	11	74
			2							1				17	17	1	33	31	3	37
1							1							5	4	2	7	8	1	9
					1	1						2		2	2					
1		1												2	2	4				
														15	13	11	17	25	3	28
			6			5		4	2			5	5	25	25	27	23	41	8	50
	1	1	1	1					2	1	3	1	2	25	27	7	10	2		12
3	1	1	2	3	6	2	1	7	6	10	3	9	4	35	25	42	18	52	8	80
				1		2								17	13	3	5	8		8
1														4			30	26	4	30
														10	6	12	4	16		16
1	2	1	6		2	1	6	2	4	2	3	3		21	23	21	23	42	2	44
														11	3	7	7	12		14
1		1	1	1	2	5	3	4	3	3	3	1	2	19	12	23	8	25	6	31
	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	5	1	2	1	4	18	8	15	11	23	3	26
1						3	1	1		1	3	2	3	8	9	9	8	17		17
		1												2	2	4		4		4
						1		1						1	2	2	1	3		3
														1						1
														1		1				

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR NOVEMBER, 1896.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 15.2, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 159 less deaths than the previous month, not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 10.2. White population, 529,040; mortality rate per thousand,

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during November, 1895	Total deaths reported during November, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	712	670	115	38	29	25	24	209	22
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	163	182	17	18	22	17	20	92	2
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	135	139	16	5	1	1	1	21	2
Total Local Diseases.....	277	245	42	11	6	6	3	64	14
Total Developmental Diseases.....	86	88	38	2				38	2
Total Deaths by Violence.....	51	46	2	2		1	1	4	2
Total Unknown.....			2						
Smallpox.....									
Measles.....									
Scarlatina.....	1	1			1			1	
Diphtheria.....	73	62	2	11	14	12	11	50	
Croup.....	30	34	1	5	4	4	7	19	2
Whooping Cough.....	1	1						1	
Typhoid Fever.....	13	20							
Typhus Fever.....									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	2				1			1	
Rem't, Interm., Typ. Mal'i, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	8	14			2			2	
Puerperal Fever.....	1								
Diarrhoeal Under 5 years.....	16	8	13	2			1	16	
Diseases: / Other ages.....	8	2							
Erysipelas.....	12								
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	1	2							
Syphilis.....	4	1							
Alcoholism.....	3	5							
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	4	1				1	1	2	
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	24	21							
Pnthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	73	83		1					1
Marasmus—Tabes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	22	28	14	2		1		16	1
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	11	3	2	1	1			4	
Rheumatism and Gout.....	1	2							
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	4	2		1				1	
Bronchitis.....	29	17	9	4	1	2		9	7
Pneumonia.....	60	52	7	3	2	3	1	12	4
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	15	15	1	1			1	3	
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	31	38	1					1	
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	10	12	6		1		1	8	
Convulsions and Trismus.....	12	17	11					10	2
Heat Stroke.....									
LaGrippe.....	3								
Apoplexy.....	13	14							
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	25	24	5	3	1			8	1
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	15	14							
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis and Gastritis.....	24	25							
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	10	22	1					1	
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	13	10							
Diseases Generative Organs.....	1	1							
Diseases Locomotor Organs.....	2	2							
Diseases of the Integument.....	2	2							
Other Local Diseases.....	2	2				1		1	
Cyanosis.....	5	2	4	1					5
Inanition.....	6	19	6					6	
Premature Birth.....	10	8	10					9	1
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever).....	7	7							
Sentility.....	39	30							
Other Developmental Diseases.....	19	22	18	1				18	1
Surgical Operations.....	5	2							
Deaths by Suicide.....	9	12							
Deaths by Homicide.....	6	4							
Deaths by Accident.....	31	28	2	2		1	1	4	2
Execution by Warrant of Law.....									
Unknown.....									

TABLE NO. 23.—Continued.

lation of 550,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Thirty-five certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were institutions of a public character to total mortality, 19.2. Percentage of deaths in city in-14.5. Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 27.

AGES BY YEARS.														SEX.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.		COLOR.		TOTAL.	
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
41 32 1 8	15 8 6	21 2 9 5	37 15 13 1	44 2 11 17 12	31 8 11 10 2 3	35 9 10 13 7	36 2 14 17 4	43 1 14 25 3	17 1 11 19 2	32 2 9 19 2	32 1 7 20 2	36 1 4 22 9	61 3 8 23 28 3	382 86 67 156 38	330 77 121 156 34	293 15 71 144 30 22	430 148 64 138 56 29	642 167 121 237 84 43	70 6 14 40 2 8	712 163 135 277 86 51
20 9	3													34 18	1			1		1
		2	2	3											39 12	73		72		79
					2	1	2	1							1	30		1	2	30
															6	4	9	12	1	13
	1	2												2	3	2	2	2		9
			1	2										5	1	6	8	8		8
														1	1	1	1	1		1
										2	1	1		12	4	16	16	7		16
			1											3	5	3	3	1	1	8
														1	1	1	1	1	1	2
														1	1	1	1	1		1
														3	2	1	3			3
														1	3	4	4			4
														7	17	23	1	24		24
		9	15	11	8	6	7	8	2	3	3	4	3	39	34	39	34	61	12	73
														12	10	2	19	20	2	22
			1		2		3			1				8	3	3	8	11		11
														1	1	1	1	1		1
														2	2	2	2	4		4
1				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	14	15	11	18	21	8	29
2	1	2	4	5	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	6	5	26	34	30	30	50	10	60
		1			3	1	4	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	6	10	5	15		15
1	1		2	3	2	1								21	10	19	12	28	3	31
				1										6	4	1	9	10		10
														5	7		12	10	2	12
														1	1	1	1			3
														11	2	11	2	11	2	13
														15	10	7	18	23	2	25
														11	4	13	3	12	3	15
4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	12	12	12	12	20	4	26
	1													3	8	14	6	16	4	20
														8	5	10	3	11	2	13
														2	1	1	1	1		1
														2	1	1	1	2		2
														1	1	1	1	2		2
														5			5			5
														3	3		6			6
														4	6		10			10
			1	2	2	2								7	6		1			7
														2	9	28	10	29		39
														12	7		19	18	1	19
				3		1	3	2	1			1		1	4	2	3	5		5
			1	3		3	2	1		1				8	1	6	3	9		9
														1	1	1	5	2		6
	1	3		6	2	5	2	2	1	1	1		3	24	7	13	18	27	4	31

TABLE NO. 24.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR DECEMBER, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 16.67, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 66 more deaths than the previous month. Included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 10. White population, 529,000; mortality rate per thousand, 15.3.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during December, 1895.	Total deaths reported during December, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.							Total under 5 years.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Colored.		
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	778	663	148	50	23	17	15	266	27		
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	182	124	18	18	15	13	10	68	6		
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	139	113	15	3	3	3	3	18	1		
Total Local Diseases.....	361	306	58	29	4	3	3	82	15		
Total Developmental Diseases.....	101	83	53	3	3	3	3	51	5		
Total Deaths by Violence.....	43	37	3	3	1	1	1	6	1		
Total Unknown.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Smallpox.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Measles.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Scarlatina.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Diphtheria.....	58	38	2	12	9	8	7	37	1		
Croup.....	16	30	2	2	4	3	2	12	1		
Whooping Cough.....	2	2	2	1	4	3	1	2	1		
Typhoid Fever.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Typhus Fever.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Rem't, Interm., Typ.-Mal'l, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	13	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Puerperal Fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Diarrhoeal / Under 5 years.....	12	19	9	2	1	1	1	11	1		
Diseases; / Other ages.....	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Erysipelas.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Syphilis.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1		
Alcoholism.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	19	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15		
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	91	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65		
Marasmus—Tabes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	17	19	14	2	2	2	2	15	1		
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Rheumatism and Gout.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Bronchitis.....	49	19	13	8	3	3	2	20	6		
Pneumonia.....	81	70	16	12	1	1	1	25	4		
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	21	26	3	1	1	1	1	4	1		
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	53	41	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	7	7	1	3	1	1	1	4	1		
Convulsions and Trismus.....	18	20	17	1	1	1	1	15	3		
Heat Stroke.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
LaGrippe.....	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Apoplexy.....	37	28	6	2	1	1	1	9	1		
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	32	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Diseases Generative Organs.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Diseases of the Integument.....	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Other Local Diseases.....	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Cyanosis.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Inanition.....	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Premature Birth.....	6	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Puerperal Diseases(not including Puerperal Fever)	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Senility.....	39	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29		
Other Developmental Diseases.....	37	22	35	2	2	2	2	32	5		
Surgical Operations.....	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Deaths by Suicide.....	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Deaths by Homicide.....	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Deaths by Accident.....	28	25	3	3	3	3	3	5	1		
Execution by Warrant of Law.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Unknown.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

TABLE NO. 24. — Continued.

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (400,000), at the rate of four per cent. Forty certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were not institutions of a public character to total mortality, 19. Percentage of deaths in city insti- Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 32.

AGES BY YEARS.														SEX.	SOCIAL RELA- TIONS.	COLOR.		TOTAL.		
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.			MALE.	FEMALE.		MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLORED.
39	18	18	36	38	37	42	42	38	40	40	37	38	62	411	367	337	441	678	100	778
25	7	2	2	5	1	3	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	63	69	17	115	122	10	132
13	3	3	18	12	14	12	14	11	10	8	4	6	2	81	58	67	72	118	21	139
1	2	2	1	6	6	4	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	32	11	20	61	91	10	101
														1	1		2	2		43
																				2
														1	1		2	2		2
														21	37		58	57	1	58
														6	10		16	14	2	16
														1	1		2	2		2
														4	3	3	4	7		7
														1			1	1		1
														5	8	6	7	10	3	13
														6	6		12	11	1	12
														6	1	4	3	6	1	7
														2	1	2	1	2	1	3
														1		1	1	1	1	1
														3		1	2	2	1	3
														6	1	1	6	7		7
														1						
														3	5	14	1	12	11	11
														53	38	45	46	72	19	19
														13	4		17	16	1	17
														6	2	3	5	8		8
														1	2	2	1	2	1	3
														1		1	1	1		1
														1						
														21	28	18	31	40	9	49
														7	2	46	35	48	12	81
														2	3	10	11	15	6	21
														4	30	23	37	16	43	53
														5	2		7	6	1	7
														10	8		18	15	3	18
														7	6	8	5	13		13
														18	19	25	12	34	3	37
														6	4	9	1	9	1	10
														9	16	17	8	21	4	25
														2	17	15	20	12	27	32
														2	5	2	4	3	7	7
														1	2	1	2	1	3	3
														1		1		1		1
														1	2	2	4		4	4
														3	2		5	5		5
														5	1		6	8		8
														6						6
														15	24	34	5	36		39
														20	17		37	32		37
														3	3	4	2	6		6
														2		1	1	2		2
														6	1	4	3	3	4	7
														21	7	11	17	25	3	28
														1	1		2	2		2

TABLE NO. 20.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR AUGUST, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 16.7, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 121 less deaths than the previous month. were not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and institutions to total mortality, 10. White population, 529,000; mortality rate per thousand,

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during August, 1895.	Total deaths reported during August, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	
								White.	Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	783	786	197	46	13	13	13	244	38
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	168	197	61	20	5	5	9	96	4
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	180	161	34	15	2	2	1	48	6
Total Local Diseases.....	266	246	49	9	5	5	2	51	19
Total Developmental Diseases.....	88	110	49	2	..	..	..	42	9
Total Deaths by Violence.....	78	72	3	1	1	1	1	6	..
Total Unknown.....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.....	36	15	5	3	4	3	6	19	1
Croup.....	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Whooping Cough.....	1	7	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Typhoid Fever.....	17	24	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Typhus Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rem't, Interm., Typ.-Mal't, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	15	27	2	..	1	..	4	7	..
Puerperal Fever.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal / Under 5 years.....	64	76	50	14	..	..	..	63	1
Diseases: / Other ages.....	12	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis.....	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
Alcoholism.....	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	30	25	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	78	77	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Marasmus—Tubes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	49	44	31	12	1	1	..	42	3
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	19	9	1	3	1	..	..	4	1
Rheumatism and Gout.....	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bronchitis.....	17	17	3	1	..	2	..	3	3
Pneumonia.....	13	21	5	..	1	..	..	3	3
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	10	14	1	..	1	1	..	2	1
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	40	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	15	14	7	1	1	..	1	8	2
Convulsions and Trismus.....	34	23	28	5	1	..	..	27	7
Heat Stroke.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LaGrippe.....	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy.....	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	37	23	4	2	1	2	1	7	3
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	32	35	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	20	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases Generative Organs.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Integument.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Local Diseases.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyanosis.....	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Inanition.....	15	20	14	..	..	..	..	11	3
Premature Birth.....	8	14	8	..	..	..	..	7	1
Puerperal Diseases(not including Puerperal Fever)	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senility.....	27	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Developmental Diseases.....	25	31	23	2	..	..	..	20	..
Surgical Operations.....	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Suicide.....	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Homicide.....	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Accident.....	55	41	3	..	1	1	1	6	..
Execution by Warrant of Law.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (480,000), at the rate of four per cent. Twenty-nine certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these other institutions of a public character to total mortality, 22. Percentage of deaths in city 15.2. Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 42.

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 21.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 15.81, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 45 less deaths than the previous month, not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 11.3. White population, 529,000; mortality rate per thousand,

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Total deaths reported during September, 1895	Total deaths reported during September, 1894	AGES BY YEARS.							Total under 5 years.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Colored.		
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	738	660	162	35	20	14	12	224	19		
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	184	157	52	15	9	12	10	92	6		
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	165	128	30	10	2			38	4		
Total Local Diseases.....	253	243	43	6	7	1	2	55	4		
Total Developmental Diseases.....	70	87	35	2	1			33	5		
Total Deaths by Violence.....	64	39	1	2	1	1		5			
Total Unknown.....	2	6	1					1			
Smallpox.....											
Measles.....	1	1	1					1			
Scarlatina.....											
Diphtheria.....	61	12	1	2	3	9	8	22	1		
Croup.....	10	4		4	2	2		10			
Whooping Cough.....	4	2	3		1			4			
Typhoid Fever.....	9	32									
Typhus Fever.....											
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	1			1			1			
Rem't, Interm., Typ.-Mal'l, Cong. & Splie Con. Fevs	32	29	3	1		1		5			
Puerperal Fever.....	1	1									
Diarrhoeal / Under 5 years.....	53	45	43	8	2			49	4		
Diseases; / Other ages.....	9	11									
Erysipelas.....		1	3								
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	1	3	1								
Syphilis.....	1	5	1							1	
Alcoholism.....	1	6									
Other Zymotic Diseases.....		1									
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	2	10									
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	9	52	1					1			
Marasmus—Tuberc Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	36	56	27	9				32	4		
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	11	7	2	1	1			4			
Rheumatism and Gout.....		1									
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	6	2			1			1			
Bronchitis.....	11	16	3		1			4			
Pneumonia.....	20	22	4	1	2			7			
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	12	8	2					2			
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	19	34									
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	13	15	5	1	2			7	1		
Convulsions and Trismus.....	26	24	22	1	1		1	22	3		
Heat Stroke.....	2	1									
LaGrippe.....	1				1			1			
Apoplexy.....	9	12									
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	36	31	6	3		1		10			
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	18	19									
Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis, Peritonitis and Gastritis.....	35	26	1					1			
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	20	24					1	1			
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	17	3									
Diseases Generative Organs.....	6										
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	1	1									
Diseases of the Integument.....	6	4									
Other Local Diseases.....	1	3									
Cyanosis.....	1	4	1					1			
Inanition.....	9	9						9			
Premature Birth.....	8	7	8					7	1		
Puerperal Diseases(not including Puerperal Fever)	7	9									
Senility.....	25	27									
Other Developmental Diseases.....	20	31	17	2	1			16	4		
Surgical Operations.....	4	1	1					1			
Deaths by Suicide.....	13	9									
Deaths by Homicide.....	6	6									
Deaths by Accident.....	41	23		2	1	1		4			
Execution by Warrant of Law.....											
Unknown.....	2	6	1					1			

TABLE NO. 22.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR OCTOBER, 1935.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 18.6, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 133 more deaths than the previous month. were not included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and institutions to total mortality, 10. White population, 529,000; mortality rate per thousand,

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during October, 1936.	Total deaths reported during October, 1934.	AGES BY YEARS.						Total under 5 years.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Colored.	
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	871.	700.	142.	56.	26.	25.	32.	259.	24.	
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	290.	130.	17.	26.	20.	16.	28.	109.	7.	
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	158.	138.	23.	8.	1.	..	..	35.	2.
Total Local Diseases.....	344.	298.	43.	19.	3.	6.	4.	64.	11.	
Total Developmental Diseases.....	103.	82.	52.	5.	1.	..	..	55.	3.
Total Deaths by Violence.....	62.	50.	..	1.	3.	..	..	3.	1.
Total Unknown.....	4.	2.	2.	..	..	..	..	2.	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	2.	2.	..	1.	..	..	1.	2.	..
Diphtheria.....	87.	23.	4.	10.	15.	11.	18.	55.	3.	
Croup.....	31.	17.	1.	6.	4.	4.	7.	21.	1.	
Whooping Cough.....	2.	2.	..	1.	..	..	..	1.	..
Typhoid Fever.....	15.	20.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kem't, Interm., Typ-Mal'l, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	24.	13.	1.	4.	..	1.	..	5.	1.	
Puerperal Fever.....	1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal (Under 5 years.....)	14.	33.	9.	4.	1.	..	..	13.	1.
Diseases: (Other ages.....)	8.	6.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	2.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	4.	4.	..	..	..	..	1.	1.	..
Syphilis.....	1.	2.	1.	..	..	..	..	..	1.
Alcoholism.....	4.	6.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	5.	1.	..	..	..	..	1.	2.	..
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	24.	16.	..	1.	..	..	..	1.	..
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	77.	66.	1.	..	..	..	..	1.	..
Marsasmus—Tubes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	34.	44.	24.	6.	1.	..	..	29.	2.
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	9.	6.	3.	1.	..	..	..	4.	..
Rheumatism and Gout.....	4.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	4.	2.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis.....	28.	29.	5.	8.	1.	..	1.	12.	3.	
Pneumonia.....	50.	44.	6.	4.	1.	3.	1.	12.	3.	
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	12.	15.	1.	..	..	..	..	1.	..
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	60.	47.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	8.	9.	2.	..	..	2.	..	4.	..
Convulsions and Trismus.....	30.	19.	24.	4.	..	1.	..	25.	4.	
Heat Stroke.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LaGrippe.....	16.	13.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy.....	44.	30.	4.	2.	1.	..	1.	7.	1.	
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	14.	15.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	31.	40.	1.	..	..	..	..	1.	..
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	26.	18.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	17.	13.	..	1.	..	..	1.	2.	..
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	4.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases Generative Organs.....	3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	1.	6.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Integument.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Local Diseases.....	3.	3.	3.	..	..	..	..	3.	..
Cyanosis.....	14.	17.	11.	2.	1.	..	..	14.	..
Infantile Birth.....	14.	13.	14.	..	..	..	..	13.	1.
Premature Birth.....	10.	4.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever).....	27.	23.	24.	3.	..	..	..	25.	2.
Senility.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Developmental Diseases.....	2.	3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical Operations.....	14.	13.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Suicide.....	8.	9.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Homicide.....	38.	25.	..	1.	3.	..	..	3.	1.
Deaths by Accident.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Execution by Warrant of Law.....	4.	2.	2.	..	..	..	..	2.	..
Unknown.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 22. — Continued.

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent
Thirty-nine certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these
other institutions of a public character to total mortality, 18. Percentage of deaths in city
17.7. Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 84.

AGES BY YEARS.														SEX.	SOCIAL RELA- TIONS.		COLOR			
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLOR.	TOTAL.
49 40 1 6 2	16 5 1 8 2	22 9 3 5 4	45 17 16 16 1	38 6 12 14 1	47 4 17 15 6	44 3 8 21 11	38 3 3 5 7	45 3 13 24 5	56 3 19 27 7	38 3 6 27 1	40 3 6 27 3	48 3 6 30 5	62 7 12 26 1	490 115 83 192 51	381 85 75 152 52	359 29 79 185 34	512 171 79 159 54	782 186 142 306 96	89 14 16 38 7	871 200 158 344 103
26 7 1 1	3 1 1	1 5	1 1	5 3	3									2 49 17 7	38 14 8		2 87 31 2	2 84 30 13	3 3	2 3
2	1	3	3	1				1	2		1	3	2	10	14	10	14	22	2	24
			1											10	4	4	14	13	1	14
1			1		1	1	2	1	1	2				2	1	2	2	2	2	2
2					1		1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	3	12	12	15	5	3	5	7	4	4	31	5	44	20	30	4	33	1	34
			2						11	1	2	1	2	45	32	42	35	66	11	77
1							1		1	1				17	17	1	33	31	3	34
					1	1						2		5	4	2	7	8	1	9
														2	2	4				4
1		1	2	6	5	2	2	4	2	2	5	6	1	15	13	11	17	25	3	28
3	1	1	2	3	6	2	1	7	6	10	5	9	2	25	25	27	23	42	8	50
				1										5	7	8	4	10	2	12
	1													35	25	42	18	52	8	60
														4	4	3	5	8		8
														17	13		30	26	4	30
														10	6	12	4	16		16
	1	2	6	2	2	1	6	2	4	2	3	3	3	21	23	21	23	42	2	44
			1						1	2	1	1	1	11	3	7	7	12	2	14
			1						3	4	3	3	3	19	12	23	8	25	6	31
			1						5	5	5	1	2	18	8	15	11	23	8	26
			1						1	1	1	1	1	8	9	9	8	17		17
														2	2	4		4		4
														1	2	2	1	3		3
														1		1				1
														1	2		3			3
														1	2		1			1
														8	6		14	14		14
														9	5		14	13		14
														10	9	1	9	1		10
														17	18	25	10	32	3	35
														16	11	27	25	2		27
														10	4	1	1	2		2
														7	3	5	4	8		14
														3	1	3	5	4		8
2	2	2	1	1	1	6	4	3	6					28	10	18	20	30	8	38
														4		1	3	3	1	4

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during November, 1895	Total deaths reported during November, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Total under 5 years. Colored.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	712	670	115	38	29	25	24	208	22
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	183	152	17	18	22	17	20	92	2
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	135	139	16	6	1	1	1	21	2
Total Local Diseases.....	277	245	42	11	6	6	3	64	14
Total Developmental Diseases.....	86	88	38	2	2	2	2	38	2
Total Deaths by Violence.....	51	46	2	2	2	1	1	4	2
Total Unknown.....									
Smallpox.....									
Measles.....									
Scarlatina.....	1	1			1			1	
Diphtheria.....	73	62	2	11	14	12	11	50	
Croup.....	30	34	1	5	4	4	7	19	2
Whooping Cough.....	1	1						1	
Typhoid Fever.....	13	20							
Typhus Fever.....									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	2				1			1	
Rem't, Interm., Typ. Mal', Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	8	14			2			2	
Puerperal Fever.....	1								
Diarrhoeal, Under 5 years.....	16	8	13	2			1	16	
Diseases: } Other ages.....	8	3							
Erysipelas.....	2								
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	1	2							
Syphilis.....	2								
Alcoholism.....	3	5							
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	4	1				1	1	2	
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	24	21							
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	73	83		1					1
Marasmus—Tabes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	22	28	14	2		1		16	1
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	11	3	2	1	1			4	
Rheumatism and Gout.....	1	2							
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	4			1				1	
Bronchitis.....	29	17							
Pneumonia.....	60	32	7	3	2	3	1	12	4
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	15	15	1	1			1	3	
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	31	38	1					1	
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	10	12	6		1		1	8	
Convulsions and Trismus.....	12	17	11		1			10	2
Heat Stroke.....									
LaGrippe.....									
Apoplexy.....	3								
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	25	14							
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	25	24	5	3	1			8	1
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis and Gastritis.....	14	34							
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	24	22	1					1	
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	13	10							
Diseases Generative Organs.....	1	1							
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....	2	2							
Diseases of the Integument.....	2	1		1				1	
Other Local Diseases.....	2	2				1	1	1	
Cyanosis.....	5	2	4	1				6	
Inanition.....	6	19	6					6	
Premature Birth.....	10	8	10					9	1
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever).....	7	7							
Senility.....	39	30							
Other Developmental Diseases.....	19	22	18	1				18	1
Surgical Operations.....	5	2							
Deaths by Suicide.....	9	12							
Deaths by Homicide.....	6	4							
Deaths by Accident.....	31	28	2	2		1	1	4	2
Execution by Warrant of Law.....									
Unknown.....									

TABLE NO. 23.—Continued.

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Thirty-five certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were institutions of a public character to total mortality, 19.2. Percentage of deaths in city in-14.5. Colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 27.

AGES BY YEARS.													SEX.	SOCIAL RELA- TIONS.	COLOR.	TOTAL.				
5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
41 32 1 8	15 8 6	21 2 5	37 5 13	44 2 17	31 5 11	35 8 13	36 2 13	43 1 13	17 3 11	32 2 9	32 1 7	36 1 4	61 4 3	382 68 156	330 77 67	282 15 67	480 148 64	642 167 121	70 6 14	712 163 136
8	6	5	13	17	10	13	17	25	11	19	20	22	23	34	52	30	56	84	40	277
	1	5	1	12	2	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	38	13	22	29	43	8	61
20 9	3													34 18	1		1	1	1	1
	2	2	3		2	1	2	1						7	6	4	9	12	1	13
1	2			2	1								1	5	3	2	6	2	2	2
			1											1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1		1			1				2	1	1	1	12	4	5	16	16	1	16
					1									1	1	1	1	1	1	2
						1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2					1				1				1	3	3	2	1	3		3
														1	3		4			4
1		9	15	11	8	6	7	8	2	3	3			39	34	39	34	61	12	73
			1		2		1	2						12	10	2	19	20	2	22
			1				3			1				8	3	3	8	11		11
										1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
							2			1				2	2	2	2	4		4
1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	14	15	11	18	21	8	29
2	1	2	4	5	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	6	5	26	34	30	30	60	10	60
	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	6	10	5	15		15
				1		1								21	10	19	12	28	3	31
														6	4	1	9	10		10
														5	7		12	10	2	12
														1	2	3		3		3
	1		2	1			4	2	1	2	1	1	3	11	2	11	2	11	2	13
			2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	2		15	10	7	18	23	2	25
4	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	11	4	18	3	12	3	15
	1		1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	12	12	12	12	20	4	25	
														8	8	14	6	16	4	20
														5	10	3	11	2		13
														2	1	1	1	1		1
														2	1	1	1	2		2
														1	1	1	1	2		2
														5	3		5	5		6
														3	8		6	6		6
														4	6		10	9	1	10
															7	6	1	7		7
														10	29	24	15	39		39
														12	7		19	18	1	19
														1	4	2	3	5		5
														8	1	6	3	9		9
														5	1	5	2	4		6
														3	24	7	13	27	4	31

TABLE NO. 24.

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR DECEMBER, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 16.67, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 66 more deaths than the previous month. Included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 10. White population, 629,000; mortality rate per thousand, 15.3.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths reported during December, 1895.	Total deaths reported during December, 1894.	AGES BY YEARS.						Total under 5 years.
			Under 1 year.					White.	Colored.
				1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.		
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	778	663	148	50	23	17	15	266	27
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	132	124	18	18	15	13	10	68	6
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	139	113	15	3	3	3	3	18	1
Total Local Diseases.....	361	306	58	29	4	3	3	82	15
Total Developmental Diseases.....	101	83	53	3	3	3	3	51	5
Total Deaths by Violence.....	43	37	3	1	1	1	1	6	1
Total Unknown.....	2	1	1						
Smallpox.....									
Measles.....									
Scarlatina.....	2	2			1	1		2	
Diphtheria.....	58	38	2	12	9	8	7	37	1
Croup.....	16	30	2	2	4	3	2	12	1
Whooping Cough.....	2	2		1			1	2	
Typhoid Fever.....	7	7							
Typhus Fever.....									
Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	1	2							
Rem't, Interm., Typ.-Mal'i, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	13	11	1						1
Puerperal Fever.....		1							
Diarrhoeal | Under 5 years.....	12	19	9	2	1			11	1
Diseases: | Other ages.....	7	3							
Erysipelas.....	3	1	1						1
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	1	3							
Syphilis.....	3	2	2					1	1
Alcoholism.....		2							
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	7	1	1	1		1		3	
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	19	15							
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	91	65					1	2	
Marasmus—Tubes Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	17	19	14		2			15	1
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	8	9	1					1	
Rheumatism and Gout.....	3	1							
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	1	4							
Bronchitis.....	49	19	13	8	3		2	20	6
Pneumonia.....	81	70	16	12			1	25	4
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	21	26	3	1				4	
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	53	41	1	1		1		3	
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	7	7	1	3		1		4	1
Convulsions and Trismus.....	18	20	17	1				15	3
Heat Stroke.....									
LaGrippe.....		1							
Apoplexy.....	13	10							
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	37	28	6	2	1	1		9	1
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	10	19							
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	25	25							
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	32	22		1				1	
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	7	7	1					1	
Diseases Generative Organs.....	3								
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....		3							
Diseases of the Integument.....	1	3							
Other Local Diseases.....	4	5							
Cyanosis.....	5	5	5					5	
Inanition.....	8	7	7	1				8	
Premature Birth.....	6	12	6					6	
Puerperal Diseases(not including Puerperal Fever)	6	8							
Senility.....	39	29							
Other Developmental Diseases.....	37	22	35	2				32	5
Surgical Operations.....	6	2			1			1	
Deaths by Suicide.....	2	7							
Deaths by Homicide.....	7	3							
Deaths by Accident.....	28	23	3			1	1	5	
Execution by Warrant of Law.....									
Unknown.....	2	1	1					1	

lation of 560,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Forty certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were not institutions of a public character to total mortality, 19. Percentage of deaths in city institutions, 1.2; colored population, 81,000; mortality rate per thousand, 32.

[illegible]

SHOWING THE REPORTED MORTALITY FOR DECEMBER, 1895.

The annual death rate per 1,000 during the month was 16.67, this being based on a population increase. During the month there were 66 more deaths than the previous month. Included in the monthly statement. Percentage of deaths in eleemosynary and other institutions to total mortality, 10. White population, 529,000; mortality rate per thousand, 15.3.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES BY YEARS.									
	Total deaths reported during December, 1895.	Total deaths reported during December, 1894.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	White.	Colored.	Total under 5 years.
Total Deaths from all Causes.....	778	663	148	50	23	17	15	266	27	293
Total Zymotic Diseases.....	132	124	18	18	15	13	10	68	6	74
Total Constitutional Diseases.....	139	113	15	3	3	1	1	18	1	20
Total Local Diseases.....	361	306	58	29	4	3	3	82	15	97
Total Developmental Diseases.....	101	83	53	3				51	5	56
Total Deaths by Violence.....	43	37	3		1	1	1	6		7
Total Unknown.....	2		1					1		2
Smallpox.....	2	2						2		2
Measles.....	2	2			1			2		2
Scarlatina.....	2	2			1	1		2		2
Diphtheria.....	58	38	2	12	9	8	7	37	1	47
Croup.....	16	30	2	2	4	3	2	12	1	18
Whooping Cough.....	2	2		1			1	2		2
Typhoid Fever.....	7	7								7
Typhus Fever.....	1	1								1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	2								2
Rem't, Interm., Typ.-Mal'l, Cong. & S'ple Con. Fevs.	13	11	1							1
Puerperal Fever.....	12	19	9	2	1			11	1	13
Diarrhœal / Under 5 years.	7	3								7
Diseases: } Other ages	3	1	1							1
Erysipelas.....	1	3								1
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	3	2								3
Syphilis.....	3	2						1		1
Alcoholism.....	2	2								2
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	7	1	1	1		1		3		4
Cancer and Malignant Tumor.....	19	15								19
Phthisis and Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.....	91	65			1		1	2		3
Marsasmus—Tuberc. Mesenterica and Scrofula.....	17	19	14	2				15	1	16
Hydrocephalus, Tubercular Meningitis, etc.....	8	9	1					1		1
Rheumatism and Gout.....	3	1								3
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	1	4								1
Bronchitis.....	49	19	13	8	3		2	20	6	26
Pneumonia.....	81	70	16	12			1	25	4	29
Other Diseases Respiratory Organs.....	21	26	3	1						21
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	53	41	1	1		1		3		4
Meningitis and Encephalitis.....	7	7	1	3		1		4	1	5
Convulsions and Trismus.....	18	20	17	1				15	3	18
Heat Stroke.....										
LaGrippe.....		1								1
Apoplexy.....	13	10								13
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.....	37	28	6	2	1	1		9	1	11
Cirrhosis of Liver and Hepatitis.....	10	19								10
Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Peritonitis & Gastritis.....	25	25								25
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	32	22		1				1		1
Other Diseases Urinary Organs.....	7	7	1					1		1
Diseases Generative Organs.....	3									3
Diseases Locomotory Organs.....		3								3
Diseases of the Integument.....	1	3								1
Other Local Diseases.....	4	5								4
Cyanosis.....	5	5	5						5	5
Inanition.....	8	7	7	1					8	8
Premature Birth.....	6	12	6						6	6
Puerperal Diseases (not including Puerperal Fever).....	6	8								6
Senility.....	39	29								39
Other Developmental Diseases.....	37	22	35	2				32	5	37
Surgical Operations.....	6	2			1			1		2
Deaths by Suicide.....	2	7								2
Deaths by Homicide.....	7	3								7
Deaths by Accident.....	28	25	3				1	1	5	28
Execution by Warrant of Law.....										
Unknown.....	2		1					1		2

lation of 550,000, computed on census figures of 1890 (460,000), at the rate of four per cent. Forty certificates were issued for deaths occurring outside the city limits; these were not institutions of a public character to total mortality, 19. Percentage of deaths in city institutions, 1.0; colored population, 31,000; mortality rate per thousand, 32.

[illegible]

DATE.	*BARO-METER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.				WIND.		AVERAGE.	RAIN.	Relative Hum'ity				
	6:59 A. M.	6:59 P. M.		Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	A. M. Dew Point.	P. M. Dew Point.	Prevailing Dir.			Ex-treme Hourly Vel.Mi.	Weather.	Inch.	A. M.	P. M.
1	30.42	30.48	.....	9	4	6	5	-2	N.	26	Cloudy.	.06	82	68	
2	30.47	30.33	.....	19	-3	8	-5	13	N. E.	17	Clear.	.00	86	51	
3	30.28	30.44	.....	24	11	18	120	8	N. W.	21	Part cloudy.	.01	56	87	
4	30.54	30.51	.....	8	-7	0	-11	4	N. E.	15	Cloudy.	.01	78	90	
5	30.54	30.30	.....	15	-2	6	-4	3	N.	13	Clear.	.01	73	64	
6	30.02	30.19	.....	23	9	16	14	11	S. E.	21	Cloudy.	.08	98	82	
7	30.55	30.45	.....	3	-8	0	-5	-10	N. W.	39	Clear.	.06	79	70	
8	30.47	30.45	.....	7	-12	-2	-15	-5	W.	30	Clear.	.00	83	06	
9	30.57	30.54	.....	20	1	10	-4	12	W.	14	Clear.	.00	73	44	
10	30.50	30.50	.....	19	13	16	18	11	N. W.	14	Part cloudy.	↑	74	74	
11	30.44	30.29	.....	19	10	14	6	8	N. W.	17	Clear.	.01	81	66	
12	30.13	30.15	.....	20	9	14	5	13	N. W.	23	Cloudy.	.01	78	75	
13	30.16	30.32	.....	21	11	16	10	15	W.	20	Part cloudy.	↑	80	84	
14	30.48	30.56	.....	28	17	22	16	19	N. W.	17	Clear.	↑	78	67	
15	30.63	30.55	.....	25	14	20	11	9	N. W.	17	Clear.	.00	82	52	
16	30.41	30.22	.....	32	16	24	11	16	W.	13	Clear.	.00	76	52	
17	30.02	29.84	.....	41	21	31	15	27	S. W.	30	Clear.	.00	73	68	
18	29.84	29.95	.....	39	29	34	26	34	S. W.	30	Part cloudy.	↑	88	87	
19	30.02	30.15	.....	33	29	30	21	20	N. W.	18	Part cloudy.	.08	77	57	
20	30.04	29.67	.....	49	29	36	22	29	S. W.	32	Cloudy.	.00	88	45	
21	29.92	30.12	.....	42	37	40	31	30	W.	30	Clear.	.00	78	74	
22	30.27	30.25	.....	43	28	36	21	28	N.	13	Clear.	.00	71	57	
23	30.34	30.36	.....	48	35	42	26	32	S. E.	19	Clear.	.00	65	66	
24	30.34	30.17	.....	61	38	50	27	36	S.	31	Clear.	.00	63	50	
25	30.24	30.38	.....	57	46	52	34	34	N.	16	Part cloudy.	.00	62	53	
26	30.50	30.49	.....	56	38	47	30	38	S. E.	14	Part cloudy.	.00	69	58	
27	30.34	30.05	.....	70	45	58	35	49	S.	24	Cloudy.	↑	64	56	
28	29.82	29.60	.....	67	54	60	47	54	S. W.	31	Cloudy.	.10	74	82	
.....		
.....		
.....		
Av.	30.29	30.26	30.27	32	18	25	14	.....	N. W.	.....	Total	0.43	77	68

TABLE NO. 27.
 Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau, During March, 1895.

DATE	*BARO-METER.		Daily	TEMPERA-TURE.				WIND.		AVERAGE.	RAIN.	Relative Humidity	
	6.59	6.59		Max.	Min.	Daily	A. M.	Prevailing	Ex-treme			A. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	P. M.	Dir.	Hourly	Weather.	Inch.	A. M.	P. M.
1	29.80	30.07	.....	40	30	35	34	N. W.	31	Cloudy.	.86	80	84
2	30.11	29.97	.....	42	22	34	15	N. W.	21	Clear.	.00	73	53
3	29.82	29.73	.....	59	59	48	22	S.	36	Clear.	.00	48	52
4	30.14	30.26	.....	27	15	21	12	N. W.	41	Clear.	.01	83	81
5	30.24	30.31	.....	47	24	36	22	N. W.	18	Clear.	.00	71	66
6	30.44	30.22	.....	44	27	36	29	S. E.	15	Part cloudy.	.20	93	54
7	30.10	29.94	.....	54	37	46	32	S.	20	Clear.	.00	82	52
8	29.77	30.10	.....	46	30	38	31	N. W.	41	Part cloudy.	.03	59	32
9	30.05	29.92	.....	59	25	42	14	S.	30	Clear.	.00	54	43
10	30.15	30.20	.....	44	35	40	27	N.	23	Part cloudy.	.03	66	71
11	30.10	30.03	.....	34	27	30	25	N. E.	18	Cloudy.	.01	83	85
12	29.97	29.94	.....	48	30	39	32	S. E.	16	Cloudy.	.04	94	100
13	29.97	30.16	.....	42	34	38	33	N.	26	Cloudy.	.05	87	48
14	30.28	30.17	.....	28	21	24	19	N. E.	29	Cloudy.	.20	85	68
15	30.07	30.09	.....	27	21	24	21	N. W.	24	Cloudy.	↑	93	83
16	30.33	30.41	.....	34	21	28	10	N. W.	29	Part cloudy.	.00	58	50
17	30.41	30.19	.....	54	25	40	29	S. W.	24	Clear.	.00	76	36
18	30.13	29.99	.....	61	39	50	30	S.	17	Clear.	.00	65	41
19	30.04	29.97	.....	46	39	42	33	N. E.	30	Cloudy.	.04	75	98
20	29.97	30.22	.....	44	29	36	29	N.	41	Part cloudy.	.56	95	61
21	30.37	30.27	.....	48	30	39	28	S. E.	13	Clear.	.00	84	60
22	30.28	30.10	.....	57	35	46	29	S. E.	30	Clear.	.00	73	54
23	30.00	30.04	.....	68	42	55	39	S. E.	58	Part cloudy.	.01	72	40
24	30.22	30.06	.....	75	45	60	32	S. W.	29	Clear.	.00	56	60
25	30.30	30.29	.....	69	51	56	31	N. W.	31	Clear.	.00	45	38
26	30.38	30.18	.....	59	40	50	27	W.	22	Clear.	.00	55	33
27	29.92	29.80	.....	81	48	64	37	S. W.	24	Clear.	↑	57	40
28	30.03	29.87	.....	73	50	62	38	S. E.	21	Clear.	.00	62	48
29	29.75	29.69	.....	85	59	72	42	S.	31	Clear.	.00	46	40
30	29.81	29.81	.....	83	64	74	54	S.	26	Clear.	.00	68	55
31	29.84	29.76	.....	70	59	64	61	S.	16	Cloudy.	.78	93	91
Av.	30.09	30.06	30.07	53	0 35.2	44.2	29.3	32.6			0.09	72	1 58.6

TABLE NO. 28.
 Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau, During April, 1895.

DATE	*BARO-METER.		Daily	TEMPERA-TURE.				WIND.		AVERAGE.	RAIN.	Relative Humidity	
	6.59	6.59		Max.	Min.	Daily	A. M.	Prevailing	Ex-treme			A. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	P. M.	Dir.	Hourly	Weather.	Inch.	A. M.	P. M.
1	29.77	29.83	.....	47	44	46	44	N.	23	Cloudy.	.02	93	84
2	29.88	29.95	.....	49	35	42	32	N.	28	Part cloudy.	.01	86	53
3	30.02	30.01	.....	54	39	46	34	N.	19	Clear.	.00	75	59
4	30.09	29.92	.....	70	41	56	32	S. E.	28	Clear.	.00	64	49
5	29.81	29.69	.....	77	53	65	44	S. E.	45	Part cloudy.	.00	64	43
6	29.57	29.62	.....	65	53	59	47	S. E.	43	Cloudy.	.10	63	45
7	29.68	29.68	.....	55	49	52	42	S. E.	26	Cloudy.	.01	76	85
8	29.73	29.76	.....	51	46	48	45	N. W.	33	Cloudy.	.06	93	100
9	29.85	29.97	.....	66	47	56	44	N. W.	19	Clear.	.03	80	54
10	30.13	30.17	.....	69	47	58	43	N. E.	17	Clear.	.00	75	56
11	30.28	30.14	.....	74	48	61	40	S. E.	28	Part cloudy.	↑	67	54
12	30.14	30.22	.....	77	61	69	49	S. W.	26	Clear.	.01	56	48
13	30.24	30.08	.....	72	52	62	38	W.	43	Clear.	.00	53	30
14	30.09	29.96	.....	67	46	56	39	E.	16	Clear.	.00	72	46
15	29.92	29.80	.....	67	47	57	44	E.	30	Part cloudy.	.07	84	61
16	28.79	29.88	.....	56	48	52	46	N. E.	30	Cloudy.	↑	90	78
17	30.02	30.07	.....	57	39	48	36	N.	29	Part cloudy.	↑	78	74
18	30.16	30.16	.....	64	41	52	40	N.	17	Clear.	.00	85	51
19	30.25	30.17	.....	70	46	58	40	E.	12	Clear.	.00	69	45
20	30.19	30.05	.....	79	53	66	42	S. E.	20	Clear.	.00	61	56
21	30.03	30.08	.....	81	58	70	48	S.	31	Part cloudy.	↑	61	73
22	30.25	30.13	.....	68	49	58	42	W.	13	Clear.	.01	71	50
23	30.13	30.02	.....	78	53	66	35	W.	18	Clear.	.00	44	32
24	30.04	29.92	.....	85	56	70	41	S.	21	Clear.	.00	45	50
25	29.99	29.97	.....	78	61	70	46	S.	17	Part cloudy.	↑	49	78
26	30.02	29.96	.....	73	59	66	58	E.	10	Cloudy.	.14	89	87
27	30.06	30.00	.....	74	55	64	54	N.	14	Cloudy.	.00	93	60
28	30.04	29.91	.....	80	56	68	49	E.	8	Clear.	.00	72	51
29	29.94	29.80	.....	86	63	74	58	S. E.	12	Clear.	.00	75	43
30	30.00	29.86	.....	89	65	77	60	S. E.	15	Part cloudy.	↑	74	44
Av.	30.00	29.97	.....	69	50	60	44	S. E.			.46	72	58

TABLE NO. 29.
Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau during May, 1895.

DATE.	*BAROMETER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.			Dew Point.		WIND.		AVERAGE. Weather.	RAIN. Inch.	Relative Hum'ity.	
	6.59 A. M. 6.59 P. M.			Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	A. M. Dew Point.	P. M. Dew Point.	Prevailing Direction.	Ex-treme Hourly Vel.Mi.			A. M.	P. M.
1	30.03	29.91		87	67	77	56	74	S. E.	30	Part cloudy.	.00	63	82
2	29.91	29.87		86	65	76	60	59	S. E.	22	Part cloudy.	.08	78	49
3	29.95	29.82		90	66	78	66	61	S. E.	30	Clear.	.00	85	51
4	29.90	29.89		87	68	78	64	58	S.	30	Part cloudy.	.00	77	58
5	30.02	29.96		86	67	76	60	58	S. E.	45	Part cloudy.	.01	76	46
6	30.04	30.04		77	68	72	56	60	S.	31	Cloudy.	.03	62	68
7	30.09	30.00		84	62	73	61	63	S.	24	Part cloudy.	↑	84	60
8	30.04	29.94		89	66	78	63	61	S. W.	17	Clear.	.00	77	48
9	29.99	29.91		92	69	80	64	55	S.	18	Clear.	.00	73	38
10	30.16	29.81		88	66	77	62	64	S.	35	Part cloudy.	.00	73	56
11	30.23	30.15		64	46	55	38	33	N. W.	31	Part cloudy.	.01	68	37
12	29.89	30.10		64	46	55	37	26	N. W.	21	Clear.	.00	63	26
13	30.31	30.17		58	51	54	43	26	N. W.	31	Part cloudy.	.08	65	34
14	30.00	30.14		59	40	50	33	34	S. E.	15	Part cloudy.	.00	64	43
15	30.20	29.99		50	43	46	42	46	S. E.	30	Cloudy.	1.76	89	90
16	30.18	30.20		58	43	50	40	40	N. E.	17	Part cloudy.	.00	84	55
17	29.97	30.03		64	46	55	42	40	S. W.	16	Part cloudy.	.00	70	45
18	30.10	29.84		79	48	64	43	44	S. W.	31	Clear.	.00	68	35
19	30.24	30.16		63	51	57	40	48	N.	20	Cloudy.	.11	63	74
20	30.32	30.21		59	47	53	46	48	N.	14	Cloudy.	1.08	94	71
21	30.35	30.27		64	43	54	33	37	N. E.	17	Clear.	.00	60	39
22	30.26	30.23		68	50	59	47	42	E.	15	Clear.	.00	73	44
23	30.13	30.11		76	53	64	44	43	S. E.	20	Clear.	.00	62	37
24	29.94	30.00		76	54	65	48	56	S. E.	18	Clear.	.00	70	65
25	29.88	29.79		76	55	66	54	58	S.	18	Cloudy.	.00	79	64
26	29.99	29.89		70	58	64	48	41	N. W.	22	Clear.	.00	67	40
27	29.88	29.86		78	51	64	43	52	S. E.	29	Clear.	.00	65	48
28	30.04	29.86		90	63	76	59	66	S.	40	Clear.	.00	70	54
29	30.04	30.08		90	71	80	70	64	S.	38	Part cloudy.	↑	80	68
30	30.04	29.98		93	72	82	68	63	S.	40	Clear.	.00	71	45
31	30.06	30.04		94	73	84	69	64	S.	30	Clear.	.00	71	48
Av.	30.06	30.01	30.04	76	57	...	52	51	S.	...	...	3.16	72	52

TABLE NO. 30.
Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau during June, 1895.

DATE.	*BAROMETER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.			Dew Point.		WIND.		AVERAGE. Weather.	RAIN. Inch.	Relative Hum'ity.	
	6.59 A. M. 6.59 P. M.			Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	A. M. Dew Point.	P. M. Dew Point.	Prevailing Direction.	Ex-treme Hourly Vel. M.			A. M.	P. M.
1	30.16	30.07	.....	95	73	84	67	66	S.	19	Clear.	.00	73	46
2	30.11	29.96	.....	96	75	86	67	61	S.	21	Clear.	.00	60	38
3	30.00	29.94	.....	96	75	86	66	64	S.	27	Part cloudy.	.03	64	60
4	29.94	30.03	.....	81	71	76	66	49	W.	23	Part cloudy.	↑	72	46
5	30.11	30.15	.....	78	60	69	51	44	N. W.	23	Clear.	.00	59	34
6	30.24	30.16	.....	84	60	72	52	54	S. E.	12	Clear.	.00	56	43
7	30.27	30.13	.....	85	65	76	48	53	S. E.	16	Clear.	.00	51	37
8	30.26	30.03	.....	91	65	78	56	60	S. E.	12	Clear.	.00	63	44
9	30.17	29.96	.....	94	72	83	67	58	S.	17	Clear.	.00	71	36
10	30.08	29.96	.....	94	74	84	63	62	S.	29	Part cloudy.	.00	61	42
11	30.04	29.99	.....	90	71	80	67	67	N. W.	28	Cloudy.	.05	71	85
12	30.00	29.91	.....	84	68	76	68	55	W.	21	Cloudy.	.05	91	39
13	29.92	29.86	.....	87	68	78	62	57	W.	17	Clear.	.00	68	41
14	29.96	29.90	.....	89	70	80	65	55	N.	15	Part cloudy.	.00	75	38
15	30.02	29.99	.....	86	72	79	54	62	S. E.	22	Cloudy.	↑	52	54
16	30.07	30.05	.....	87	69	78	68	67	S. E.	28	Cloudy.	.00	78	59
17	30.10	30.07	.....	82	65	74	70	65	S. E.	36	Cloudy.	.00	88	91
18	30.08	30.10	.....	76	67	72	68	68	W.	16	Cloudy.	.06	88	86
19	30.13	30.07	.....	70	67	72	62	68	N.	13	Cloudy.	.02	77	86
20	30.07	30.03	.....	81	64	72	63	65	N. E.	12	Cloudy.	.05	88	66
21	30.14	30.06	.....	86	67	76	63	64	S. E.	11	Clear.	↑	75	55
22	30.13	30.05	.....	88	67	78	62	61	W.	13	Clear.	.00	69	45
23	30.06	29.95	.....	88	71	80	62	65	S. W.	35	Part cloudy.	.04	62	53
24	29.92	29.88	.....	89	68	78	60	65	S. W.	32	Part cloudy.	.08	67	48
25	29.91	29.80	.....	94	72	83	70	71	S.	58	Part cloudy.	.00	78	55
26	29.98	30.00	.....	83	65	74	65	54	W.	17	Part cloudy.	.50	88	42
27	30.11	30.08	.....	82	66	74	58	53	N. W.	12	Clear.	.00	67	40
28	30.13	30.14	.....	80	66	73	57	56	N.	18	Cloudy.	.00	67	56
29	30.18	30.10	.....	85	65	75	61	66	N. E.	22	Cloudy.	.05	80	82
30	30.06	30.02	.....	73	66	70	66	65	N. E.	17	Cloudy.	.93	95	83
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Av.	29.43	29.48	30.05	86	68	77	62	61	S. E.	.....	Total....	2.46	72	54

TABLE NO. 31.
Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau During July, 1895.

DATE.	*BARO-METER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.				WIND.		AVERAGE.	RAIN.	Relative Hum'ly				
	6.59 A. M.	6.59 P. M.		Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	A. M. Dew Point.	P. M. Dew Point.	Prevailing Dir.			Ex-treme Hourly Vel. Mi.	Weather.	Inch.	A. M.	P. M.
1	30.09	30.04	.....	85	64	74	62	62	N. E.	13	Part cloudy.	.01	88	52	
2	30.14	30.13	.....	84	66	75	58	58	N. E.	15	Part cloudy.	.00	66	46	
3	30.19	30.10	.....	88	69	77	60	60	S. E.	22	Part cloudy.	.00	69	46	
4	30.11	29.97	.....	87	72	80	69	70	S. E.	16	Cloudy.	.05	86	69	
5	29.94	29.77	.....	85	70	78	69	72	S.	20	Cloudy.	.00	91	75	
6	29.66	29.66	.....	76	70	73	70	72	S. E.	24	Cloudy.	.72	95	88	
7	29.79	29.74	.....	90	69	80	68	72	N.	12	Clear.	.00	84	63	
8	29.82	29.98	.....	81	79	76	68	55	W.	34	Part cloudy.	.04	82	60	
9	30.16	30.20	.....	74	63	68	53	50	N. W.	18	Cloudy.	.00	63	48	
10	30.27	30.24	.....	75	61	68	45	54	S. E.	11	Cloudy.	↑	53	66	
11	30.23	30.10	.....	80	60	70	56	59	S. W.	14	Part cloudy.	.00	72	63	
12	30.10	30.04	.....	77	68	72	61	66	S.	17	Cloudy.	.00	72	74	
13	30.13	30.05	.....	86	69	78	69	71	S. E.	15	Part cloudy.	.00	88	72	
14	30.04	29.96	.....	91	70	80	69	68	S.	38	Part cloudy.	.11	86	88	
15	29.90	29.84	.....	91	66	78	67	62	S. W.	23	Part cloudy.	.70	88	45	
16	29.98	29.92	.....	96	70	83	66	76	S.	19	Clear.	.00	74	62	
17	30.06	30.02	.....	92	77	84	75	65	S.	25	Part cloudy.	.13	80	59	
18	30.06	29.95	.....	94	74	84	70	73	S.	25	Part cloudy.	.00	82	64	
19	30.04	30.02	.....	85	70	78	66	68	N. W.	26	Part cloudy.	↑	84	67	
20	30.08	29.99	.....	91	73	82	69	70	S.	30	Part cloudy.	↑	80	67	
21	30.05	29.99	.....	90	72	81	68	72	S.	15	Part cloudy.	.00	80	63	
22	30.08	30.07	.....	89	75	82	71	72	N. E.	20	Part cloudy.	↑	84	81	
23	30.18	30.11	.....	78	66	72	55	62	N. E.	20	Cloudy.	.10	64	64	
24	30.10	30.02	.....	82	69	76	64	60	N. E.	16	Part cloudy.	.00	73	52	
25	30.06	29.98	.....	89	67	78	62	56	W.	38	Clear.	.00	66	38	
26	30.03	29.86	.....	90	68	79	64	61	S.	23	Clear.	↑	80	46	
27	29.91	29.97	.....	84	65	74	66	72	S. W.	40	Part cloudy.	2.48	98	75	
28	30.11	30.05	.....	78	66	72	57	63	N. E.	12	Clear.	.00	66	61	
29	30.03	29.96	.....	79	68	74	68	70	S.	40	Cloudy.	2.04	91	100	
30	29.99	30.05	.....	80	68	74	69	62	N.	17	Part cloudy.	.68	88	66	
31	30.29	30.13	.....	77	60	68	50	54	N. E.	12	Clear.	.00	62	50	
Av.	30.05	30.00	30.02	85	68	76	64	65	S.	.....	Total	7.26	79	64	

TABLE NO. 32.
Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau During August, 1895.

DATE.	*BARO-METER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.			A. M. Dew Point.	P. M. Dew Point.	WIND.		AVERAGE.	RAIN.	Relative Humidity			
	6.59 A. M.	6.59 P. M.		Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.			Prevailing Dir.	Ex-treme Hourly Vel. Mi			Weather.	Inch.	A. M.	P. M.
1	30.20	30.10	.....	80	66	73	58	57	N. E.	9	Clear.	.....	74	50
2	30.11	29.98	.....	81	63	72	62	60	S. W.	12	Clear.	.....	92	56
3	29.94	29.85	.....	86	66	76	63	66	S. W.	18	Part cloudy.	T	83	61	
4	29.90	29.85	.....	86	66	76	62	64	S. W.	15	Clear.	.....	72	54
5	29.90	29.80	.....	82	71	76	62	69	S. W.	21	Part cloudy.	.01	70	71	
6	29.85	29.89	.....	79	66	72	62	61	S. W. & W.	25	Clear.	.....	78	45
7	29.98	29.93	.....	86	65	76	62	59	W.	16	Clear.	.....	82	45
8	30.00	29.92	.....	88	68	78	64	65	S.	17	Clear.	.....	74	53
9	30.04	29.94	.....	92	70	81	65	70	S.	13	Clear.	.....	75	55
10	30.00	29.92	.....	91	72	82	71	72	S.	37	Part cloudy.	.28	81	85	
11	29.94	29.86	.....	90	70	80	70	69	W.	11	Clear.	.....	93	57
12	29.95	29.90	.....	91	74	82	65	60	N. E.	15	Clear.	.....	67	43
13	30.00	29.92	.....	93	70	82	61	58	S. E.	10	Clear.	.....	57	36
14	30.03	29.97	.....	90	72	81	67	67	N. & S. E.	12	Part cloudy.	.....	70	54
15	29.05	29.95	.....	93	73	83	59	59	N. E. & S. E.	11	Part cloudy.	T	53	37	
16	30.00	29.88	.....	93	74	84	64	60	S. E.	14	Part cloudy.	.....	62	42
17	29.91	29.86	.....	93	75	84	66	69	W.	16	Clear.	.....	68	51
18	29.94	29.98	.....	89	73	81	65	62	W.	24	Clear.	.....	72	52
19	30.13	30.06	.....	78	66	72	59	57	N.	21	Part cloudy.	T	74	57	
20	30.08	30.05	.....	72	62	67	60	62	N. E.	14	Cloudy.	.62	89	77	
21	30.15	30.05	.....	83	58	70	60	55	N. E.	12	Clear.	.....	100	46
22	30.11	29.98	.....	87	64	76	57	64	S.	17	Clear.	.....	64	56
23	30.03	29.91	.....	91	68	80	66	71	S.	25	Part cloudy.	.....	86	63
24	30.00	30.10	.....	82	72	77	69	70	N. W.	21	Part cloudy.	.06	82	80	
25	30.16	30.03	.....	82	68	75	69	72	S.	14	Cloudy.	T	89	86	
26	29.98	29.87	.....	88	70	79	68	75	S.	20	Cloudy.	.60	91	75	
27	29.93	29.92	.....	94	75	84	71	71	S. & S. W.	16	Clear.	.....	83	56
28	29.99	29.94	.....	89	78	84	71	68	S. W.	16	Part cloudy.	.....	77	56
29	29.95	30.02	.....	90	73	82	69	73	S. W.	21	Cloudy.	.51	81	95	
30	30.05	30.00	.....	84	71	78	71	70	W.	18	Part cloudy.	.....	95	72
31	30.10	30.20	.....	79	70	74	69	61	N.	20	Part cloudy.	.....	86	72
Av.	30.01	29.96	.....	86.5	69.3	78	64.7	65	S.	.....	Total	6.67	78.1	59.8

TABLE NO. 33.
 Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau, During September, 1895.

DATE.	*BARO-METER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.			Dew Point.		WIND.		AVERAGE. Weather.	RAIN. Inch.	Relative Humidity.	
	6.59 A. M.	6.59 P. M.		Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	A. M. Dew Point.	P. M. Dew Point.	Prevailing Dir.	Ex-treme Hourly Vel. Mi.			A. M.	P. M.
1	30.26	30.09		74	58	66	50	55	N. E.	12	Part cloudy.		72	56
2	30.05	29.84		84	57	70	56	67	S.	13	Clear.		89	69
3	29.85	29.75		92	56	74	68	71	S.	27	Part cloudy.		86	68
4	29.82	29.89		85	65	75	65	73	S.	38	Part cloudy.	.60	99	78
5	29.99	29.57		86	66	76	66	72	S. E.	12	Part cloudy.		99	81
6	29.92	29.94		78	66	72	68	70	S. E.	41	Cloudy.	.66	91	80
7	30.15	30.18		77	67	72	63	56	N.	22	Part cloudy.		81	62
8	30.20	30.04		82	62	72	59	69	S. E.	9	Cloudy.		86	76
9	29.98	29.99		86	72	79	70	74	S.	14	Part cloudy.		84	76
10	30.11	30.05		94	70	82	69	74	S.	12	Clear.		91	67
11	30.14	30.02		95	74	84	72	73	S.	12	Clear.		89	61
12	30.04	29.97		94	76	85	71	74	S. W.	15	Clear.		79	59
13	30.08	30.04		84	68	76	63	68	N. E.	20	Clear.		85	73
14	30.09	30.04		88	68	78	66	72	E.	17	Part cloudy.	T	86	71
15	30.13	30.03		94	68	81	64	71	S. E.	15	Clear.		86	58
16	30.17	30.06		80	70	75	69	67	S.	30	Cloudy.	.38	95	71
17	30.07	29.91		94	72	83	72	69	S. W.	21	Clear.		93	54
18	29.92	29.86		95	76	86	68	70	S. W.	25	Clear.		71	55
19	29.97	29.90		94	75	84	68	68	S.	29	Clear.		76	56
20	30.02	29.99		94	75	84	68	66	S.	30	Clear.		76	53
21	30.10	30.02		93	71	82	66	69	S.	30	Clear.		82	61
22	30.06	30.01		92	72	82	69	63	S.	45	Clear.		83	75
23	30.38	30.28		65	51	58	49	49	N.	23	Clear.	T	93	61
24	30.30	30.08		77	52	64	48	53	N.	12	Clear.		81	51
25	30.03	29.88		87	65	76	65	67	S. E.	22	Part cloudy.		82	60
26	30.06	30.18		79	69	74	68	53	N. W.	23	Part cloudy.		92	55
27	30.37	30.21		67	53	60	49	52	N. W.	17	Cloudy.		87	65
28	30.16	30.16		73	53	63	54	42	N. W.	30	Clear.		88	54
29	30.23	30.23		59	45	52	35	36	N. W.	28	Cloudy.		65	52
30	30.32	30.29		60	42	51	37	35	N. W.	12	Clear.		81	43
Av.	30.10	30.03		83	64	74	62	63	S.			2.01	85	63

TABLE NO. 34.
 Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau, During October, 1895.

DATE.	*BARO-METER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.			Dew Point.		WIND.		AVERAGE. Weather.	RAIN. Inch.	Relative Humidity.	
	6.59 A. M.	6.59 P. M.		Max.	Min.	Daily Mean.	A. M. Dew Point.	P. M. Dew Point.	Prevailing Dir.	Ex-treme Hourly Vel. Mi.			A. M.	P. M.
1	30.40	30.26		66	45	56	37	38	S.	15	Clear.		70	43
2	30.28	30.14		70	45	58	42	40	S.	10	Clear.		79	39
3	30.20	30.10		73	48	60	43	45	E.	9	Part cloudy.		74	45
4	30.16	30.11		74	58	66	42	46	N.	12	Cloudy.	T	53	46
5	30.14	30.02		72	57	64	52	48	N. W.	10	Part cloudy.		79	49
6	29.94	29.78		66	57	62	56	64	S.	21	Cloudy.	.14	85	97
7	29.86	29.99		65	56	60	59	44	N. W.	30	Part cloudy.		97	61
8	30.21	30.25		55	38	46	36	34	N. W.	20	Clear.		88	55
9	30.39	30.24		56	35	47	36	31	N.	14	Clear.		82	45
10	30.23	30.08		70	41	56	35	38	S.	30	Clear.		74	42
11	29.97	30.18		72	52	62	46	38	N. W.	42	Part cloudy.		64	60
12	30.32	30.23		60	39	50	35	33	N.	15	Clear.		84	39
13	30.19	30.10		74	42	58	36	33	S.	12	Clear.		74	27
14	30.22	30.12		73	49	61	40	45	E.	13	Clear.		66	44
15	30.25	30.13		63	46	54	45	40	N.	17	Clear.		88	48
16	29.93	30.00		74	46	60	41	35	N. W.	24	Clear.		66	84
17	30.23	30.18		64	45	54	34	36	N.	15	Clear.		60	40
18	30.14	29.96		76	47	62	36	40	S.	29	Clear.		60	37
19	30.31	30.32		51	42	46	25	22	N. W.	32	Clear.		49	38
20	30.21	29.98		66	33	50	28	26	S. W.	30	Clear.		76	26
21	30.09	29.93		75	43	59	27	32	S.	20	Clear.		52	29
22	30.08	30.27		58	48	53	38	26	N. W.	22	Cloudy.	.01	52	42
23	30.47	30.43		50	34	42	29	22	N.	12	Part cloudy.		76	34
24	30.40	30.22		54	37	46	32	30	S.	10	Cloudy.	T	75	42
25	30.18	30.07		65	44	54	43	46	S. W.	16	Clear.		96	41
26	29.94	29.76		77	46	62	35	40	S.	30	Clear.		62	34
27	29.81	30.03		58	48	53	47	17	W.	36	Clear.	.08	84	27
28	30.40	30.32		45	33	39	15	18	W.	15	Clear.		43	37
29	30.49	30.47		44	31	38	19	18	N. W.	15	Clear.		46	38
30	30.48	30.28		47	30	38	18	22	N. E.	12	Cloudy.		57	35
31	30.16	30.15		52	40	46	26	29	N. W.	20	Part cloudy.		54	46
Av.	30.19	30.18		63	44	54	36	34	N. W.			.23	70	43

TABLE NO. 35.
Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau During November, 1895.

DATE.	*BAROMETER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.			WIND.		AVERAGE. Weather.	RAIN. Inch.	Relative Humidity.		
	6.59 A. M.	6.59 P. M.		tMax. tMin. Daily Mean.	A. M. Dew Point. t. M. Dew Point.	Prevailing Dir.	† Ex- treme Hourly Vel. Mi.	A. M. P. M.					
1	30.29	30.17	30.23	50	31	40	18	23	N.	15	Clear.	52	38
2	30.14	30.06	30.10	64	33	48	21	30	S. E.	22	Clear.	55	39
3	30.18	30.12	30.15	68	42	55	35	42	S. E.	32	Part cloudy.	74	49
4	30.18	30.15	30.16	72	52	62	36	45	S. E.	35	Part cloudy.	50	53
5	30.20	30.19	30.19	69	51	60	44	50	S. E.	30	Cloudy.	T	76
6	30.17	30.20	30.18	72	58	65	51	59	S. E.	18	Cloudy.	T	73
7	30.13	30.07	30.10	76	59	68	58	67	S.	22	Cloudy.	02	89
8	30.13	30.07	30.10	41	41	42	42	41	N.	22	Cloudy.	1.14	100
9	30.13	30.28	30.20	43	33	39	35	32	N. W.	24	Cloudy.	30	96
10	30.41	30.39	30.40	43	33	38	30	30	N.	8	Part cloudy.	87	58
11	30.45	30.45	30.45	46	36	41	29	29	N. E.	9	Clear.	73	57
12	30.48	30.32	30.40	48	32	40	26	30	S. E.	15	Part cloudy.	75	60
13	30.20	30.10	30.15	45	38	42	30	40	S. E.	25	Cloudy.	19	68
14	30.09	30.16	30.12	51	43	47	41	37	S.	20	Cloudy.	T	87
15	30.25	30.04	30.14	54	38	44	29	31	S.	17	Clear.	81	48
16	29.83	30.00	29.91	52	43	48	42	38	W.	29	Cloudy.	.05	83
17	30.06	29.88	29.97	61	36	48	31	34	S.	23	Part cloudy.	T	79
18	29.98	29.91	29.94	63	46	54	38	41	N. W.	13	Clear.	69	52
19	29.87	30.19	30.03	84	36	37	36	21	N. W.	45	Cloudy.	01	74
20	30.10	29.94	30.02	31	19	25	15	23	E.	24	Cloudy.	T	81
21	29.94	29.79	29.86	53	26	40	26	33	S. E.	30	Clear.	88	53
22	30.06	30.18	30.12	43	35	39	32	35	N.	18	Cloudy.	T	78
23	30.31	30.34	30.32	37	32	34	32	32	N. W.	17	Cloudy.	.42	95
24	30.34	30.09	30.21	36	32	34	30	34	N. E.	17	Cloudy.	.17	87
25	29.84	29.41	29.62	38	33	36	32	33	N. W.	38	Cloudy.	.56	95
26	30.09	30.36	30.22	24	16	20	18	18	W.	31	Part cloudy.	1.12	92
27	30.39	30.39	30.39	45	21	33	19	28	S.	22	Clear.	74	61
28	30.40	30.27	30.33	46	30	38	22	29	S. E.	19	Part cloudy.	T	68
29	30.14	30.42	30.28	47	35	41	37	31	N. W.	25	Cloudy.	T	72
30	30.42	30.15	30.28	40	34	37	33	34	S. E.	22	Cloudy.	88	81
Av.	30.17	30.14	30.15	50.2	36.2	43.2	32	35			3.98	79	67

TABLE NO. 36.
Meteorological Observations taken at the Weather Bureau During December, 1895.

DATE.	*BAROMETER.		Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE.			WIND.		AVERAGE. Weather.	RAIN. Inch	Relative Hum'ty.			
	6.59 A. M.	6.59 P. M.		tMean.	tMax.	Daily Mean.	A. M. Dew point.	P. M. Dew point.			Prevailing Dir.	† Ex- treme Hourly Vel. Mi.	A. M.	P. M.
1	29.92	29.89	.....	42	34	38	38	32	N.	30	Cloudy.	.52	96	93
2	30.21	30.40	.....	21	19	20	17	15	N. W.	31	Cloudy.	.04	85	81
3	30.38	30.18	.....	26	7	16	1	12	S.	16	Clear.	T	74	50
4	30.05	30.34	.....	28	16	22	19	11	N.	28	Cloudy.	.01	74	75
5	30.15	30.33	.....	27	12	20	11	8	S. E.	13	Clear.	T	96	44
6	29.96	29.93	.....	50	22	36	20	31	E.	26	Clear.	.....	85	56
7	30.32	30.17	.....	47	34	40	34	25	N.	20	Cloudy.	.....	72	65
8	30.46	30.40	.....	34	26	30	22	25	N.	21	Part cloudy.	T	77	70
9	30.25	30.42	.....	32	27	30	20	28	N. E.	12	Part cloudy.	.....	70	57
10	29.77	29.97	.....	43	24	34	20	18	S.	22	Part cloudy.	.....	75	69
11	30.12	29.88	.....	49	32	40	31	26	N. W.	41	Part cloudy.	.04	62	90
12	30.80	30.41	.....	35	30	32	29	28	N.	30	Part cloudy.	T	81	97
13	30.07	30.12	.....	38	28	33	20	22	S. E.	22	Clear.	.....	67	94
14	30.25	30.11	.....	52	37	41	24	25	N.	22	Part cloudy.	.....	69	98
15	30.17	30.23	.....	46	35	42	21	18	E.	12	Cloudy.	.....	75	98
16	30.12	30.09	.....	56	53	55	38	13	S. E.	25	Cloudy.	T	92	80
17	30.07	30.17	.....	59	50	56	46	53	S. E.	39	Cloudy.	T	67	86
18	29.80	29.87	.....	57	44	54	53	52	S. E.	35	Cloudy.	1.51	92	93
19	29.74	29.65	.....	60	39	52	54	54	N. W.	30	Cloudy.	1.49	97	88
20	30.04	29.88	.....	47	38	43	35	39	S. E.	23	Part cloudy.	.14	64	76
21	30.05	30.04	.....	42	36	39	32	34	S. E.	19	Cloudy.	.05	82	86
22	30.04	30.13	.....	56	36	46	37	44	N.	17	Cloudy.	T	75	93
23	29.76	29.99	.....	51	44	48	47	43	N.	21	Cloudy.	.14	93	88
24	29.77	29.43	.....	61	42	52	52	54	S. E.	31	Cloudy.	.53	100	76
25	30.00	30.00	.....	43	35	39	41	28	N. W.	28	Cloudy.	.01	63	45
26	30.12	30.13	.....	41	28	34	20	20	S.	20	Clear.	.....	66	61
27	29.80	30.02	.....	50	32	41	20	32	S.	20	Clear.	.....	55	59
28	30.11	29.83	.....	52	34	43	26	30	S.	17	Clear.	.....	70	62
29	29.86	30.14	.....	32	30	31	24	20	N. W.	20	Cloudy.	T	74	54
30	30.02	29.90	.....	33	22	28	20	18	S. W.	20	Part cloudy.	.16	93	74
31	30.02	30.19	.....	28	20	24	12	19	S. W.	25	Part cloudy.	T	67	74
Av.	30.06	30.07	.....	43	31	37	28	30	S.	.....	.....	T 4.66	78	72

TABLE NO. 37

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF DEATH AND BIRTH CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Month.	Of death.	Of birth.	Total.
April, 1895.....	75	..	75
May.....	94	5	99
June.....	76	6	82
July.....	83	3	86
August.....	76	6	82
September.....	77	4	81
October.....	105	..	105
November.....	80	5	85
December.....	71	..	71
January, 1896.....	100	11	111
February.....	89	3	92
March.....	87	1	88
Total.....	1,013	44	1,057

Total receipts at one dollar for each certificate, \$1,057.

TABLE NO. 38.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VACCINE POINTS RECEIVED AND THE SOURCE DERIVED FROM.

Month.	Dr. R. M. Higgins, Webster Grove, Mo.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Mo. Vaccine Farm, Columbia, Mo.	Total.
April, 1895.....	6,000	500	12,440	18,940
May.....	4,400	....	2,350	6,750
June.....	3,875	....	600	4,475
July.....	2,050	....	.....	2,050
August.....	900	....	.....	900
September.....	3,540	....	.....	3,540
October.....	3,886	....	.....	3,886
November.....	980	....	.....	980
December.....	1,080	....	.....	1,080
January, 1896.....	2,600	....	.....	2,600
February.....	2,500	....	.....	2,500
March.....	3,000	....	.....	3,000
Total.....	34,811	500	15,390	50,701

TABLE NO. 39.
SHOWING ABSTRACT OF WEEKLY REPORTS MADE BY THE CORONER.

	SOCIAL CONDITION.															CAUSES OF DEATH.					No. Inquests Reported.
	White.	Colored.	Adults.	Minors.	Married.	Single.	Widow.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Natural.	Accidental.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Unknown.							
January—																					
Males	45	8	45	8	23	22	3	0	5	30	11	3	8	1	53						
Females	11	4	10	5	7	4	2	0	2	8	4	3	0	0	15						
Total	56	12	55	13	30	26	5	0	7	38	15	6	8	1	68						
February—																					
Males	50	4	39	15	14	31	5	0	4	25	16	2	10	1	54						
Females	12	7	13	6	6	7	6	0	0	13	3	1	2	0	19						
Total	62	11	52	21	20	38	11	0	4	38	19	3	12	1	73						
March—																					
Males	44	7	41	10	14	28	5	...	4	25	11	1	12	...	51						
Females	19	10	20	9	5	15	8	...	1	19	8	2	2	...	29						
Total	63	17	61	19	19	43	13	...	5	44	19	3	14	...	80						
April—																					
Males	44	3	36	11	18	21	4	...	4	10	20	4	12	1	47						
Females	15	3	14	4	4	9	4	...	1	9	6	1	1	1	18						
Total	59	6	50	15	22	30	8	...	5	19	26	5	13	2	65						
May—																					
Males	42	8	39	11	23	25	2	...	...	16	19	7	8	...	50				
Females	21	2	14	9	4	12	6	...	1	14	7	1	1	...	23						
Total	63	10	53	20	27	37	8	...	1	30	26	8	9	...	73						
June—																					
Males	46	8	43	11	22	26	1	2	3	18	18	6	8	4	54						
Females	13	5	11	7	6	11	7	...	...	7	8	1	1	1	18				
Total	59	13	54	18	28	37	2	2	3	25	26	7	9	5	72						
July—																					
Males	66	13	50	29	22	50	3	...	4	27	31	6	10	5	79						
Females	21	7	18	10	10	18	...	...	...	11	7	4	6	...	28			
Total	87	20	68	39	32	68	3	...	4	38	38	10	16	5	107						
August—																					
Males	58	11	44	25	20	37	2	...	10	12	39	5	8	5	69						
Females	21	10	19	12	8	14	4	...	5	14	5	2	8	2	31						
Total	79	21	63	37	28	51	6	...	15	26	44	7	16	7	100						
September—																					
Males	56	10	49	17	23	34	4	...	5	18	29	5	11	8	66						
Females	16	1	7	10	3	10	...	...	4	8	5	1	2	1	17				
Total	72	11	56	27	26	44	4	...	9	26	34	6	13	4	83						
October—																					
Males	61	15	63	13	32	20	3	...	21	19	27	6	11	12	76						
Females	22	6	15	13	6	7	4	...	11	13	7	1	4	2	28						
Total	83	21	78	26	38	27	7	...	32	32	34	7	15	14	104						
November—																					
Males	49	7	46	10	19	28	5	2	2	26	16	5	8	1	56						
Females	9	5	7	7	2	9	3	...	...	11	1	1	1	...	14				
Total	58	12	53	17	21	37	8	2	2	37	17	6	9	1	70						
December—																					
Males	50	17	51	16	25	36	4	...	2	38	14	8	4	3	67						
Females	10	3	7	6	2	7	3	1	...	9	2	1	...	1	18						
Total	60	20	58	22	27	43	7	1	2	47	16	9	4	4	85						

TABLE NO. 40.—MONTH OF APRIL.

Date.	DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.								Date.
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.	Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.		
1	187,836	14,131	11			3	10	4	28	63,186	14,131	253,025	267,156	67,156	2,320	None.	None.	1	
2	190,808	14,681	10			3	2		16	65,299	14,681	265,737	280,418	80,418				2	
3	180,492	7,576	5			1	8	1	16	35,739	7,576	240,291	247,867	47,867	1,660			3	
4	194,005	18,861	14			3	15	6	34	64,044	18,861	258,069	276,890	76,890	2,710			4	
5	191,145	13,141	8			4	12		25	67,967	13,141	239,034	272,195	72,195	1,250			5	
6	165,866	22,361	16			2	122	4	145	69,368	22,361	205,075	257,436	57,436	1,890			6	
7	164,685	4,451	4			1			5	35,306	4,451	199,883	204,304	4,304	2,175			7	
8	204,429	6,626	4			2	15		22	62,539	6,626	353,258	275,914	75,914	1,410			8	
9	211,419	16,961	7			8	80		107	63,710	16,961	274,659	291,830	21,830				9	
10	186,440	16,791	12			3	9	1	28	78,355	16,791	363,195	281,966	81,966				10	
11	196,628	14,041	12			3	8		24	65,244	14,041	261,872	275,913	75,913	1,750			11	
12	205,829	9,531	7			1			21	64,545	9,531	270,424	279,955	79,955	1,160			12	
13	170,073	8,611	3			3	9	8	21	68,210	8,611	238,383	247,404	47,404	2,100			13	
14	171,985	4,221	3			1	102		108	26,400	4,221	198,395	202,596	3,596	1,475			14	
15	226,736	8,031	3			1			3	54,115	8,031	280,851	288,882	8,882	1,680			15	
16	235,023	10,541	8			1			8	61,445	10,541	285,468	304,069	18,601				16	
17	220,811	6,371	3			1			6	63,145	6,371	285,956	292,327	6,371				17	
18	212,506	11,681	11			1			16	68,194	11,681	277,000	289,751	12,751				18	
19	208,721	2,931	1						3	70,964	2,931	277,681	282,612	5,000	1,750			19	
20	180,555	11,301	7						106	63,510	11,301	252,865	264,166	11,301	1,325			20	
21	174,685	5,050	2			1			14	59,960	5,050	204,613	264,693	60,080	1,140			21	
22	206,841	7,351	6			1			20	51,855	7,351	258,696	266,047	6,351	2,160			22	
23	226,151	17,041	11			1			100	69,600	17,041	268,751	302,792	34,041	1,680			23	
24	221,431	13,941	7			1			34	69,590	13,941	291,021	304,962	13,941				24	
25	225,477	10,861	7			1			20	55,360	10,861	280,857	291,718	10,857				25	
26	214,638	12,986	9			1			22	60,650	12,986	276,288	288,274	12,036	1,690			26	
27	169,198	10,526	9			1			110	74,960	10,526	244,138	254,684	10,546	1,450			27	
28	176,288	10,291	9			1			10	26,210	10,291	295,498	212,789	82,709	3,110			28	
29	214,327	7,611	5			1			19	51,063	7,611	295,382	272,993	22,389	2,460			29	
30	218,624	12,017	9			1			96	69,280	12,017	277,854	289,871	12,017				30	
	5,970,638	330,535	226	34	58	948	31	1,299	1,775,971		330,535	7,746,626	8,077,164	2,077,164	47,110				

TABLE NO. 41. — MONTH OF MAY.

DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.									
Date.	Garbage.	Amount.	Kind of and No.					Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.	Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Date.			
			Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.										Cats.	Total.	
1	221,450	20,156	16			6	15	2	39	57,930	20,156	279,400	299,556	90,556	890	None.	1		
2	210,681	11,008	9	1			7		17	63,140	11,008	275,821	296,827	86,827	9,310		2		
3	204,080	13,156	10			1	9		21	70,710	13,156	275,946	297,946	87,946	1,700		3		
4	181,070	17,331	9	2	3		101		118	65,210	17,331	246,290	263,611	63,611	1,275		4		
5	171,407	7,826	8				6		15	31,185	7,826	292,592	292,592	10,418			5		
6	504,445	16,156	13				8		23	53,305	16,156	297,750	273,908	73,908	2,850		6		
7	214,938	9,506	6				71		76	61,495	9,506	276,383	285,889	85,889	1,920		7		
8	211,387	6,857	4	1	3		2		27	67,540	6,857	278,987	285,744	85,744	1,160		8		
9	509,874	11,386	3		1		5		18	64,370	11,386	276,224	297,600	87,590	2,340		9		
10	231,525	11,586	6	3	1		1		19	64,195	11,586	270,376	307,376	107,376	1,675		10		
11	158,453	10,566	6	1			102		110	80,628	10,566	269,160	276,686	79,686	1,430		11		
12	166,403	4,005	10				1		4	29,440	4,005	195,813	196,848	19,848			12		
13	369,790	11,107	16				1		12	55,993	11,107	265,735	276,862	76,862	2,340		13		
14	213,156	13,086	6	1			5		14	61,015	13,086	274,601	287,687	87,687	1,700		14		
15	234,129	12,211	6	1			4		20	80,224	12,211	283,316	305,537	105,537	1,120		15		
16	210,782	16,053	6				1		17	76,332	16,053	277,117	294,952	84,952	2,630		16		
17	118,082	12,803	6				1		20	44,316	12,803	280,400	296,455	96,455	1,475		17		
18	193,997	12,803	6				1		19	71,683	12,803	285,362	278,477	78,477	1,680		18		
19	161,161	6,601	6				1		7	31,580	6,601	192,744	199,345	19,345			19		
20	220,086	8,466	6				1		18	53,600	8,466	273,686	282,152	82,152	1,400		20		
21	210,229	12,381	10				6		14	60,435	9,381	270,664	280,045	83,045	2,360		21		
22	205,556	13,171	4				1		21	72,925	6,171	278,221	291,392	84,392	1,100		22		
23	208,886	10,171	6				1		22	45,320	12,040	279,960	293,955	89,955	2,140		23		
24	211,256	12,071	5				1		31	55,320	12,071	267,221	290,192	80,192	1,345		24		
25	205,925	8,100	5				1		19	73,445	7,106	265,874	292,980	92,980	2,150		25		
26	167,377	9,376	6				1		37	22,920	8,528	190,197	198,723	18,723			26		
27	218,846	1,531	8				1		37	75,890	9,976	271,106	280,482	80,482	1,790		27		
28	205,577	1,531	4				1		34	65,116	14,751	299,502	304,253	104,253	1,480		28		
29	217,286	1,531	4				1		23	63,195	7,931	299,475	299,406	86,406	2,840		29		
30	192,750	13,316	9				1		24	70,285	13,316	283,635	276,351	76,351	1,160		30		
31	222,946	20,331	13	2			1		23	60,425	20,351	283,333	303,684	103,684	1,660		31		
	6,392,174	355,700	125	83	11	76	650	14	911	1,870,384	362,769	8,292,658	8,655,327	2,367,411	48,730				

TABLE NO. 42.— MONTH OF JUNE.

DATE.	DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.				DATE.		
	Garbage.	Amount.	Kind of and No.						Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.	Garbage.		Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.
			Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.										Total.
1	907,630	10,630	7	1	8	3	12	22	76,635	10,630	284,265	284,885	94,885	1,960	None.	None.	1
2	169,555	7,185	4	1	1	3	3	12	27,595	7,185	197,150	204,335	4,335	1,960	None.	None.	2
3	219,883	11,045	8	1	1	2	10	1	53,114	11,045	272,997	284,042	84,042	700	None.	None.	3
4	221,528	17,760	16	2	1	2	10	20	67,920	17,760	273,448	297,208	97,208	2,375	None.	None.	4
5	230,641	11,985	10	1	1	1	13	5	70,165	11,985	800,806	312,791	112,791	1,600	None.	None.	5
6	209,273	10,511	9	1	1	2	1	12	66,510	10,511	993,763	276,394	76,394	1,290	None.	None.	6
7	210,924	13,070	6	2	1	1	16	1	75,185	13,070	286,109	299,179	99,179	1,825	None.	None.	7
8	206,922	8,866	3	1	1	2	5	1	65,635	8,866	272,557	281,423	81,423	1,825	None.	None.	8
9	165,957	11,421	9	1	1	2	3	15	33,758	11,421	201,712	213,133	18,133	2,460	None.	None.	9
10	222,411	7,445	4	1	1	3	15	3	54,260	7,445	276,671	284,117	84,117	1,350	None.	None.	10
11	224,155	10,837	5	2	1	3	7	84	78,170	10,837	297,525	308,162	108,162	2,100	None.	None.	11
12	213,820	9,806	7	1	1	3	7	20	60,240	9,806	289,750	299,556	99,556	1,640	None.	None.	12
13	213,979	9,470	5	1	1	3	7	1	60,240	9,470	279,050	288,520	88,520	1,680	None.	None.	13
14	222,720	11,116	9	1	1	3	7	1	66,330	11,116	279,050	290,166	90,166	1,680	None.	None.	14
15	178,903	10,926	10	1	1	3	6	19	56,330	10,926	193,598	204,514	4,914	1,340	None.	None.	15
16	212,794	13,485	11	1	1	3	6	120	59,806	13,485	272,099	285,580	85,580	2,325	None.	None.	16
17	242,869	9,626	6	1	1	3	5	17	51,573	9,626	283,944	303,570	103,570	1,300	None.	None.	17
18	219,009	14,556	5	1	1	3	5	87	57,125	14,556	276,134	287,690	87,690	1,790	None.	None.	18
19	264,080	13,231	10	1	1	3	20	33	57,125	13,231	317,225	330,466	130,466	1,475	None.	None.	19
20	208,917	9,873	7	2	1	1	12	1	66,210	9,873	275,127	286,000	85,000	1,180	None.	None.	20
21	247,371	9,041	8	1	1	3	6	17	66,315	9,041	303,686	312,727	112,727	1,180	None.	None.	21
22	229,080	13,065	9	1	1	3	6	115	60,285	13,065	289,855	302,931	102,931	1,450	None.	None.	22
23	177,695	8,211	8	1	1	3	10	9	17,885	8,211	195,580	204,391	4,391	2,780	None.	None.	23
24	259,270	15,502	11	1	1	3	13	2	47,185	15,502	806,495	822,267	122,267	1,240	None.	None.	24
25	238,239	12,596	11	1	1	3	13	86	43,045	12,596	301,284	313,880	113,880	1,660	None.	None.	25
26	261,528	11,206	9	1	1	3	6	2	55,680	11,206	317,208	328,414	108,414	650	None.	None.	26
27	236,977	8,506	8	1	1	3	1	17	60,475	8,506	297,452	305,958	105,958	1,410	None.	None.	27
28	233,729	12,596	10	2	1	3	12	2	50,570	12,596	284,299	296,895	96,895	2,660	None.	None.	28
29	225,051	14,391	10	1	1	3	10	1	57,155	14,391	282,206	297,197	97,197	1,441	None.	None.	29
30	171,346	8,795	2	1	1	1	10	13	26,390	3,795	197,816	201,441	1,441	1,325	None.	None.	30
	6,596,746	330,421	237	20	2	78	710	25,1073	1,584,744	330,421	8,181,480	8,511,911	9,511,911	43,855			

TABLE NO. 43.—MONTH OF JULY.

Date.	DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.							
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Slaughter House. Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.	Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Date.
1	269,987	17,536	14	1			8		25	46,990	17,536	316,977	334,518	134,513	1,970	None.	None.	1
2	293,817	6,920	4				94		100	51,316	6,920	322,632	329,552	129,552	2,410			2
3	261,722	8,228	4	1			8		16	41,486	8,228	306,307	314,433	114,433	1,560			3
4	204,966	3,563	3						3	21,330	3,563	229,496	235,751	29,361	1,100			4
5	244,186	10,866	8						20	43,940	10,866	289,176	300,072	100,072	2,325			5
6	290,966	12,206	9	1			106		116	63,370	12,206	326,246	338,602	138,602	1,750			6
7	285,296	8,431	9						9	13,645	8,431	198,391	206,822	6,822				7
8	291,611	11,531	9	1			13		25	63,980	11,531	353,591	367,122	167,122	2,330			8
9	281,683	11,006	8	1			33		45	56,336	11,006	338,658	349,694	149,694	860			9
10	292,933	7,915	5				9		17	67,066	7,915	349,568	357,913	157,913	1,960			10
11	272,816	6,231	4				4		13	69,927	6,231	302,743	308,974	108,974	1,710			11
12	244,738	13,016	10	1			3		22	55,945	13,016	300,583	313,629	113,629	1,325			12
13	249,744	20,896	14	2			107		126	65,055	20,896	311,799	332,195	132,195	1,680			13
14	182,169	6,331	5	1			10		6	21,750	6,331	203,919	210,260	10,260				14
15	272,261	10,631	8				16		26	47,465	10,631	319,726	326,357	130,357	2,150			15
16	282,746	14,076	8				16		109	49,400	14,076	312,546	326,622	126,622	1,780			16
17	283,427	11,766	9	2			16		31	51,365	11,766	334,822	346,588	146,588	1,400			17
18	292,896	13,601	10	2			10		25	43,413	13,601	345,311	368,912	168,912	2,625			18
19	306,378	14,896	12	1			12		29	61,353	14,896	367,173	382,669	182,669	1,820			19
20	255,177	15,746	12				54		68	54,595	15,746	310,312	326,058	126,058	975			20
21	178,167	11,026	9				2		11	16,260	11,026	194,407	205,433	5,433				21
22	307,640	14,091	14	1			9		26	47,696	14,091	855,353	869,428	169,428	2,250			22
23	274,143	15,641	11	1			75		88	45,515	15,641	319,658	335,199	135,199	1,790			23
24	320,969	14,121	12	1			10		30	61,220	14,121	381,819	395,940	195,940	1,910			24
25	286,775	8,976	6	2			2		12	37,153	8,976	293,899	302,846	102,846	1,040			25
26	280,617	19,671	17	2			8		30	48,380	19,671	337,947	357,538	157,538	1,800			26
27	271,875	11,121	7	2			105		115	46,259	11,121	318,105	329,226	129,226	1,575			27
28	180,909	4,411	8				1		12	16,756	4,411	206,551	211,092	11,092				28
29	288,053	15,681	11	4			3		20	52,930	15,681	390,983	406,664	206,664	1,910			29
30	306,697	11,611	8				67		77	62,300	11,611	368,997	380,608	180,608	1,475			30
31	313,552	14,331	14	1			12		28	69,565	14,331	413,117	427,448	227,448	2,350			31
	8,167,833	365,433	277	31	2	57	846	22	1,285	1,501,642	365,433	9,069,475	10,034,908	3,884,928	47,910			

TABLE NO. 44. — MONTH OF AUGUST.

DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.						
Date.	Garbage.	Amount.	Kind of and No.						Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.	Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.
			Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.								
1	350,980	12,221	9	1	1	1	1	1	12	114,515	291,836	406,351	206,351	700		1
2	420,500	13,846	12	2	1	1	6	2	23	126,288	427,445	476,830	276,830	1,650		2
3	348,880	19,828	14	2	1	3	98	11	117	125,196	296,815	422,041	221,041	2,130		3
4	183,707	4,749	2	3	1	3	1	1	6	4,745	196,252	201,967	1,287			4
5	444,434	14,071	12	3	2	2	1	1	14	149,243	349,417	498,650	298,650	2,410		5
6	388,983	11,776	10	3	1	1	87	10	107	129,331	314,148	443,479	243,479	1,980		6
7	447,798	14,698	13	1	1	2	1	1	17	156,669	327,135	483,801	241,801	1,700		7
8	383,942	14,531	13	1	1	1	9	1	25	151,887	330,626	482,513	241,513	1,850		8
9	438,384	13,686	13	2	1	1	1	1	14	168,698	336,097	494,785	294,785	2,130		9
10	403,607	16,801	13	2	1	1	100	11	115	165,130	311,693	477,123	277,123	1,490		10
11	198,548	8,691	8	1	1	1	9	17	30	4,550	293,098	211,789	11,789			11
12	486,616	13,717	10	1	1	1	8	20	34	188,823	334,015	542,848	342,848	1,900		12
13	432,434	16,911	10	4	1	1	83	16	160	198,693	312,947	509,540	369,540	1,450		13
14	483,309	14,091	10	2	1	1	1	1	27	183,092	416,438	568,530	368,830	2,800		14
15	416,506	15,811	10	2	1	1	1	1	27	183,092	341,548	530,532	330,832	2,430		15
16	499,408	21,431	16	3	1	2	16	1	37	194,626	341,385	536,361	336,261	1,720		16
17	434,819	23,616	19	5	1	12	16	1	33	201,783	334,372	539,185	339,185	1,875		17
18	195,762	12,511	7	1	1	4	12	4	28	12,465	208,217	221,068	21,068			18
19	479,039	12,771	12	1	1	1	73	1	88	170,561	436,436	615,090	415,090	1,640		19
20	479,039	13,486	12	1	1	1	73	1	88	170,561	436,436	615,090	415,090	1,640		20
21	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		21
22	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		22
23	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		23
24	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		24
25	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		25
26	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		26
27	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		27
28	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		28
29	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		29
30	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		30
31	484,671	16,696	11	3	1	1	1	1	21	186,030	368,733	552,765	327,765	2,170		31
13,585,069	472,067	344	60	1	67	911	111	387	1,454,665	4,063,496	10,546,346	15,511,811	9,311,811	46,880		

TABLE NO. 45.—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

DATE.	DEAD ANIMALS.							UNOFFICIAL.					DATE.					
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.		Total.	Excess.	Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.
1	196,116	13,016	9	1	1	3	3	12	13	16,694	97,411	128,415	225,826	23,836	2,000	None.	None.	1
2	493,669	13,435	13	1	1	3	1	12	30	39,535	160,315	383,614	645,939	345,939	1,690	None.	None.	2
3	486,148	19,491	14	1	1	3	3	62	100	51,365	173,481	333,523	507,004	307,004	1,690	None.	None.	3
4	506,100	8,076	6	1	1	3	6	6	14	47,760	167,949	392,987	560,936	390,936	1,225	None.	None.	4
5	473,978	11,941	9	2	1	1	6	6	17	52,985	169,993	377,911	538,904	338,904	2,110	None.	None.	5
6	491,733	9,801	7	3	1	1	1	76	11	47,070	140,957	376,947	548,904	348,904	1,475	None.	None.	6
7	470,872	14,646	11	1	1	1	1	76	93	60,285	168,703	376,947	548,904	348,904	1,475	None.	None.	7
8	312,762	3,431	11	2	1	1	1	76	6	8,890	168,703	376,947	548,904	348,904	1,475	None.	None.	8
9	485,367	14,046	11	2	1	1	1	76	36	45,150	149,800	405,653	555,463	355,463	2,125	None.	None.	9
10	463,983	15,501	11	2	1	1	1	76	36	45,150	149,800	405,653	555,463	355,463	2,125	None.	None.	10
11	511,309	16,129	11	2	1	1	1	76	25	53,920	166,092	414,763	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	11
12	461,623	11,526	9	1	1	1	1	76	13	43,735	171,251	414,763	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	12
13	521,269	17,581	13	2	1	1	1	76	29	51,470	185,187	405,183	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	13
14	441,885	20,301	13	4	1	1	1	76	113	57,100	171,456	405,183	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	14
15	209,537	13,706	10	3	1	1	1	76	14	21,935	171,456	405,183	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	15
16	496,981	14,868	9	2	1	1	1	76	15	50,645	171,456	405,183	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	16
17	439,912	14,868	9	2	1	1	1	76	15	50,645	171,456	405,183	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	17
18	530,125	25,236	17	6	1	1	1	76	27	55,295	205,350	318,236	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	18
19	425,064	20,086	17	6	1	1	1	76	27	55,295	205,350	318,236	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	19
20	476,348	20,086	17	6	1	1	1	76	27	55,295	205,350	318,236	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	20
21	415,004	18,631	15	1	1	1	1	76	30	44,185	171,456	318,236	580,855	380,855	1,875	None.	None.	21
22	394,875	12,056	10	1	1	1	1	76	107	53,940	173,575	314,500	486,075	286,075	1,375	None.	None.	22
23	447,266	14,876	14	2	1	1	1	76	25	53,465	162,892	352,805	515,697	263,697	1,730	None.	None.	23
24	400,689	15,431	13	2	1	1	1	76	23	42,810	159,440	302,610	462,080	262,080	2,110	None.	None.	24
25	393,097	16,211	15	2	1	1	1	76	22	55,135	144,311	289,132	433,443	233,443	1,430	None.	None.	25
26	405,192	18,386	16	2	1	1	1	76	20	50,300	131,888	312,080	473,968	273,968	1,225	None.	None.	26
27	283,451	15,006	15	2	1	1	1	76	107	48,055	129,245	320,857	450,102	260,102	1,175	None.	None.	27
28	202,146	7,396	5	1	1	1	1	76	15	12,065	179,680	41,957	221,607	21,607	1,930	None.	None.	28
29	397,408	15,006	14	1	1	1	1	76	15	48,732	122,052	339,994	461,146	261,146	1,930	None.	None.	29
30	12,381,175	433,339	340	60	1	41	751	7,1200	1,321,364	4,482,951	9,072,920	14,153,880	8,153,880	42,745	42,745	None.	None.	30

TABLE NO. 47.—MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Date.	DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.				Date.			
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.		Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.
1	304,937	7,406	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	48,780	7,406	383,667	361,073	161,073	1,490	None.	None.	1
2	307,828	15,211	10	2	1	1	9	1	11	64,335	15,211	372,763	367,974	167,974	1,880	None.	None.	2
3	192,625	11,056	8	1	1	1	13	1	22	12,570	11,056	205,185	216,251	16,251	1,750	None.	None.	3
4	329,197	14,131	11	1	1	1	13	2	22	47,020	14,131	376,217	390,348	190,348	1,750	None.	None.	4
5	311,968	16,856	12	1	1	1	108	1	121	48,778	16,856	390,746	377,602	177,602	1,750	None.	None.	5
6	309,256	18,451	11	5	1	1	108	1	119	48,780	18,451	357,736	376,217	176,217	1,680	None.	None.	6
7	352,428	18,406	14	1	1	1	10	1	28	67,285	18,406	399,713	418,119	218,119	1,925	None.	None.	7
8	286,553	12,706	9	1	1	1	10	1	22	41,790	12,706	328,273	340,979	140,979	2,200	None.	None.	8
9	304,241	11,131	7	1	1	1	104	1	111	56,745	11,131	380,986	372,117	172,117	1,470	None.	None.	9
10	189,329	6,506	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	12,615	6,506	201,944	208,450	8,450	1,360	None.	None.	10
11	301,636	14,281	12	1	1	1	51	1	13	67,980	14,281	369,616	383,897	183,897	2,050	None.	None.	11
12	277,884	10,956	8	1	1	1	7	2	13	63,285	10,956	341,169	352,125	152,125	1,875	None.	None.	12
13	291,696	13,711	6	5	1	1	7	2	22	64,250	13,711	355,856	369,567	169,567	1,630	None.	None.	13
14	291,591	16,546	13	2	1	1	6	1	22	63,510	16,546	327,647	371,647	171,647	1,620	None.	None.	14
15	267,110	15,301	13	1	1	1	5	1	19	61,860	15,301	328,970	344,271	144,271	1,740	None.	None.	15
16	278,035	19,332	16	1	1	1	49	1	65	60,240	19,332	388,275	357,607	157,607	2,100	None.	None.	16
17	188,718	7,531	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	10,355	7,531	199,673	207,204	7,204	1,790	None.	None.	17
18	310,686	19,295	18	1	1	1	4	1	22	46,235	19,295	356,933	376,219	176,219	2,310	None.	None.	18
19	278,036	15,361	11	1	1	1	81	1	93	58,470	15,361	336,506	391,867	151,867	2,310	None.	None.	19
20	286,601	15,186	11	1	1	1	1	1	13	60,730	15,186	347,321	392,507	162,507	1,440	None.	None.	20
21	301,681	13,456	11	1	1	1	1	1	14	54,630	13,456	306,301	369,657	169,657	1,200	None.	None.	21
22	252,831	6,831	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	54,540	6,831	307,371	314,202	114,202	1,680	None.	None.	22
23	255,660	13,756	9	1	1	1	1	1	107	67,125	13,756	312,785	326,541	126,541	1,920	None.	None.	23
24	304,941	5,605	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	16,125	5,605	321,086	326,671	26,671	2,140	None.	None.	24
25	285,749	10,456	7	2	1	1	1	1	10	58,375	10,456	344,324	354,780	154,780	2,140	None.	None.	25
26	264,819	12,156	9	1	1	1	1	1	65	65,165	12,156	319,484	331,640	131,640	1,710	None.	None.	26
27	263,405	20,081	15	1	2	1	1	1	93	60,730	20,081	324,195	344,266	144,266	1,450	None.	None.	27
28	215,602	14,566	10	1	3	4	1	1	17	60,085	14,566	285,197	290,153	80,153	1,680	None.	None.	28
29	370,462	18,336	16	1	1	1	1	1	22	62,135	18,336	332,537	350,873	150,873	1,275	None.	None.	29
30	274,685	2,103	12	1	1	1	1	1	62	63,370	2,103	338,065	839,086	159,086	1,900	None.	None.	30
	8,839,452	413,625	305	29	4	23	762	5	1,128	1,538,823	415,625	9,768,275	10,183,900	4,183,900	44,795			

TABLE NO. 48.—MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Date.	DEAD ANIMALS.							Slaughter House Refuse.	WORKS		Total.	Excess.	UNOFFICIAL.			Date.
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.		Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.	
1	185,836	7,876	5	2					7,876	11,235	197,071	204,947	4,047	2,310	None.	1
2	255,563	17,001	13						17,001	67,680	323,243	340,244	140,244	2,310	None.	2
3	272,031	20,662	20						20,662	61,925	333,996	354,658	154,658	1,480	None.	3
4	258,860	13,016	10						13,016	62,300	321,250	334,266	134,266	1,650	None.	4
5	297,297	14,836	13	1					14,836	60,475	327,172	342,008	142,008	1,910	None.	5
6	221,784	20,501	14	2					20,501	88,370	310,154	330,745	130,745	1,800	None.	6
7	238,382	8,505	4	1					8,505	63,600	301,882	310,387	110,387	1,875	None.	7
8	189,307	18,436	12	2					18,436	18,740	208,047	226,483	96,483	1,780	None.	8
9	255,074	13,986	10	1					13,986	71,900	326,974	340,960	140,960	1,780	None.	9
10	254,624	18,536	14	2					18,536	62,670	297,294	315,830	115,830	2,325	None.	10
11	251,404	21,541	19	1					21,541	69,110	310,514	332,055	132,055	1,175	None.	11
12	246,246	15,351	13	1					15,351	63,400	309,646	324,997	124,997	1,640	None.	12
13	295,429	11,162	11	1					11,162	54,570	290,669	302,161	102,161	1,450	None.	13
14	248,324	8,976	5	1					8,976	63,575	311,890	320,875	120,875	1,800	None.	14
15	178,731	7,366	6	1					7,366	19,000	197,731	205,097	5,097	1,575	None.	15
16	238,859	11,806	10	1					11,806	77,980	316,819	325,625	128,625	1,920	None.	16
17	231,947	15,867	11	2					15,867	63,660	294,597	310,864	110,864	2,900	None.	17
18	241,254	12,736	9	2					12,736	49,770	291,024	303,760	103,760	1,480	None.	18
19	255,998	15,131	11	3					15,131	50,360	306,353	321,480	121,480	1,480	None.	19
20	294,407	15,441	13	1					15,441	55,010	280,417	304,858	104,858	1,820	None.	20
21	243,494	13,791	10	1					13,791	50,920	294,414	308,205	108,205	1,820	None.	21
22	178,000	7,785	6	1					7,785	26,360	204,960	212,735	12,735	1,560	None.	22
23	240,578	11,491	10	1					11,491	58,980	296,458	311,049	111,049	2,200	None.	23
24	231,158	18,666	12	1					18,666	49,520	290,688	298,354	99,354	1,870	None.	24
25	166,290	4,236	3	1					4,236	37,815	204,105	208,341	8,341	1,870	None.	25
26	251,789	13,331	14	2					13,331	67,335	319,124	332,455	132,455	1,650	None.	26
27	290,005	16,351	11	3					16,351	61,360	291,265	307,616	107,616	1,975	None.	27
28	242,694	20,701	15	1					20,701	66,270	308,364	329,065	120,065	1,975	None.	28
29	173,410	7,601	4	2					7,601	25,435	198,845	206,446	6,446	2,310	None.	29
30	259,988	14,951	12	1					14,951	58,350	298,308	313,259	15,259	1,740	None.	30
31	236,349	16,351	11	1					16,351	53,560	279,909	295,200	95,200	1,740	None.	31
	7,165,602	432,967	331	84	2	37	588		432,967	1,680,985	8,846,587	9,279,554	3,079,554	44,545		

TABLE NO. 49.—MONTH OF JANUARY.

DATE.	DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.			DATE.				
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Works. No. 1.	Works. No. 2.	Total.		Excess.	Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.
1	176,463	8,796	6						16	48,820	8,796	225,263	234,079	34,079				1
2	246,733	12,656	11						12	54,810	12,656	301,253	314,249	114,249	1,960			2
3	238,098	14,786	12						13	54,890	14,786	292,958	307,744	107,744				3
4	213,690	26,892	20						24	53,345	26,892	247,244	294,136	94,136	1,850			4
5	177,633	13,035	11						18	31,665	13,035	199,628	213,263	13,263				5
6	241,457	15,086	11						27	50,660	15,086	292,117	307,153	107,153	2,216			6
7	218,473	17,031	13						30	58,960	17,031	277,233	294,264	94,264	1,680			7
8	235,795	18,531	13						34	59,850	18,531	292,645	311,176	11,176	1,200			8
9	241,904	20,311	14						24	66,140	20,311	298,044	318,355	118,355	1,950			9
10	234,322	12,899	8						11	56,980	12,899	291,392	293,884	93,884	1,775			10
11	238,122	11,831	6						11	49,960	11,831	288,082	293,913	99,913	1,800			11
12	179,103	9,505	8						9	16,030	9,505	195,133	204,638	4,638				12
13	246,188	11,831	10						26	51,800	11,831	297,088	309,819	109,819	2,160			13
14	261,240	16,701	13						26	55,940	16,701	307,780	324,481	124,481	1,480			14
15	236,370	12,451	9						12	51,060	12,451	297,430	299,881	99,881	1,780			15
16	238,797	14,676	9						17	50,410	14,676	279,217	293,913	93,913	1,200			16
17	231,944	7,176	13						15	51,935	7,176	273,877	281,053	81,053	1,850			17
18	237,680	12,851	11						22	57,875	12,851	285,564	298,415	98,415	1,910			18
19	174,634	4,978	2						6	22,445	4,978	196,979	201,955	1,955				19
20	219,692	3,401	2						6	53,765	3,401	273,427	276,828	76,828	1,670			20
21	221,094	10,896	9						23	47,880	10,896	268,924	279,860	79,860	2,310			21
22	221,859	13,426	11						13	51,150	13,426	273,060	284,485	86,485	1,475			22
23	240,449	12,196	8						14	51,185	12,196	291,584	303,710	103,710	1,200			23
24	230,213	9,675	7						18	54,985	9,675	275,158	284,773	84,773	1,575			24
25	233,998	12,851	9						14	52,320	12,851	276,319	290,170	89,170	1,350			25
26	179,737	8,651	9						8	20,055	8,651	199,792	203,443	3,443				26
27	238,996	12,351	11						17	57,040	12,351	286,026	298,377	98,377	1,790			27
28	239,393	12,926	10						24	61,695	12,926	290,877	293,803	93,803	2,340			28
29	233,688	15,776	13						15	56,036	15,776	290,623	304,389	106,389	1,580			29
30	230,275	8,736	7						12	62,540	8,736	282,815	291,541	91,541	2,100			30
31	236,348	16,931	11						18	53,840	16,931	290,188	307,189	107,189	1,860			31
										1,523,755	394,964	8,428,869	8,823,853	2,623,853				
															46,635			

TABLE NO. 50. — MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Date.	DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.						
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.	Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.
1	213,891	8,601	9	1					9	62,985	8,601	276,876	285,477	85,477	600		1
2	181,328	1,370	2						2	18,070	18,070	100,308	917,468	17,468			2
3	320,985	8,601	8						8	29,420	8,601	273,905	282,506	82,506	2,100		3
4	320,500	17,927	16						16	41,010	17,927	270,570	288,497	88,497	1,800		4
5	227,297	16,676	11						11	53,205	16,676	280,502	297,178	97,178	1,400		5
6	227,694	14,311	8						8	38,785	14,311	282,859	297,370	97,370	1,700		6
7	215,045	4,201	1						1	91,672	4,201	286,630	270,821	70,821	1,600		7
8	226,976	8,711	1						1	33,865	8,711	280,841	289,552	89,552	1,075		8
9	191,337	5,516	5						5	14,440	5,516	205,777	211,203	11,203			9
10	224,084	12,481	10						10	26,800	12,481	280,884	293,363	33,363	2,210		10
11	320,863	13,286	10						10	38,600	13,286	279,813	303,949	33,949	1,700		11
12	224,561	11,111	11						11	54,730	11,111	277,291	288,402	88,402	1,600		12
13	224,381	13,316	8						8	48,000	13,316	277,914	291,830	91,830	1,800		13
14	217,103	8,896	8						8	53,530	8,896	295,103	273,959	73,959	1,200		14
15	226,634	9,397	6						6	63,533	9,397	284,179	293,576	93,576	1,500		15
16	168,884	5,421	4						4	27,356	5,421	196,880	202,200	2,200			16
17	209,905	10,766	8						8	54,105	10,766	294,070	274,836	74,836	1,800		17
18	210,510	11,926	11						11	51,005	11,926	281,515	273,441	73,441	2,100		18
19	224,732	14,166	10						10	45,315	14,069	271,767	286,323	85,323	1,200		19
20	207,267	13,776	10						10	47,025	13,776	282,582	286,358	66,358	1,650		20
21	189,138	13,357	8						8	50,200	13,351	248,388	261,889	61,889	1,725		21
22	209,597	11,426	9						9	50,775	11,426	290,372	271,798	71,798	1,975		22
23	176,532	6,175	5						5	26,900	6,175	202,452	208,627	8,627			23
24	224,384	16,696	12						12	58,520	16,696	282,554	299,630	99,630	1,875		24
25	201,648	11,097	6						6	48,635	11,097	290,303	271,400	71,400	1,400		25
26	229,125	10,076	8						8	55,200	10,076	284,325	294,401	94,401	2,310		26
27	235,279	15,346	9						9	50,395	15,346	285,674	301,020	101,020	1,680		27
28	199,238	19,401	9						9	62,095	19,401	291,833	280,734	80,734	1,700		28
29	213,769	15,326	11						11	55,215	15,326	298,984	284,510	84,510	900		29
	6,142,160	347,820	232	28	4	44	180	9	497	1,461,890	347,820	7,604,010	7,361,830	2,161,830	41,000		

TABLE NO. 51.—MONTH OF MARCH.

Date.	DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.				Date.			
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.		Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.
1	177,118	13,826	12	1	1	1	9	22	22	32,765	199,883	279,883	199,883	79,895	1,350			1
2	309,649	11,176	9	1	1	1	9	10	26	56,420	266,061	277,377	266,061	77,377	2,100			2
3	306,046	11,276	6	1	1	1	10	6	26	60,165	266,061	277,377	266,061	91,481	1,760			3
4	217,190	10,676	8	1	1	1	9	19	19	63,015	278,239	289,915	278,239	88,915	1,680			4
5	220,854	10,676	10	1	1	1	4	15	15	57,375	278,239	289,915	278,239	67,711	1,920			5
6	305,969	12,402	10	1	1	1	4	15	15	49,340	278,239	289,915	278,239	91,396	1,920			6
7	221,400	13,926	8	1	1	1	104	115	115	55,980	278,239	289,915	278,239	10,399	1,920			7
8	174,248	6,801	5	1	1	1	6	6	6	29,350	283,389	290,389	283,389	98,281	1,860			8
9	221,034	14,882	10	1	1	1	6	27	27	62,305	283,389	290,389	283,389	69,617	2,200			9
10	306,186	17,716	13	1	1	1	82	98	98	45,715	271,961	290,617	271,961	91,378	1,490			10
11	231,427	15,371	11	1	1	1	12	17	17	57,697	271,961	290,617	271,961	75,896	1,780			11
12	308,880	9,356	6	1	1	1	12	18	18	53,650	295,537	298,836	295,537	68,830	2,350			12
13	201,728	13,453	7	1	1	1	82	92	92	51,940	295,537	298,836	295,537	90,257	1,190			13
14	227,001	11,296	6	1	1	1	12	18	18	51,940	295,537	298,836	295,537	12,754	1,960			14
15	188,244	7,180	6	1	1	1	12	18	18	51,940	298,513	302,513	298,513	91,329	1,960			15
16	220,608	9,016	5	1	1	1	12	18	18	51,940	302,678	306,678	302,678	74,593	2,170			16
17	208,098	11,921	8	1	1	1	9	17	17	56,750	271,719	298,670	271,719	86,670	1,640			17
18	214,969	14,951	9	1	1	1	13	20	20	56,750	286,736	299,487	286,736	99,487	1,875			18
19	227,311	9,731	8	1	1	1	14	14	14	65,760	283,703	294,530	283,703	94,530	1,435			19
20	219,433	10,731	10	1	1	1	11	23	23	59,630	278,739	294,530	278,739	97,344	1,900			20
21	176,186	4,401	3	1	1	1	7	23	23	59,990	303,176	307,577	303,176	7,577	1,850			21
22	233,977	9,776	6	1	1	1	14	23	23	58,330	292,997	302,073	292,997	102,073	1,850			22
23	211,689	16,651	9	1	1	1	49	68	68	53,180	292,997	302,073	292,997	81,000	1,900			23
24	223,690	11,551	7	1	1	1	10	30	30	60,080	293,179	294,730	293,179	94,730	2,325			24
25	220,950	11,537	8	1	1	1	10	30	30	64,330	291,280	302,817	291,280	102,817	1,460			25
26	222,779	15,456	12	1	1	1	10	30	30	57,680	279,899	295,295	279,899	95,295	1,750			26
27	223,161	17,376	12	1	1	1	11	23	23	55,115	290,576	306,892	290,576	106,892	975			27
28	174,482	8,496	4	1	1	1	64	23	23	62,540	290,576	306,892	290,576	8,988	1,750			28
29	228,653	16,301	9	1	1	1	11	13	13	62,840	291,493	307,794	291,493	107,794	1,750			29
30	225,373	11,301	10	1	1	1	83	96	96	60,765	299,078	300,379	299,078	100,379	1,600			30
31	6,889,891	396,613	254	31	19	43	681	15,103	15,103	1,609,780	306,613	8,199,671	8,596,294	2,366,401	44,475			31

TABL NO. 52.—By MONTHS.

DATE.	DEAD ANIMALS.										UNOFFICIAL.							
	Garbage.	Amount.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Slaughter House Refuse.	Works No. 1.	Works No. 2.	Total.	Excess.	Garbage.	Dead Animals.	Slaughter House Refuse.	DATE.
April	5,976,658	230,535	925	34	...	58	948	84	1,299	1,775,971	330,535	7,746,626	8,077,164	2,077,871	47,110	None	None	April
May	6,332,174	352,769	135	33	11	78	650	14	911	1,870,384	352,769	8,292,558	8,555,327	2,357,411	48,720	...	...	May
June	6,596,746	330,421	237	20	2	78	710	25	1,072	1,984,744	330,421	8,181,490	8,511,911	2,511,911	43,855	...	...	June
July	8,167,833	366,433	277	31	2	57	896	22	1,285	1,601,642	366,433	9,069,478	10,034,908	3,834,928	47,010	...	...	July
Aug.	13,585,090	472,087	344	50	1	67	914	11	1,387	1,654,065	4,265,496	10,246,345	15,511,811	9,511,811	46,390	...	...	Aug.
Sept.	12,381,175	453,339	340	60	1	41	751	7	1,200	1,321,366	4,482,951	9,672,929	14,155,880	8,155,880	42,745	...	...	Sept.
Oct.	8,882,267	441,454	327	45	6	48	1,006	...	1,432	1,551,821	912,482	9,963,075	10,875,512	4,075,512	45,960	...	...	Oct.
Nov.	8,229,452	415,625	305	29	4	23	762	6	1,128	1,538,823	415,625	9,768,276	10,183,900	4,183,900	44,785	...	...	Nov.
Dec.	7,165,907	432,967	331	34	3	37	588	...	992	1,680,985	432,967	8,546,587	9,279,551	3,079,551	44,545	...	...	Dec.
Jan.	6,905,144	494,954	290	24	3	44	168	10	539	1,628,755	394,954	8,428,886	8,823,833	2,623,833	45,635	...	...	Jan.
Feb.	6,142,160	347,820	292	28	4	44	180	9	497	1,461,850	347,820	7,694,016	7,993,830	2,131,830	41,000	...	...	Feb.
Mar.	6,589,891	306,618	294	31	19	45	681	16	1,045	1,609,786	366,613	8,199,671	8,566,284	2,366,401	44,475	...	...	Mar.
Total	96,948,131	4,704,017	3,287	419	55	620	8,254	152	12,787	18,875,786	13,698,036	106,829,898	120,527,484	47,330,892	543,120	...	...

II.

SANITARY DIVISION.

Presenting twenty-five tables, etc., as follows:

- Table No. 1. Showing record of communicable diseases.
- Table No. 2. Showing cases and deaths from diphtheria by wards.
- Table No. 3. Showing location of diphtheria and scarlatina and number of houses examined, posted and disinfected.
- Table No. 4. Showing sanitary condition of premises where diphtheria existed.
- Table No. 5. Showing cases and deaths of diphtheria and croup, from January 1st, 1886, to April 1st, 1896, ten years and three months.
- Table No. 6. Showing cases and deaths from diphtheria for the last ten years and three months, and dairies by districts.
- Table No. 7. Showing cases and deaths from scarlatina by wards.
- Table No. 8. Showing sanitary condition of premises where scarlet fever existed.
- Table No. 9. Showing cases and deaths from typhoid fever by wards.
- Table No. 10. Showing location of typhoid fever.
- Table No. 11. Showing sanitary condition of premises where typhoid fever existed.
- Table No. 12. Showing statistics relating to typhoid fever during the past twenty-nine years.
- Table No. 13. Showing cases and deaths from small-pox, also vaccination record for the last twenty-seven years.
- Table No. 14. Showing number of families in tenement houses by wards, population, etc.
- Table No. 15. Showing inspection of tenement houses in 23 wards, the number of rooms, families and persons, kind of water used, sewer facilities, etc.
- Table No. 16. Showing work done by meat inspectors, amount of meat condemned, etc.
- Table No. 17. Showing number, status and condition of dairies by wards.
- Table No. 18. Showing number of nuisances found by sanitary officers.
- Table No. 19. Showing total number of wells by wards.
- Table No. 20. Miscellaneous matter and showing number of complaints made for non-collection of garbage.
- Table No. 21. Showing list of wells and cisterns ordered by the Board of Health to be analyzed.
- Table No. 22. Showing location of dairies by wards, number of cows, kinds of water used, etc.
- Table No. 23. Summary of appropriation, expenditures and unexpended balances.
- Table No. 24. Showing expenditures for the year.
- Table No. 25. Disinfectants purchased, used, remaining on hand, etc., for the year.
- Table No. 26. Showing location of wells by wards.

TABLE NO. 1.
RECORD OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

1895—1896.	SMALLPOX.		DIPHTHERIA.		SCARLATINA.		CROUP.		TYPHOID FEVER.		MEASLES.		TOTALS.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
April.....	93	14	96	22	56	2	25	15	17	7	521	8	808	68
May.....	26	7	119	31	51	4	16	11	19	5	349	11	580	69
June.....	11	2	77	23	17	1	7	3	13	6	155	10	280	45
July.....	9	1	132	41	10	...	14	6	43	9	59	2	267	59
August.....	1	...	155	36	12	...	8	3	71	17	11	...	258	56
September.....	...	...	330	60	27	1	19	10	54	9	5	1	435	81
October.....	...	...	615	87	34	2	64	30	59	15	18	...	790	134
November.....	...	...	583	73	40	1	73	30	31	13	50	...	777	117
December.....	...	...	417	55	53	2	47	16	36	7	56	...	609	80
January.....	1	...	296	48	35	3	27	20	21	4	126	1	506	76
February.....	1	...	191	29	18	1	23	13	12	4	141	7	386	54
March.....	2	...	185	21	28	1	9	6	16	3	195	4	435	35
Totals.....	144	24	3196	526	381	18	332	163	392	99	1686	44	6131	874

TABLE NO. 1A.

1895—1896.	ERYSIPELAS.		CEREBRO-SPI- NAL FEVER.		WHOOPI- NG COUGH.		CHICKEN POX.		PUERPERAL FEVER.		TOTALS.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
April.....	12	...	3	1	1	3	9	...	1	...	26	4
May.....	10	...	4	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	21	2
June.....	4	...	1	1	7	2	1	...	...	...	14	3
July.....	3	...	5	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	12	7
August.....	5	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	8	...	11	1
September.....	2	...	1	1	8	4	2	...	4	...	17	5
October.....	9	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	19	2
November.....	18	...	2	2	4	1	10	...	4	...	33	3
December.....	9	2	1	1	23	2	11	...	2	...	47	5
January.....	15	...	4	4	14	2	4	...	...	...	44	8
February.....	17	1	2	2	8	3	12	...	...	...	41	8
March.....	7	...	2	1	18	4	3	...	7	...	37	7
Totals.....	105	8	27	20	95	26	60	...	35	6	322	55

TABLE NO. 2.
CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA BY WARDS.

WARDS.	April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		March.		1895 and 1896.		Estimated Population.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18,545
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19,330
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19,049
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24,897
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22,697
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17,057
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17,000
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24,080
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22,085
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17,336
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22,631
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14,289
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17,325
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13,359
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13,576
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18,064
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18,107
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18,654
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20,202
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18,002
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16,517
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14,873
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18,880
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16,144
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16,575
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31,782
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25,000
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26,455
Total	96	22	119	31	77	23	132	41	155	36	330	60	615	87	553	73	417	55	290	48	101	29	185	213	196	256	560,000

TABLE NO. 5.
DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.* CASES AND DEATHS FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1886, TO APRIL 1ST, 1886, TEN YEARS AND THREE MONTHS.
NOTE.—In the table the statistics of diphtheria appear in the first line for each year, those for croup in the second line.

YEAR.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1886.	124	45	94	35	82	42	102	24	100	28	123	32	138	48	187	57	292	85	429	106	690	123	460	94	2,826	719
1887.	313	82	183	47	182	41	138	52	158	50	125	43	113	46	254	62	427	135	457	115	440	139	318	115	3,108	927
1888.	231	88	139	46	164	60	137	44	89	34	93	34	64	15	88	27	131	48	215	61	132	47	175	60	1,638	564
1889.	117	39	138	44	117	36	111	30	108	33	51	12	62	14	71	15	127	23	144	37	108	29	88	33	1,243	345
1890.	64	13	59	19	36	6	40	6	44	19	49	16	44	15	47	15	68	17	71	21	59	15	88	23	667	185
1891.	55	10	68	25	65	22	70	23	50	22	24	11	43	14	40	13	78	15	96	34	81	23	101	27	771	219
1892.	77	21	43	11	51	17	50	16	57	16	15	3	23	5	59	8	68	26	84	18	97	22	67	28	671	208
1893.	63	16	34	7	31	10	32	19	39	16	26	10	21	9	41	18	48	18	60	28	60	22	45	18	613	242
1894.	51	18	32	10	34	12	48	17	27	11	26	10	29	11	42	15	48	12	75	23	103	61	146	38	751	238
1895.	32	16	16	15	11	7	9	4	8	4	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	32	17	61	34	53	30	250	139
1896.	145	37	101	26	107	25	96	22	119	31	77	23	13	41	153	36	330	60	615	87	583	73	417	16	2,877	516
1897.	22	13	30	16	20	14	25	15	16	11	7	3	14	6	6	3	19	10	64	30	73	30	47	16	345	167
1898.	296	48	191	29	183	21	131	3	131	3	131	3	131	3	131	3	131	3	131	3	131	3	131	3	672	198
1899.	27	20	23	13	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	59	39
																									16,468	5,427

The morbidity statistics for this disease were not reported prior to 1883, nor are the figures of monthly mortality for the time anterior to 1880 available.

TABLE NO. 6.
CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS AND THREE MONTHS, AND
DAIRIES BY DISTRICTS.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Dairies.	Cows.	Estimated population.
District south of E. R. tracks, Mo Pac. and St. Louis and San Francisco.	6,870	1,841	206	4,056	182,552
District between E. R. tracks and Wash street.	2,056	553			131,135
District north of Wash street and east of Grand avenue.	4,810	1,314	48	271	138,042
District west of Grand avenue.	2,400	604	183	4,284	108,221
	15,546	4,314	437	8,611	560,000

TABLE NO. 7.
CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLATINA BY WARDS.

WARDS.	April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		March.		1893 and 1898.		Estimated Population.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1																										18,545	
2	1																									19,530	
3																										26,049	
4	1																									24,897	
5			3																							22,697	
6	1																									17,957	
7	1																									18,000	
8																										24,984	
9																										22,055	
10																										16,738	
11			1																							23,631	
12			2																							14,285	
13																										17,928	
14																										13,385	
15																										19,876	
16																										18,054	
17																										18,107	
18																										18,634	
19																										20,202	
20																										18,062	
21																										16,517	
22																										14,873	
23																										18,900	
24																										16,144	
25																										16,875	
26																										31,872	
27																										25,000	
28																										26,455	
Totals.....	56	2	51	4	17	1	10	12	27	34	24	1	53	2	35	3	18	1	28	1	381	18			580,000		

TABLE NO. 8.
SHOWING SANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES WHERE SCARLET
FEVER EXISTED.

1895-1896.	Sewer Connected.		Defective Plumbing.	Defective Sewering.	Full Privy Vault.	Filthy Yards.	Filthy and Damp Cellars.	Tenement Houses.		Kind of Water Used.			Premises where well and Cistern are used in 25 ft of Privy Vault.	Where Privy, Yards and Water are used in Common.
	Yes.	No.						Yes.	No.	City.	Well.	Cistern.		
April	37	5	1					6	36	36	5	11	4	6
May	36	1			2		3	10	27	33	1	7	5	10
June	16						1	3	13	16	2	3	2	3
July	8	1			1			3	9	9	2	3	2	3
August	9	1						3	7	10				3
September	10	5			1			2	16	15	2	6	2	2
October	23	4						1	26	24	1	3	1	1
November	28	7		1	4		2	6	29	30	3	7		6
December	36	6	1		5		6	8	34	32	4	8	1	3
January	23	2			1			5	29	22	1	7	2	5
February	13	1						1	13	14	3			1
March	19	5			4		2	6	18	21	1	3		6
Totals	258	41	2	1	21	8	11	51	248	262	25	58	19	51

TABLE NO. 9.
SHOWING TYPHOID FEVER CASES BY WARDS.

WARDS.	April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jany.		Feb.		March.		Totals.		Public Institutions.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	17	7	19	10	21	11	21	15	15	13	38	7	21	5	12	4	16	3	392	100	43	7						

TABLE NO. 10.
SHOWING LOCATION OF TYPHOID FEVER.

1895-6. MONTHS.	South of R. R. Tracks.		Bet. R. R. and Wash Street.		North of Wash St. and East of Grand.		West of Grand Av.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
April.....	7	2	4	3	4	2	2	1	17	7
May.....	8	3	5	1	4	1	2	1	19	5
June.....	7	12	3	2	2	1	3	1	14	6
July.....	15	1	6	2	12	3	10	8	43	9
August.....	29	9	6	2	18	3	18	8	71	17
September.....	28	9	4	1	12	3	11	2	55	9
October.....	22	3	7	5	15	4	15	3	59	15
November.....	14	7	4	1	8	4	5	1	31	13
December.....	14	12	7	3	5	1	10	2	36	7
January.....	9	2	4	2	3	1	4	1	20	5
February.....	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	11	4
March.....	4	1	5	2	3	1	4	1	16	3
Totals.....	161	35	58	22	89	22	84	21	392	100

TABLE NO. 11.
SHOWING SANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES WHERE TYPHOID FEVER
EXISTED.

1895-6 MONTHS.	Sewer Con- nected.		Defec. Plumbing.	Defec. Sewering.	Full Privies.	Filthy Yards.	Tenement Houses.		Kind of Water used.				Premises where Well & Cistern are within 25 ft of priv.	Where Privies, Yards & Water are Used in Common.
	Yes.	No.					Yes.	No.	City.	Well.	Cistern.	Filthy and Damp Cellars.		
April.....	9	1	1	1	3	1	4	6	9	2	2	1	1	4
May.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	11	1	1	1	1	3
June.....	9	2	1	1	1	1	4	11	9	1	3	1	1	1
July.....	32	4	1	1	3	2	4	32	31	8	9	1	1	4
August.....	54	1	1	1	1	4	12	49	51	9	16	1	9	12
September.....	34	5	1	1	2	1	8	36	31	3	14	1	4	3
October.....	40	4	1	1	2	4	7	37	40	6	10	1	4	7
November.....	21	2	1	1	2	1	5	18	20	4	5	1	5	5
December.....	23	7	1	1	1	1	4	26	24	3	11	1	4	9
January.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	17	1	2	1	3	1
February.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	3	1	3	1
March.....	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	4	1	2	1
Totals.....	265	36	6	2	17	15	53	248	260	38	83	17	35	53

TABLE NO. 12.
SHOWING STATISTICS RELATING TO TYPHOID FEVER DURING THE
PAST TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Miles of Water Pipe in Service Each Yr.	Miles of Sewer Pipe in Service Each Yr.	Populat'n.	Deaths in Each 1000 Living.
1867		124	80 2/3	66.90	216,477	9.28
1868		224	84 7/8	85.30	250,000	11.76
1869		202	95.52	102.10	284,967	7.21
1870		269	100.62	111.13	312,963	8.67
1871		174	104.75	117.16		
1872		176	118.89	129.25		
1873		167	145.49	141.00		
1874		131	155.87	150.00		
1875		131	157.75	163.39	325,000	4.09
1876		103	177.88	172.00		
1877		130	179.00	177.53		
1878		74	181.78	179.27		
1879		112	191.48	188.26		
1880		139	199.60	196.35	350,518	3.96
1881		191	212.04	202.68		
1882		166	224.77	211.30		
1883		158	234.45	218.26		
1884		166	238.05	223.38		
1885		125	256.84	232.10		
1886		124	278.93	247.10	400,000	3.12
1887		116	244.73	262.78		
1888		133	314.39	270.68		
1889	350	140	336.09	298.42		
1890	427	137	353.60	311.09	451,770	3.03
1891	436	172	373.50	323.65		
1892	3624	514	410.00	365.00	500,000	10.02
1893	681	171	447.36	380.18	515,283	3.32
1894	783	172	467.73	391.58	550,000	3.13
1895	392	100	492.8625	415.557	560,000	1.78

Report of Cases for Years 1889, 1890 and 1891 not considered complete.

TABLE NO. 13.
SHOWING CASES AND DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX; ALSO VACCINATION
RECORD FOR THE LAST TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

YEARS.	Cases.	Deaths.	Vaccina- tion from Virus Supplied by Health Dept.	REMARKS.
1867	89	18		Smallpox Hospital on Arsenal Island.
1868	10	1	10,600	" " " "
1869	502	240		Reports of Cases not Considered Accurate.
1870		375		Admitted to Arsenal Island, 270, whom 69 Died.
1871		9		48 Cases Sent to Quarantine, 7 Deaths included in the 9.
1872	3789	1591	60,172	
1873		837		
1874		447		
1875		603		Cases not Reported.
1876		90		
1877	18	1	5,668	
1878			4,011	
1879			2,740	
1880	9		5,883	
1881		116	68,562	14 Deaths in the City and 171 at Quarantine.
1882		41	5,880	
1883		238	32,277	62 Deaths in the City and 171 at Quarantine. 554 Pa- tients sent to Quarantine.
1884	104	29	17,300	All these Cases were sent to Quarantine, and all deaths occurred there.
1885	3		7,660	
1886			4,398	
1887	17	1	18,537	All Cases sent to Quar. and all deaths occurred there.
1888	90		34,000	" " " " " "
1889			14,225	" " " " " "
1890	52	5	33,760	" " " " " "
1891	26	5	24,720	" " " " " "
1892			11,401	" " " " " "
1893	3	1	24,947	" " " " " "
1894	229	49	75,196	" " " " " "
1895	144	24	34,325	" " " " " "

TABLE NO. 2.

	LOCATION OF DIPHTHERIA.							LOCATION OF SCARLATINA.						
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Totals.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Totals.
1884.	South of R. R. Tracks.							South of R. R. Tracks.						
	Between R. R. Tracks and Wash Street.							Between R. R. Tracks and Wash Street.						
	North of Wash Street and East of Grand Av.							North of Wash Street and East of Grand Av.						
	West of Grand Avenue.							West of Grand Avenue.						
Apr.	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
May	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
June	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
July	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
August	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
September	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
October	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
November	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
December	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
January	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
February	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
March	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Totals	12	12	12	12	12	12	72	12	12	12	12	12	12	72

TABLE NO. 3. — Continued.
SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSES EXAMINED AND POSTED.

April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
14	12	14	17	9	34	24	28	56	38	21	21	433

TABLE NO. 3. — Continued.
SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSES DISINFECTED.

April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
27	12	18	12	17	17	42	8	47	34	26	23	332

TABLE NO. 4.
SHOWING SANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES WHERE DIPHTHERIA EXISTED.

1884. Months.	SEWER CONNECTED.		Defective Plumbing.		Defective Sewering.		Full Privies.		Filthy Yards.		Filthy and Damp Cellars.		TENEMENT HOUSES.		KIND OF WATER USED.		Premises where Well and Cistern are with in 25 Feet of Privies where Privies, Yards and Water are Used in Common.
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	City.	Well.	Cistern.		
April	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
May	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
June	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
July	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
August	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
September	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
October	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
November	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
December	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
January	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
February	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
March	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
Totals	225	412	18	53	12	103	129	480	220	224	24	170	38	43	43	43	43

TABLE NO. 16.
SHOWING WORK DONE BY MEAT INSPECTORS, AMOUNT OF MEAT
CONDEMNED, &c.

	Cattle Inspected.	Cattle Condemned	Pounds of Meat Con- demned.	Number of Slaughter Houses Visited.
April.....			2,518	2,956
May.....			785	3,234
June.....			119	2,706
July.....			1,298	3,043
August.....			3,036	1,916
*September.....	7,954	1	5,305	361
October.....	16,122	1	18,891	379
November.....	6,393	12	27,124	356
December.....	7,546		20,763	289
January.....	7,414	2	24,223	309
February.....	8,887	10	20,710	264
March.....	9,815	3	8,918	326
Totals.....	64,091	29	133,680	16,139

* After Sept. 1st, 1895, a change was made in the mode of inspecting, the inspectors were placed at the points where the largest amount of cattle were slaughtered, and as far as possible the cattle were inspected before being killed.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN OPERATION.

In the District south of Arsenal street.....	14
In the District between Arsenal street and Chouteau avenue....	32
In the District between Chouteau avenue and Cass avenue.....	4
In the District north of Cass avenue and Easton avenue.....	68

TABLE NO. 17.
SHOWING NUMBER, STATUS AND CONDITION OF DAIRIES BY WARDS.

WARDS.						Kind of Water Used.			Sewer Connected.		What is done with Drainage.					
	No. of Dairies	No. of Cows.	No. of Horses	No. of Wagons.	No. of Dairies where Hogs are kept.	City.	Well.	Cistern	Yes.	No.	Into Sewer.	On Priv. Property.	On Pub. Property.	Into Creek.	Hauled Away.	Solid Hauled Away.
5	6	123	8	6		6	3	1	6			6				
6	12	42	2	2		6	8	6	10	2		10				
7	25	408	35	18		22	17	11	25			25				
8	87	2266	294	75	34	25	74	68	24	63	11	24	1	42	7	23
9	25	447	43	88		23	13		25			25				
11	95	2156	242	126	1	70	42	64	71	24	10	71	1	4	9	
12	4	8	2			2	3	4	4			4				
13	23	190	24	11	6	3	11	19	5	18	9	5	6	1	2	
14	1	2	1			1	1	1	1			1				
16	2	49	10	4		2	2		2			2				
18	29	170	15	8		17	21	27	27	2		27			2	
21	3	108	12	8		2	3		3			3				
23	19	429	46	21		14	12	11	19			19				
25	10	189	23	18		8	4	4	9	1		9				
26	38	988	130	42	16	12	33	27	8	30	7	8	1	17	5	2
27	47	854	129	45	15	20	30	25	12	35	24	12	3	4	4	
28	12	217	26	9	3	6	7	10	7	5	2	7			3	
Totals.....	438	9646	1042	431	75	238	284	278	238	180	63	258	12	68	35	25

No Dairies in the following Wards: 1, 2, 8, 4, 10, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24.

TABLE NO. 18.
SHOWING NUMBER OF NUISANCES FOUND BY SANITARY OFFICERS.

1895-6. MONTHS.	Full, Filthy and Defective Privies.	Filthy Yards.	Filthy Lots.	Filthy Stables.	Filthy Dairies.	Premises in City Keeping Hogs.	Full and Filthy Piles and Boxes of Manure, Filthy Slaughter Houses and Butcher Shops.	Filthy Cisterns.	Filthy Wells.	Damp and Filthy Cellars.	Ponds.	Broken & Defective Eave Troughs & Down Spouts, Defective Drains and Sewers.	Defective Plumbing.	Filthy Premises.	Filthy Hide Houses.	Filthy Lodging Houses.	Filthy Private Alleys.	Totals.		
April.....	895	700	14	12	4	72	2	8	56	5	4	91	40	7	11	1,921				
May.....	1,129	690	16	8	2	100	1	16	112	2	6	105	74	12	16	2,289				
June.....	1,319	646	14	15	2	11	85	1	3	2	115	5	7	157	51	9	24	2,466		
July.....	1,966	650	15	26	1	14	102	1	11	4	145	5	6	207	51	7	12	3,223		
August....	1,112	610	12	14	3	7	76	1	5	2	95	33	14	194	54	10	23	2,266		
September.	726	500	4	10	2	85	10	9	136	25	5	130	71	3	14	1,730				
October....	930	440	4	8	2	3	61	18	6	78	9	5	128	63	1	11	1,767			
November..	871	254	4	3	12	23	9	13	44	14	7	83	71	2	8	1,418				
December..	663	131	6	.....	19	.....	4	1	43	4	2	70	20	8	.....	971		
January....	382	138	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	41	5	1	29	23	.....	.....	624		
February..	294	83	.....	2	11	1	9	.....	2	3	41	13	3	47	37	4	560	
March.....	734	247	2	4	11	19	.....	6	9	50	21	6	44	33	19	6	4	1,219	
Totals.....	11,021	5,084	85	108	30	56	659	4	88	57	956	141	66	1,285	588	88	1	6	131	20,454

TABLE NO. 19.

WARD.	No. of Public Wells on Public Streets.	No. of Wells in Each Ward.	WARD.	No. of Public Wells on Public Streets.	No. of Wells in Each Ward.	WARD.	No. of Public Wells on Public Streets.	No. of Wells in Each Ward.
1.....	5	16	11.....	8	111	21.....	6	38
2.....	2	18	12.....	24	359	22.....	3	10
3.....	1	34	13.....	25	370	23.....	10	99
4.....	9	33	14.....	10	45	24.....	9	35
5.....	20	84	15.....	4	98	25.....	3	70
6.....	47	271	16.....	15	143	26.....	16	485
7.....	14	432	17.....	2	19	27.....	87	290
8.....	53	898	18.....	20	317	28.....	7	148
9.....	12	138	19.....	5	34			
10.....	11	222	20.....	2	12	Total.....	380	5,139

TABLE NO. 20.
MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

	Cases Brought Before Board of Health.	Police Court.	Premises with Defective Plumbing for which Restriction Orders were issued.	Premises for which Sewer Orders were issued.	Permits Issued to Vault Cleaners.	Premises for which City Water was Recommended.	Complaints Received and Investigated.	Number of Notices Issued for Foul, Filthy and Defective Privies.	Number of Notices Issued for Other Nuisances.	Notices to Parties Having no Proper Garbage Receptacle.	Dairies Examined as to Condition of Water Supply, Etc.	No. of Wells Located.	Fines Imposed for Maintaining Nuisances.
April.....	68	6	2	10	7	211	893	986	18	.....	.....	.....	\$15 00
May.....	97	53	11	34	189	3	275	1,129	1,086	31	.....	.....	25 00
June.....	131	163	11	39	344	2	307	1,319	1,086	114	.....	.....	450 00
July.....	216	74	5	19	391	2	323	1,366	1,206	403	.....	.....	505 00
August.....	144	57	8	63	811	2	278	1,112	1,100	326	.....	.....	325 00
September.....	154	29	24	24	190	.....	203	726	933	260	.....	.....	205 00
October.....	248	36	8	30	115	6	214	930	774	170	.....	.....	145 00
November.....	119	20	13	104	.....	2	173	871	476	15	.....	.....	35 00
December.....	154	12	17	221	.....	110	145	663	288	1	394	.....	60 00
January.....	70	11	2	4	.....	.....	140	382	219	1	15	2,500	45 00
February.....	86	10	14	127	.....	2	157	294	229	3	28	2,400	150 00
March.....	130	17	5	12	.....	12	150	734	452	.....	.....	239	.....
Totals.....	1,617	488	120	687	1,510	148	2,576	11,021	8,845	1,344	437	5,139	\$1960 00
Total number of tenement houses examined.....													1,851
Total number of lodging houses examined.....													45
Total number of filthy public alleys reported by Sanitary Officers.....													709
Total number of leaking water pipes reported by Sanitary Officers.....													47

TABLE NO. 20. — Continued.
SHOWING NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS MADE FOR NON-COLLECTION OF GARBAGE.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Reported by sanitary officers.....	28	43	51	102	132	60	56	55	49	24	15	14	629
Reported by citizens.....	20	46	59	73	167	92	55	29	20	20	12	16	609
Totals.....	48	89	110	175	299	152	111	84	69	44	27	30	1,238

TABLE NO. 21.

LIST OF WELLS AND CISTERNS CALLED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH TO BE ANALYZED.

LOCATIONS OF WELLS.		
2204 Rochester st.	2507 Pennsylvania st.	1407 North Mich. st.
2222 " "	Bet. Grand & Eugene ave. on	1228 North Elm st.
2223 Duane st.	Larkin st.	1401 " "
2225 Guyton st.	6724 Virginia st.	1422 " "
2226 Broadway st.	6728 Minnesota st.	4002 Nat. Bridge rd.
2226 Taylor st.	2228 Marquette st.	4054 " "
2227 " "	2244 " "	4054 " "
Taylor st. bet. Carter & Vander-	2414 " "	4744 " "
tonder	2414 " "	4054 " "
2228 Franklin st.	4544 Carter st.	3408 " "
2227 Carlton st.	2244 " "	4054 " "
614 Ashland st.	Cat. " & Fair ave.	4022 " "
206 May st.	4022 Rosalie st.	1405 " "
614 McKinnock st.	4071 " "	1722 " "
6117 Kensington st.	4026 Newstead av.	3726 " "
2207 " "	4072 " "	4052 " "
224 Talbot st.	4074 " "	4122 " "
2246 W. 2nd st.	4022 " "	4226 " "
6118 Fair st.	4218 " "	4223 " "
2121 Gay st.	4214 " "	S. E. cor. Nat. Bridge rd. & Union
2726 La Salle st.	1900 Wash. st.	av.
202 Victoria st.	4244 Ashland av.	4403 Papin st.
1414-12 S. 12th st.	4122 " "	4347 Clayton av.
1415 " "	4121 " "	4342 Garfield av.
1028-28 S. 14th st.	4742 Florissant av.	3104 Ruiger st.
1200 Blair st.	4720 " "	1217-19 rear North 15th st.
1112-12 1/2 Fairview st.	7043 " "	1221-23 " "
7007 North W. way.	6417 " "	1523 Destrehan st.
7000 " "	2514 Brannon av.	1525 " "
7011 " "	5229 Shaw av.	1529 " "
4217 Julia av.	2728 Nebraska av.	2003 Lambdin av.
4222 " "	4444 Minnesota av.	2045-7 " "
4217 " "	2201 Kosciuszko st.	2031 " "
616 Martin av.	2242 Gravola av.	2033 " "
2219 Texas av.	3123 Lambdin av.	2047 " "
2046 Chippewa st.	3127 " "	2045 " "
2044 Keokuk st.	3024 " "	3101 " "
2424 Arkansas av.	2029 " "	3103 " "
2024 " "	2022 " "	3109 " "
2213 Blumark st.	2026 " "	3115 " "
2220 Helena st.	210 Salisbury st.	3121 " "
2027 North 14th st.	214 " "	3127-29 " "
LOCATION OF CISTERNS.		
1404 School.	Baden School.	Taylor av. bet. Anderson &
4417 Florissant av.	2336 Marcus av.	Taylor aves.
2046 Chippewa st.	2404 " "	6218 Prescott av.
2044 Keokuk st.	2414 " "	637 Carrie av.
2242 Gravola av.	2416 " "	205 May st.
4454 Arkansas av.	4048 Carter av.	618 McKinnock av.
3029 " "	6023 Rosalie st.	5117 Benedict st.
2029 Helena st.	7043 Florissant av.	5207 " "
2027 North 14th st.	2245 Bircher st.	316 Talcott av.
2018 North 12th st.	2423 " "	5204 N. 2nd st.
2014 Juniata st.	6617 Rosalie st.	2610 Warne av.
810 Kapenochied st.	2221 Mnead av.	2253 Mary av.
7507 Pennsylvania av.	6151 Taylor av.	2101 Prairie av.
4040 " "	7210 N. Wway.	2118 " "
4120 Missouri av.	617 Hawthorn av.	4142 S. Compton av.
		Total, 166.

TABLE NO. 22.

5TH WARD.

Location.	No. of Cows.	Water on Premises.
1621 S. 2d st.	30	City.
1517 S. 8th st.	26	City.
1542 S. 8th st.	5	City.
1708 Menard st.	12	City, well.
1811 S. 13th st.	11	City, well, cistern.
1849 S. 14th st.	45	City, well.

6TH WARD.

1130 Angelica st.	3	City.
1501 Angelrodt st.	2	Well, cistern.
1429 Buchanan st.	3	Well, cistern.
3123 N. 11th st.	2	City.
3507 N. 9th st.	4	Well, cistern.
4043 N. 9th st.	3	City, well, cistern.
1117 & 117a Palm st.	2	City.
1418 Salisbury st.	3	Well, cistern.
3208 N. 2d st.	13	Well.
8216 N. 2d st.	2	Well.
4036 N. 2d st.	3	City, well, cistern.
3118 N. 12th st.	2	Cistern.

7TH WARD.

615 Ann av.	15	City.
819 Allen av.	10	City, well, cistern.
2237 Bismarck st.	5	City, well.
2106 DeKalb st.	8	City, cistern.
2419 DeKalb st.	32	City.
3420 DeKalb st.	26	City, cistern.
2449 DeKalb st.	45	City.
1878 S. 11th st.	7	Well, cistern.
4210 S. 11th st.	30	City, well.
1010 Geyer av.	5	City, well.
1080 Geyer av.	7	Well, cistern.
1040 Geyer av.	6	City, well, cistern.
3013 Kosciuszko st.	30	City, well.
2337 Menard st.	9	City, well, cistern.
3347 Menard st.	14	City, well.
2417 Menard st.	10	City, well.
2425 Menard st.	9	City, well, cistern.
818 Russell av.	7	City, cistern.
2303 S. 2d st.	40	City.
2411 S. 2d st.	28	City, well, cistern.
2450 S. 2d st.	12	City.
2113 S. 7th st.	17	City, well.
2217 S. 7th st.	5	Well, cistern.
1825 S. 10th st.	8	City, well.
2439 S. 3d st.	23	City, well.

8TH WARD.

418 Adelaide av.	21	Well, cistern.
4445 Anderson av.	30	City, well, cistern.
4120 Ashland av.	42	Well, cistern.
4182 Ashland av.	35	Well, cistern.
4248 Ashland av.	4	Well.
4339 Ashland av.	4	City, well, cistern.
5117 Benedict st.	4	Well, cistern.
5207 Benedict st.	50	Well, spring, cistern.
3313 Birchier rd.	9	City.
2345 Birchier rd.	85	Well, cistern.
2423 Birchier rd.	30	Well, cistern.
6334 N. Broadway.	45	City, well, cistern.
6600 N. Broadway.	17	Well.
7210 N. Broadway.	15	Well, cistern.
8357 N. Broadway.	3	Well, cistern.
6305 Bulwer av.	35	Well, cistern.
4560 Carter av.	18	Well, cistern.
4564 Carter av.	32	Well, cistern.
Carter av. & Fair av.	62	Well, cistern.
637 Carrie av.	22	Well, cistern.
3131 Clay av.	52	Well, cistern.
1913 College av.	4	City, cistern.
1923 College av.	3	City, cistern.
4118 Fair av.	10	Well.
511 Ferry st.	5	City.
6331 Florissant av.	60	City, well, cistern.

Location.

No. of Cows.

Water on Premises.

6417 Florissant av.	80	Well, cistern.
6631 Florissant av.	50	City, well, cistern.
6729 Florissant av.	25	Well.
6749 Florissant av.	30	Well, cistern.
7043 Florissant av.	84	Well, cistern.
2107 Gano av.	23	City, cistern.
4032 Goodfellow av.	35	Well, cistern.
6233 Gypsey av.	22	Well.
400 John av.	1	City, well.
408 John av.	1	City.
4131 Lexington av.	1	Well.
2307 East Marcus av.	40	City, well, cistern.
2336 East Marcus av.	25	Well, cistern.
2404 East Marcus av.	58	City, well, cistern.
2414 East Marcus av.	62	Well, cistern.
2416 East Marcus av.	25	Well, cistern.
2253 Mary av.	6	Cistern.
205 May st.	27	Well.
4627 McKissock av.	5	City, well, cistern.
4633 McKissock av.	1	Well, cistern.
5018 McKissock av.	40	Well, cistern.
614 Morin av.	25	Well, cistern.
640 Morin av.	28	City, well, cistern.
3738 Natural Bridge rd.	27	Well, cistern.
3830 Natural Bridge rd.	25	Well.
4016 Natural Bridge rd.	15	City, well.
4092 Natural Bridge rd.	25	Well, cistern.
4182 Natural Bridge rd.	40	Well, cistern.
4223 Natural Bridge rd.	46	Well, cistern.
4226 Natural Bridge rd.	32	Well, cistern.
4622 Natural Bridge rd.	28	Well, cistern.
5055 Natural Bridge rd.	50	Well, cistern.
5469 Natural Bridge rd.	55	Well, cistern.
6214 Newstead av.	35	Well, cistern.
6310 Newstead av.	11	City, cistern.
6313 Newstead av.	35	City, well, cistern.
6328 Newstead av.	30	Well.
6376 Newstead av.	38	Well, cistern.
6378 Newstead av.	45	Well, cistern.
6380 Newstead av.	48	Well, cistern.
4117 Oak st.	1	City.
6317 Oulda av.	50	City, well.
4332 Oulda av.	27	City, well, cistern.
6339 Oulda av.	40	City, well, cistern.
6350 Oulda av.	33	City, well, cistern.
2101 Prairie av.	3	Cistern.
2128 Prairie av.	2	Cistern.
6218 Prescott av.	26	Well, cistern.
6617 Rosalie st.	8	Well, cistern.
6623 Rosalie st.	44	Well, cistern.
4619 N. 2d st.	2	Well.
5204 N. 2d st.	20	Well, cistern.
2221 Sneed av.	20	Well, cistern.
4335 Sneed av.	5	Well.
6327 Taylor av.	37	Well.
6415 Taylor av.	28	Well, cistern.
Taylor av. & Anderson.	50	Well, cistern.
316 Talcott av.	25	Well, cistern.
1909 Warne av.	1	City, cistern.
2010 Warne av.	2	Cistern.
4482 Ashland av.	3	Well, cistern.

9TH WARD.

1331 Arsenal st.	12	City, well, cistern.
2513 Bismarck st.	20	City, well.
2711 South Broadway.	21	City, well, cistern.
314 Dorcas st.	5	City, cistern.
2927 S. 18th st.	5	City, well, cistern.
2921 Indiana av.	30	City, cistern.
3418 Indiana av.	24	City.
3432 Illinois av.	8	City, cistern.
3415 Lemp av.	22	City.
2929 Missouri av.	39	City.
3235 Missouri av.	13	City, cistern.
3239 Missouri av.	10	City, cistern.
3533 Missouri av.	44	City.
157 St. George st.	35	City, well.
172 St. George st.	10	City, well, cistern.
202 Sidney st.	7	City, well.

TABLE NO. 18.
SHOWING NUMBER OF NUISANCES FOUND BY SANITARY OFFICERS.

1895-6. MONTHS.	Full, Filthy and Defective Privies.	Filthy Yards.	Filthy Lots.	Filthy Stables.	Filthy Dairies.	Premises in City Keeping Hogs.	Full and Filthy Piles and Boxes of Manure.	Filthy Slaughter Houses and Butcher Shops.	Filthy Cisterns.	Filthy Wells.	Damp and Filthy Cellars.	Ponds.	Broken & Defective Eave Troughs & Down Spouts.	Defective Drains and Sewers.	Defective Plumbing.	Filthy Premises.	Filthy Hide Houses.	Filthy Lodging Houses.	Filthy Private Alleys.	Totals.
April.....	895	700	14	12	4	72	2	8	56	5	4	91	40	7	21	1,921				
May.....	1,129	690	16	8	2	100	1	16	112	2	6	105	74	12	16	2,289				
June.....	1,319	646	14	15	2	11	85	1	3	2	115	5	7	157	51	9	9	24	2,466	
July.....	1,966	650	15	26	1	14	102	1	11	4	145	5	6	207	51	7		12	3,223	
August.....	1,112	610	12	14	3	7	76	1	5	2	95	33	14	194	54	10	1	23	2,266	
September.....	726	500	4	10	2	85	10	9	136	25	5	130	71	3	14	1,780				
October.....	930	440	4	8	2	3	61	18	6	78	9	5	128	63	1	11	1,767			
November.....	871	354	4	3	2	12	23	9	13	44	14	7	83	71	2	8	1,418			
December.....	663	181	3	6	1	19	4	1	43	4	2	70	29	8	971					
January.....	382	133	1	1	1	8	2	1	41	5	1	29	23	1	624					
February.....	294	83	2	11	1	9	2	3	41	13	3	47	37	10	560					
March.....	734	247	2	4	11	19	6	9	50	21	6	44	33	19	1,219			6	8	1,219
Totals.....	11,021	5,084	85	108	30	56	659	4	88	57	956	141	66	1,285	588	88	1	6	131	20,454

TABLE NO. 19.

WARD.	No. of Public Wells on Public Streets.	No. of Wells in Each Ward.	WARD.	No. of Public Wells on Public Streets.	No. of Wells in Each Ward.	WARD.	No. of Public Wells on Public Streets.	No. of Wells in Each Ward.
1	5	16	11	8	111	21	6	38
2	2	18	12	24	359	22	3	10
3	1	34	13	25	370	23	10	99
4	9	82	14	10	45	24	9	35
5	20	844	15	4	98	25	3	70
6	47	271	16	15	143	26	16	485
7	14	432	17	2	19	27	87	290
8	53	898	18	20	317	28	7	148
9	12	138	19	5	34			
10	11	222	20	2	12	Total	380	5,139

TABLE NO. 20.
MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

	Cases Brought Before Board of Health.	Police Court.	Premises with Defective Plumbing for which Re-construction Orders were Issued.	Premises for which Sewer Orders were Issued.	Permits Issued to Vault Cleaners.	Premises for which City Water was Recommended.	Complaints Received and Investigated.	Number of Notices Issued for Full, Filthy and Defective Privies.	Number of Notices Issued for Other Nuisances.	Notices to Parties Having no Proper Garbage Receptacle.	Dairies Examined as to Condition of Water Supply, Etc.	No. of Wells Located.	Fines Imposed for Maintaining Nuisances.
April.....	68	6	2	10	7	211	895	986	18	.....	.....	.....	\$15 00
May.....	97	53	11	34	159	3	275	1,129	1,086	31	.....	.....	25 00
June.....	131	163	11	39	344	2	307	1,319	1,096	114	.....	.....	450 00
July.....	216	74	5	19	391	2	323	1,966	1,206	405	.....	.....	505 00
August.....	144	57	8	63	811	2	278	1,112	1,109	326	.....	.....	325 00
September.....	154	29	24	24	190	.....	208	726	933	260	.....	.....	205 00
October.....	248	82	8	30	115	6	214	930	774	170	.....	.....	145 00
November.....	119	20	13	104	.....	2	173	871	476	15	.....	.....	35 00
December.....	154	12	17	221	.....	110	145	663	288	1	394	.....	60 00
January.....	70	11	2	4	.....	.....	140	382	219	1	15	2,500	45 00
February.....	86	10	14	127	.....	2	157	294	229	3	28	2,400	150 00
March.....	130	17	5	12	.....	12	150	734	452	.....	.....	239	.....
Totals.....	1,617	488	120	687	1,510	148	2,576	11,021	8,845	1,344	437	5,139	\$1960 00
Total number of tenement houses examined.....													1,851
Total number of lodging houses examined.....													45
Total number of filthy public alleys reported by Sanitary Officers.....													709
Total number of leaking water pipes reported by Sanitary Officers.....													47

TABLE NO. 20. — Continued.
SHOWING NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS MADE FOR NON-COLLECTION OF GARBAGE.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Reported by sanitary officers.....	28	43	51	102	132	60	56	55	49	24	15	14	639
Reported by citizens.....	20	46	59	73	167	92	55	29	20	20	12	16	609
Totals.....	48	89	110	175	299	152	111	84	69	44	27	30	1,248

TABLE NO. 21.

LIST OF WELLS AND CISTERNS ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH TO BE ANALYZED.

LOCATION OF WELLS.		
2345 Bircher st.	7507 Pennsylvania av.	1407 North 10th st.
2423 " "	Bet. Grand & Eugene avs. on	1320 North 12th st.
2221 Sneed av.	Lonis st.	1401 " "
6223 Gypsy st.	4755 Virginia av.	1412 " "
6305 Bulwer av.	4120 Missouri av.	4962 Nat. Bridge rd.
6151 Taylor av.	2336 Marcus av.	4858 " "
6327 " "	2404 " "	4854 " "
Taylor av. bet. Carter & Vande-	2414 " "	4748 " "
venter.	2416 " "	4934 " "
6218 Prescott av.	4548 Carter av.	3858 " "
637 Carrie av.	4664 " "	4950 " "
418 Adelaide av.	Cor. " & Fair avs.	4622 " "
205 May st.	6623 Rosalie st.	5055 " "
518 McKissock av.	6617 " "	3738 " "
5117 Benedict st.	6380 Newstead av.	3830 " "
2207 " "	6378 " "	4052 " "
816 Talcott av.	6376 " "	4182 " "
5204 N. 2nd st.	6328 " "	4226 " "
4118 Fair av.	6318 " "	4223 " "
8131 Clay av.	6214 " "	S. E. cor. Nat. Bridge rd. & Union
2735 La Salle st.	1609 Wash st.	av.
302 Victor st.	4248 Ashland av.	4035 Papin st.
1410-12 N. 13th st.	4182 " "	4347 Clayton av.
1415 " "	4120 " "	4348 Garfield av.
1620-26 N. 14th st.	6749 Florissant av.	3104 Rutger st.
1909 Blair av.	6730 " "	1217-19 rear North 15th st.
1113-19 O'Fallon st.	7043 " "	1221-23 " "
7607 South B'way.	6417 " "	1523 Destrehan st.
7609 " "	2616 Brannon av.	1525 " "
7611 " "	5229 Shaw av.	1529 " "
6317 Oulda av.	3738 Nebraska av.	3003 Lambdin av.
6332 " "	4440 Minnesota av.	3005-7 " "
6317 " "	3301 Kosciusko st.	3031 " "
614 Morin av.	3242 Gravois av.	3033 " "
3219 Texas av.	3133 Lambdin av.	3037 " "
2846 Chippewa st.	3137 " "	3045 " "
2844 Keokuk st.	3024 " "	3101 " "
3434 Arkansas av.	3028 " "	3103 " "
3528 " "	3032 " "	3109 " "
2513 Bismark st.	3036 " "	3115 " "
2829 Salena st.	210 Salisbury st.	3121 " "
2927 South 18th st.	214 " "	3127-29 " "
LOCATION OF CISTERNS.		
Roe School.	Baden School.	Taylor av. bet. Anderson &
6417 Florissant av.	2336 Marcus av.	Taylor avs.
2846 Chippewa st.	2404 " "	6218 Prescott av.
2844 Keokuk st.	2414 " "	637 Carrie av.
3242 Gravois av.	2416 " "	205 May st.
3434 Arkansas av.	4548 Carter av.	518 McKissock av.
3528 " "	6623 Rosalie st.	5117 Benedict st.
2829 Salena st.	7048 Florissant av.	5207 " "
2927 South 18th st.	2345 Bircher st.	816 Talcott av.
2818 South 12th st.	2423 " "	5204 N. 2nd st.
2914 Juniata st.	6617 Rosalie st.	2610 Warne av.
810 Espenschied st.	2221 Sneed av.	2253 Mary av.
7507 Pennsylvania av.	6151 Taylor av.	2101 Prairie av.
4540 " "	7210 N. Bway.	2118 " "
4120 Missouri av.	617 Hawthorn av.	4149 S. Compton av.
		Total, 166.

TABLE NO. 22.[illegible]

Location.	No. of Cows.	Water on Premises.	Location.	No. of Cows.	Water on Premises.
2817 Salena st.	12	City, well, cistern.	3234 Oregon av.	20	City.
2829 Salena st.	11	Well, cistern.	2823 Pestalozzi st.	20	City, well.
2851 S. 7th st.	20	City, well, cistern.	2825 Pestalozzi st.	17	City.
3101 S. 7th st.	13	City.	2836 Pestalozzi st.	25	City, well, cistern.
2818 S. 12th st.	9	Cistern.	3020 Pestalozzi st.	34	City, well, cistern.
2514 S. 3d st.	26	City well.	2832 Pennsylvania av.	19	City, cistern.
2614 S. 8d st.	15	City.	3111 Pennsylvania av.	81	City, cistern.
216 Victor st.	13	City well.	3119 Pennsylvania av.	13	City, cistern.
302 Victor st.	20	City well.	3331 Pennsylvania av.	1	City.
11TH WARD.			4015 Pennsylvania av.	25	Well.
3523 Arkansas av.	19	Well.	4060 Pennsylvania av.	60	Spring, well.
3534 Arkansas av.	16	City, well, cistern.	S. side Robert av. bet.		
2818 Chippewa st.	27	City, well, cistern.	Eugene & Field avs.	8	Cistern.
2846 Chippewa st.	20	City, well.	Cor. Field & Robert avs.	13	Cistern.
2918 Chippewa st.	25	City, well, cistern.	2510 Texas av.	2	City.
2846 California av.	36	City, cistern.	2810 Texas av.	4	City, cistern.
2906 California av.	20	City.	2901 Texas av.	17	City, cistern.
2918 California av.	30	City, well.	2927 Texas av.	4	City, cistern.
2924 California av.	14	City, cistern.	3219 Texas av.	30	Well, cistern.
3126 California av.	30	City, well, cistern.	3666 Upton st.	16	Well, cistern.
3959 California av.	30	City.	3447 Winnebago st.	15	City, cistern.
3005 S. Compton av.	30	City, cistern.	3457 Winnebago st.	17	City, well, cistern.
3720 S. Compton av.	60	City, well, cistern.	3675 Tesson av.	5	Cistern.
3744 S. Compton av.	20	City, cistern.	3653 Tesson av.	12	Well.
4142 S. Compton av.	3	Cistern.	3432 S. Compton av.	7	Well, cistern.
3312 Cherokee st.	30	City, cistern.	12TH WARD.		
3300 DeKalb st.	15	City, well.	1536 Benton st.	4	Well, cistern.
3440 DeKalb st.	25	City, cistern.	1424 Hebert st.	1	Well, cistern.
3446 DeKalb st.	20	City, cistern.	1900 Sullivan av.	1	City, well, cistern.
N. W. cor. Grand av & Blow st.	18	Cistern.	1923 Wright st.	2	City, cistern.
3668 Gravois av.	30	City, well, cistern.	13TH WARD.		
6255 Gravois av.	20	Cistern.	310 East Espenschled st.	4	Cistern.
8242 Gravois av.	30	Well, spring.	6708 S. 8th st.	2	Cistern.
8274 Gravois av.	120	City, well, cistern.	6744 S. 8th st.	2	Cistern.
2834 Iowa av.	14	City, cistern.	7147 S. 8th st.	5	Cistern.
2840 Iowa av.	25	City, well, cistern.	813 Haven st.	3	Cistern.
3137 Iowa av.	27	City.	700 Kansas st.	3	Well, cistern.
3720 Iowa av.	9	City.	6101 Michigan av.	3	Cistern.
3907 Illinois av.	14	City, cistern.	7120 Michigan av.	2	City, cistern.
3919 Illinois av.	35	City.	6712 Minnesota av.	6	City, cistern.
2914 Junata st.	3	Cistern.	516 Marceau st.	3	Well, cistern.
3301 Kosciusko st.	18	Well, cistern.	7118 S. 9th st.	2	Well.
3435 Kosciusko st.	28	City, cistern.	7140 S. 9th st.	3	Well, cistern.
3439 Kosciusko st.	17	City, cistern.	4540 Pennsylvania av.	10	Cistern.
3718 Kosciusko st.	12	City, cistern.	4651 Pennsylvania av.	20	Cistern.
3722 Kosciusko st.	5	Cistern.	7104 Pennsylvania av.	6	Well, cistern.
2746 Keokuk st.	17	City.	7507 Pennsylvania av.	8	Well, cistern.
2834 Keokuk st.	25	City, well, cistern.	7154 S. 8th st.	6	Well.
2838 Keokuk st.	20	City, well.	6112 S. 7th st.	3	Cistern.
2844 Keokuk st.	20	Well, cistern.	6207 S. 7th st.	4	Well.
2854 Keokuk st.	30	City, cistern.	7431 S. 10th st.	18	Well, cistern.
3666 Louis st.	35	Spring.	4755 Virginia av.	52	Spring.
2636 Lynch st.	22	City, cistern.	2713 Wyandotte st.	18	City, cistern.
2755 Magnolia av.	50	City, well, cistern.	8423 Water st.	4	Well, cistern.
3108 Magnolia av.	40	City.	14TH WARD.		
3727 Minnesota av.	30	City, cistern.	2508 Cass av.	2	Well, cistern.
3334 Minnesota av.	3	Well, cistern.	16TH WARD.		
4014 Minnesota av.	20	City, well.	1613 Chambers st.	20	City, well.
4040 Minnesota av.	15	Well, cistern.	1615 Chambers st.	29	City, well.
4042 Minnesota av.	25	City, well.	18TH WARD.		
3241 Michigan av.	21	City, well, cistern.	2827 Bacon st.	3	Cistern.
3404 Miami st.	35	Well.	4236 Blair av.	2	City, well, cistern.
3501 Miami st.	45	City, well, cistern.	4254 Blair av.	8	City, cistern.
4120 Missouri av.	25	Well, cistern.	2572 Farrar st.	1	City, well, cistern.
3909 Marine av.	16	City, cistern.	2587 Farrar st.	2	City, cistern.
3445 Michigan av.	5	Well, cistern.	4145 Grove st.	1	Cistern.
3911 Marine av.	28	City, cistern.	4155 Grove st.	2	Well, cistern.
2838 Nebraska av.	36	City, cistern.	4160 Grove st.	1	City, cistern.
2918 Nebraska av.	30	City, cistern.	3100 Glasgow av.	22	City, well, cistern.
3738 Nebraska av.	17	Well, cistern.	3601 Glasgow av.	15	City, well, cistern.
3849 Nebraska av.	18	City.	4025 Glasgow av.	1	City, well, cistern.
2911 Osage st.	19	City, well.	2305 Hebert st.	12	Well, cistern.
2851 Osceola st.	12	City, cistern.	2533A Hebert st.	34	City, well, cistern.
2908 Ohio av.	30	City, well, cistern.	2549 Hebert st.	1	City, well, cistern.
2849 Ohio av.	20	City, well, cistern.	3245 Knapp st.	8	City.
3153 Ohio av.	18	City.	3281 Knapp st.	3	Well, cistern.
3303 Ohio av.	18	City, cistern.	1919 Mallinckrodt st.	2	City, well, cistern.
2822 Oregon av.	18	City, cistern.	2015 Mallinckrodt st.	2	Well, cistern.
2829 Oregon av.	20	City.			
2922 Oregon av.	35	City.			
3100a Oregon av.	20	City.			

Location.	No. of Cows.	Water on Premises.	Location.	No. of Cows.	Water on Premises.
1916 Newhouse av.....	10	City, well, cistern.	4892 Natural Bridge rd..	38	City, well.
2548 Palm st.....	18	Well, cistern.	4960 Natural Bridge rd..	25	Well, cistern.
2546 Palm st.....	2	City, well, cistern.	4954 Natural Bridge rd..	30	Well, cistern.
2576 Palm st.....	4	Well, cistern.	4962 Natural Bridge rd..	40	Well, cistern.
3608 Thompson av.....	4	Well, cistern.	S. W. cor. Natural Bridge rd. & Union av.....	24	Well.
3729 N. 20th st.....	4	City, well, cistern.	Natural Bridge rd. and 6-mile House.....	60	Well, cistern.
3608 N. 22d st.....	2	City, cistern.	4018 Page av.....	4	City, well, cistern.
2815 N. 23d st.....	2	Well, cistern.	6101 Page av.....	27	Well.
3506 N. 23d st.....	6	City.	1817 Prairie av.....	50	City, well, cistern.
3810 N. 23d st.....	1	Well, cistern.	1430 Rowan av.....	5	Well.
3508 N. 25th st.....	2	Well, cistern.	2618 Semple av.....	4	Cistern.
21ST WARD.			5213 Theodosia av.....	2	Cistern.
2730 LaSalle st.....	30	City, well.	5513 Wells av.....	4	Well.
2735 LaSalle st.....	44	City, well.	3016 Lulu av.....	6	City, cistern.
2738 LaSalle st.....	34	Spring.	4341 Kennerly av.....	21	City, well.
23D WARD.			2616 Brannon av.....	24	Well, cistern.
1401 Ann av.....	18	City.	4237 Bingham av.....	8	Cistern.
S. W. corner Ann av. & 18th st.....	18	Well, cistern.	4312 Chippewa st.....	2	Cistern.
S. W. corner Ann av. & Gravois av.....	31	Well, cistern.	4039 Connecticut st.....	2	City.
S. W. corner Ann av. & Gravois av.....	35	Well, cistern.	4147 Connecticut st.....	2	City.
S. W. corner Ann av. & Mississippi av.....	38	City, well, cistern.	3841 Chouteau av., rear..	47	Spring.
S. W. corner Ann av. & Mississippi av.....	30	City, well, cistern.	3841 Chouteau av.....	24	City spring.
2130 Cushing st.....	4	City, well.	3841 Chouteau av.....	13	Spring.
2017 S. 11th st.....	23	City, well.	3841 Chouteau av.....	11	Spring.
2011 S. 18th st.....	16	City.	3841 Chouteau av.....	42	Spring.
2101 S. 18th st.....	24	Well.	3850 Chouteau av.....	20	Spring.
2219 S. 18th st.....	4	City, cistern.	N. side Elizabeth st. near January av.....	6	Well, cistern.
1818 Gravois av.....	30	Well, cistern.	4608 Eager rd.....	7	Well, cistern.
1906 Gravois av.....	26	City.	6503 Dale av.....	7	Well, cistern.
1981 Gravois av.....	14	City, cistern.	2645 Dalton av.....	15	Well, cistern.
2401 Indiana av.....	30	City, well, cistern.	3841 Duncan av.....	21	City.
2326 McNair av.....	16	City, well, cistern.	3851 Duncan av.....	24	City.
1222 Sidney st.....	4	City, cistern.	3605 Gravois av.....	16	City, well.
2326 Salena st.....	33	City.	4338 Hartford st.....	3	City.
2149 Victor st.....	35	City, well.	4248 Juniata st.....	3	City, cistern.
25TH WARD.			Macklind & Bischoff av.....	23	Well, cistern.
3208 Adams st.....	40	City, well, cistern.	3708 Morganford rd.....	3	Cistern.
2912 Chouteau av.....	28	City, well.	3781 Manchester av., rear	58	Spring, cistern.
3457 Eads av.....	4	Cistern.	4434 N. Manchester av.....	30	City, well.
2837 Hickory st.....	29	Spring.	4444 N. Manchester av.....	35	City, well, cistern.
2919 LaSalle st.....	30	City, cistern.	4319 Norfolk av.....	2	City.
2929 LaSalle st.....	32	City, well.	5114 Old Manchester rd..	32	Well.
2933 LaSalle st.....	16	City.	5317 Odell av.....	20	City, well, cistern.
3518 Papin st.....	12	City.	2019 Prather av.....	16	City, cistern.
3408 St. Vincent av.....	4	City.	N. side Park av., 1 block west of Grand av.....	20	City.
3516 Scott av.....	4	City, cistern.	3703 Park av.....	29	City cistern.
26TH WARD.			Poor House.....	30	City.
2601 Belle Glade av.....	2	Well, cistern.	1182 Sublette av.....	33	Spring.
2751 Belt av.....	32	Well, cistern.	1611 Sublette av.....	80	Well.
2946 Belt av.....	15	Well, cistern.	3210 Sublette av.....	4	Well, cistern.
3941 Cote Brillante av.....	9	City, well, cistern.	3277 Sublette av.....	12	Well, cistern.
5108 1/2 Easton av.....	2	Cistern.	3501 South Spring av.....	15	Well, cistern.
5575 Easton av.....	50	Well, cistern.	3535 South Spring av.....	10	Well.
4637 Evans av.....	11	City, well.	3547 South Spring av.....	20	City, well, cistern.
4637 Evans av.....	13	Well.	3549 South Spring av.....	15	City, cistern.
2856 Goodfellow av.....	16	Cistern.	5229 Shaw av.....	5	Well, cistern.
4238 Kennerly av.....	4	Well, cistern.	5300 Shaw av.....	3	Well, cistern.
4414 Kennerly av.....	12	City, well, cistern.	3856 Sarpy av.....	50	City, spring.
4960 Lorraine av.....	70	Well, cistern.	Tamm av. & Clayton av.....	19	Well, cistern.
4952 Lorraine av.....	48	Well, cistern.	3739 Vista av.....	26	City, cistern.
3623 Marcus av., rear..	28	Well.	5234 Wilson av.....	18	Well.
4361 Maffitt av.....	6	Well.	5313 Wise av.....	4	Cistern.
4726 Natural Bridge rd..	32	City, well, cistern.	28TH WARD.		
4748 Natural Bridge rd..	62	Well, cistern.	4329a Clayton av.....	30	City, well, cistern.
4816 Natural Bridge rd..	23	City, well, cistern.	4347 Clayton av.....	14	Well, cistern.
4836 Natural Bridge rd..	28	Well, cistern.	4410 Clayton av.....	11	City, cistern.
4854 Natural Bridge rd..	50	Well, cistern.	4961 Delmar Blvd.....	8	City, cistern.
4858 Natural Bridge rd..	28	Well, cistern.	1212 Euclid av.....	6	Well, cistern.
4906 Natural Bridge rd..	48	City, well.	1224 Euclid av.....	4	Well, cistern.
4878 Natural Bridge rd..	60	City, well, cistern.	4142 Gratiot st.....	8	City.
			4538 McPherson av.....	3	Cistern.
			4011 Papin st.....	61	City, well, cistern.
			4031 Papin st.....	50	City, well.
			4035 Papin st.....	20	Well, cistern.
			4209 Papin st.....	2	Cistern.

TABLE NO. 23.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION.

Salaries of Sanitary Officers, Inspectors and Fumigators	\$41,950 00
Office expenses, printing and stationery.	10,300 00
Disinfectants.....	6,250 00
Abating nuisance on public property.....	1,000 00
Rent of rooms.....	1,080 00
Total	\$60,580 00

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Sanitary Officers, Inspectors and Fumigators	\$41,945 55
Office expenses, printing and stationery.....	10,294 38
Disinfectants.....	6,036 47
Abating nuisances on public property.....	605 75
Rent of rooms.....	1,080 00
Total.....	\$59,962 15

SUMMARY OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

Salaries of Sanitary Officers, Inspectors and Fumigators	\$4 45
Office expenses, printing and stationery.....	5 62
Disinfectants.....	213 53
Abating nuisances on public property.....	394 25
Rent of rooms.....	000 00
Total.....	\$617 85

TABLE NO. 24.

SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR: SALARIES OF SANITARY OFFICERS, INSPECTORS AND FUMIGATORS.

Amount appropriated for salaries of sanitary officers, inspectors and fumigators for the present fiscal year..... \$41,950 00

	Sanitary Officers.	Inspectors.	Fumigators.	Totals.
1895-96.				
April.....	\$1,375 00	\$942 00	\$675 00	\$2,992 00
May.....	1,292 74	952 25	566 13	2,811 12
June.....	1,000 00	1,018 00	422 50	2,440 50
July.....	1,977 00	205 35	450 00	2,632 35
August....	2,125 00	267 10	481 45	2,873 55
September..	2,335 00	178 00	525 00	3,038 00
October....	2,125 00	377 43	1,308 87	3,811 30
November ..	2,080 00	1,037 87	1,500 00	4,617 87
December ..	2,050 00	1,342 00	1,500 00	4,892 00
January....	2,125 00	1,159 36	1,350 03	4,634 39
February ...	2,200 00	602 05	863 79	3,665 84
March.....	2,187 10	524 53	825 00	3,536 63
	\$22,871 84	\$8,605 94	\$10,467 77	.....

Total amount expended..... \$41,945 55

Unexpended balance..... \$4 45

PRINTING, STATIONERY, KEEPING HORSES, ETC.

Amount appropriated.....	\$10,300 00
Boarding horses.....	\$2,572 94
Printing and stationery.....	1,336 90
Car tickets.....	1,112 50
Postal cards and stamps.....	615 50
Office expenses.....	320 73
Horseshoeing.....	270 00
Repairs to harness and vehicles.....	721 36
Hiring horses and vehicles.....	4,304 95
Veterinary surgeon.....	39 50

Total amount expended.... \$10,294 38

Unexpended balance..... \$5 62

FOR DISINFECTANTS.

Amount appropriated.....			\$6,250 00
Alcohol.....	1009.08 gals.	\$2,387 06	
Crude carbolic acid.....	1463. "	358 69	
Chloride of lime.....	11500. lbs.	516 75	
Sulphuric acid.....	10157. "	120 77	
Sulphur.....	62685. "	950 03	
Sanitas fluid.....	308. gals.	453 20	
Sanitas powder.....	3707. lbs.	152 43	
Sanitas oil, turpentine and spirits ammonia	30. gals.	20 15	
Copperas.....	37178. lbs.	131 32	
Tin plates.....	115. gross.	507 70	
Tripods.....	562. number.	62 00	
Tools, etc.....		876 37	
Total amount expended.....			6,036 47
Unexpended balance			\$218 58

ABATING NUISANCES ON PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Amount appropriated.....		\$1,000 00
Labor.....		\$440 00
Sewer pipe.....		120 45
Sand, cement, etc.....		8 00
Boarding horses.....		36 00
Repairs to harness and vehicles.....		1 30
Total amount expended.....		605 75
Unexpended balance		\$394 25

RENT OF ROOMS.

Amount appropriated.....		\$1,080 00
" expended.....		1,080 00
Unexpended balance.....		\$0,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

Amount appropriated for horses.....		\$425 00
" expended.....		362 00
Unexpended balance.....		\$63 00

TABLE NO. 25.

DISINFECTANTS PURCHASED, USED, REMAINING ON HAND, ETC.,
FOR THE YEAR.

	Alcohol.	Carbolic Acid.	Chloride of Lime.	Sulphuric Acid.	Flour of Sulphur.
On hand April 1, 1895	8.00 gals.	5 gals.	350 lbs.	400 lbs.	2,500 lbs.
Amt. purchased during fiscal yr..	1009.08 "	1463 "	11,500 "	10,157 "	62,685 "
Total	1017.08 "	1468 "	11,850 "	10,557 "	65,185 "
On hand April 1, 1896.....	4.00 "	7 "	280 "	327 "	5,500 "
Amount used during fiscal year	1013.08 "	1461 "	11,570 "	10,230 "	59,685 "

TABLE NO. 25.—Continued.

	Sanitas Fluid.	Sanitas Powder.	Sanitas Oil Turp'tine Spirits Ammonia.	Copperas.	Tin Plates.
On hand April 1, 1895.....	15 gals.	00 lbs.	00 gals.	546 lbs.	25 gross.
Amt. purchased during fiscal yr..	308 "	3,707 "	30 "	37,178 "	115 "
Total	323 "	3,707 "	30 "	37,724 "	140 "
On hand, April 1, 1896.....	21 "	85 "	2 "	600 "	5 "
Amount used during fiscal year	302 "	3,622 "	28 "	37,124 "	135 "

[illegible]

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
812-15	Howard st.	2	1557	S. Broadway	Public.
811	Mound st.		1601	"	6
	5TH WARD.		1604-6	"	4
1413	S. 2d st.	6	1608	"	6
1417	"		1622	"	Public.
1423	"		1712	"	5
1431	"		1726	"	
1443	"		1618	"	
1445	"		1716-18	"	Public.
1449-51	"		1300	S. 7th st.	
1453	"		1313	"	
1455	"		1327	"	
1461	"	Public.	1331	"	
1511	"		1401	S. 7th st.	
1529	"		1504	"	
1538	"	13	1512	"	
1564	"	Public.	1516	"	
1630	"		1519	"	
1701	"	Public.	1527	"	
1711	"		1534	"	
1713	"		1550	"	
1716	"		1604	"	
1720	"		1606	"	
1723	"		1706	"	
1725	"		1711	"	
1405	"	4	1712	"	
1425	"	1	1713	"	
1439	"	3	1714	"	
1515	"	4	1717	"	
1517	"	4	1718	"	
1531	"	5	1329	"	14
1545	"	16	1409	"	8
1709	"	1	1508	"	6
1714	"	4	1524	"	5
N. E. cor. 2d & Carroll sts.		Public.	1401	S. 8th st.	Public.
1408	S. 3d st.	Public.	1401	"	
1412	"		1413	"	
1416-18	"		1419	"	9
1420	"	Public.	1621	"	
1427	"		1623	"	
1430	"		1625	"	
1437	"		1700	"	
1439	"		1705	"	
1440	"		1713	"	
1441	"		1716	"	
1445	"		1729	"	
1448-50	"		1620	"	9
1458	"		1627	"	2
1501	"	Public.	1727	"	4
1508-08	"		1310	S. 9th st.	
1509	"		1319	"	
1524	"		1624	"	
1526	"		1700	"	
1540	"		1713	"	
1556	"		1337	"	3
1557	"		1702-04	"	4
1618	"	2	1718	"	1
1624-28	"	8	1431-33	S. 10th st.	
1706	"	7	1505-09	"	
1718	"	5	1512	"	
1302	"	4	1701	"	
1304	"	5	1709	"	
1554	"	3	1713-15	"	
1610	"	1	1725	"	
1708	"	4	1727-29	"	
1717	"	30	1514-16	"	3
1717	"	30	1536	"	2
1720	"	1	1704-6	"	8
1724	"	3	1424	Menard st.	4
1717-19	De Kalb st.		1522	"	8
1727	"		1527	"	5
1341	S. Broadway		1534	"	8
1410	"		1611-13	"	4
1412	"		1625	"	Public.
1422	"		1708	"	
1429	"		1710	"	4 Pub.
1436	"		1720	"	3
1442	"		1023-25	S. 11th st.	
1506-8	"		1029	"	
1516	"		1031	"	
1534	"		1117	"	
1549	"		1520-22	"	
			1605	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
1607	S. 11th st		913	Park av.	2
1615	"		915	"	4
1625	"	1	921	"	2
1705	"	3	923	"	2
1713	"		1014	"	6
1721	"		1018	"	4
1729	"		1022	"	3
1601	"		1042	"	2
1805	"	6	152	Miller st	2
1809	"	8	219	"	4
1821	"	6	220	"	4
1700	"	4 Pub.	311	"	4
1404-12	S. 12th st		164	Marion st.	7
1410	"		213	"	2
1417-19	"		704	"	4
1426	"		711	"	8
1512-14	"		712	"	4
1610	"		714	"	4
1621	"		156	"	7
1625	"		713	"	
1807	"		209	Carroll st	2
1811	"		212	"	2
1837	"	3	318	"	2
1842	"	4	717	"	2
1857	"	8	719	"	2
1860	"	4	912	"	2
1861	"	10 Pub.	913	"	1
1864	"		915	"	1
1869	"	4	919	Carroll st.	Public.
1870	"	5	1038	"	
1914	"	4	1108	"	
1807	"	4	1118	"	
1811	"	4	1302	"	
1814	"	3	721	"	2
1816	"	7	1035	"	7
1817	"	4	718	Julia st.	
1823	"	2	814	"	
1830	"		822	"	
1832	"	6	828	"	
1842	"		1014	"	1
1845	"	4	1035	"	
1848	"	9	200	Soulard st.	Public.
1850	"	4	204	"	
1859	"	4	212	"	
1414	S. 13th st		219	"	
1415	"	1	223	"	
1416-18	"		711	"	
1500	"		720	"	Public.
1502-4	"		721	"	
1508	"		723	"	
1510	"		818	"	
1509-11	"		909	"	
1513	"	2	916	"	
1515	"	2	1007	"	
1604	"	2	1015	"	
1611	"	4	1018	"	
1616-20	"	2	1023	"	Public
1622	"	8	1037	"	
1629	"	2	1100	"	
1811	"		1013	"	
1813	"		313	"	
1827	"	7	185	"	
1834	"	11	S. E. cor. 11th & Lafayette av.	Public.	
1835	"	2	S. E. cor. 18th & Lafayette av.		
1840	"	4	Lafayette av.	2	
1842	"	3	"	6	
1858	"	6	"	Public.	
1817	"	4	1036	"	6
1837	"	4	303	"	2
1602	S. 14th st		310	"	4
1634-36	"	2	805	"	3
1717	"	2	916	"	4
1801	"	3	811	"	4
1811	"	2	1411	Picker st.	3
1842	"	3	1413	"	3
1848	"	2	1419-25	"	4
1849	"	4	1422-24	"	3
1852	"	4	1508-11	"	2
1002	Park av	4	1603	"	6
1008-10	"	3	1203	Emmett st.	2
620	"	2	1204	"	4
710	"	3	1214	"	8
			1114	Calhoun st	2
			1214	"	4

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
1218	Calhoun st.	5	2309	N. 9th st.	Public.
1222	"	3	2320	"	Public.
1300	"	3	2410	"	"
926-28	Rutger st.	2	2622	"	"
934	"	4	2714	"	"
1308	Merchant st.	2	2722	"	Public.
614	Barry st.	4	2725	"	Public.
803	"	8	2820	"	"
620	"	5	2825	"	"
1103	Geyer av.	2	3201	"	Public.
1115	"	2	3306	"	"
1209	"	4	3311	"	"
1814	Hoehn st.	2	3316	"	"
1817	"	6	3319-25	"	"
1522	"	10	3329	"	"
6TH WARD.			3417	"	"
4115	N. 2d st.	"	3429	"	"
4127	"	"	3441	"	"
4129	"	"	3500	"	Public.
3209	"	"	3501	"	"
3212	"	"	3509	"	"
3216	"	"	3511	"	"
1033	N. Broadway	Public.	3517-19	"	"
1851	"	"	3527	"	"
1957	"	Public.	3619	"	"
2009	"	"	3710	"	"
2023	"	Public.	3722	"	"
2109	"	"	3723	"	"
2112	"	"	3148	"	"
2125	"	Public.	3910	"	"
2216	"	"	3914	"	"
2223	"	"	4030	"	"
2317	"	"	4038	"	"
2319	"	"	4040	"	"
2401	"	Public.	4043	"	"
2411	"	"	3228	"	"
2507	"	"	2000	N. 10th st.	1 Public.
2513	"	"	2000	"	"
2710	"	"	2023	"	"
2718	"	"	2104	"	"
2800	"	Public.	2512	"	1
2813-15	"	"	2610-12	N. 11th st.	1 Public.
2918	"	"	1938	"	"
3033	"	Public.	1946	"	"
3224	"	"	2002	"	"
3227	"	"	3016	"	"
3321	"	Public.	3110	"	"
3400	"	Public.	3121	"	"
3404	"	"	3122	"	"
3801	"	Public.	3143-45	"	"
3614	"	Public.	3162	"	"
3619	"	Public.	3170	"	"
3705	"	Public.	3304	"	"
3723	"	Public.	3320-33	"	"
3745	"	Public.	3226	"	"
3745	"	"	3409	"	"
3900	"	"	3431-33	"	"
3916	"	Public.	3500	"	"
3938	"	"	3502-06	"	"
4003	"	"	3508	"	"
4030	"	"	3509	"	"
4032	"	"	3513	"	"
4036	"	"	3520	"	"
4037	"	Public.	3524	"	"
4048	"	"	3528	"	"
4052	"	Public.	3600	"	4
4055	"	Public.	3624	"	"
4115	"	Public.	3639	"	"
4125-27	"	Public.	4006	"	"
4215	"	"	4028	"	"
4221-23	"	"	4032	"	"
4238	"	"	4034	"	"
4321	"	"	2722	N. 13th st.	Public.
3137	"	Public.	2816	"	Public.
1812	N. 9th st.	"	3300	N. 14th st.	Public.
1825-27	"	"	3328	"	"
1919	"	"	3500	"	Public.
1920	"	"	3518-23	"	"
1924-26	"	"	3600	"	Public.
1928	"	Public.	3309	Klein st.	"
1936	"	Public.	3311-18	"	"
2105	"	"	3315	"	"
			3316	"	"

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
3337	Klein st.....		1508-10	Destrehan st.....	4
3339	"		1509-11	"	
3331	"		1512	"	
3337	"		1514	"	
3409	"		1515-17	"	
3415	"		1516-18	"	
3416	"		1520-20½	"	
3417-19	"		1521	"	
3423-27	"		1522-24	"	
3435	"		1523	"	12
3441	"		1526-30	"	
3320 rear	Blair av.....	2	204	Mallinckrodt st.....	
3400	"		917	"	
3404-06	"		1114-24	"	
3414	"		1409-11	"	
3333	"		1415	"	
3335	"		1426	"	
3415	"		1508	"	
3418	"		1513	"	
3434	"		1515	"	
3438	"		1518	"	
3500	"	Public.	1520	"	
3518	"		1523	"	
3519	"		1526	"	
3609	"		1100	Salisbury st.....	Public.
3619	"		1404½	"	
3623	"	6	1412	"	
3318 rear	"	3	1414	"	
8616	N. 19th st.....		1418	"	
904	Monroe st.....		1420-22	"	
922	"		1436	"	
907	North Market st.....	Public.	1806	"	
816	Montgomery st.....		1522	"	
918-20	"	Public.	200	Bremen av.....	
824	St. Louis av.....	Public.	814	"	Public.
1107-9	Hebert st.....		1008-12	Tyler st.....	
1405-07	"		810	Chambers st.....	
1503-05	"				
1123-25	Palm st.....			7TH WARD.	
1221	"		2001-3	Kosciusko st.....	
1308	"		2006	"	
1314-16	"		2008	"	
1510	"		2009	"	
1512-14	"		2010	"	
1518	"		2011	"	
1524	"	Public.	2013	"	
830	Dock st.....	Public.	2016	"	
916	Buchanan st.....		2018	"	
1408-10	"		2021	"	
1421-23	"		2023	"	
1429	"		2408	"	
1431	"		2451	"	
1501	"		2017	"	3
1506	Herder st.....		2455	"	2
1506	"		2741	"	3
217	Angelrodt st.....		1806	DeKalb st.....	6
1100	"	Public.	1818	"	1
1112-14	"	Public.	1820	"	1
1400	"		2000	"	Public.
1418	"		2006	"	2
1421-23	"		2017	"	3
1424	"		2101	"	6
1480	"		2111	"	6
1501	"		2419	"	
1511	"		2438	"	4
1504	Agnes st.....		2447	"	6
1506	"		2448	"	1
1508-10	"		2455	"	6
1529	"		2458	"	4
217	Destrehan st.....		2459	"	3
819	"		2010	"	4
905	"		2416	"	8
909	"		1801	S. 2d st.....	
911	"		1807-9	"	
917	"		1813-15	"	
116	"		1901	"	
1407	"		1908-10	"	
1419	"		1909	"	
1421	"		1917-21	"	
1423-25	"		1918	"	
1431-33	"		2000	"	
1500-04	"		2001	"	
1508	"		2006	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
2015	S. 2d st		1904	S. 7th st	8
2033	"		1906-08	"	6
2106	"		1909	"	7
2112	"		1911	"	2
2135	"		1914	"	4
2319	"		1919	"	
2403	"		1920	"	
2411	"		2108	"	2
2427	"	Public.	2113	"	
2440-42	"		2114	"	1
1913	"	9	2118	"	1
2005	"	5	2120	"	4
2303-05	"	1	2127	"	5
1809	S. 3d st		2200	"	Public.
1810-12	"		2201	"	3
1824-26	"		2202	"	8
1825	"		2212	"	2
1830	"		2217	"	
1900-02	"		2407	"	0
1904	"		1900	"	11
1906	"		1800	S. 8th st	8
1912	"		1804	"	4
1918	"		1815	"	8
2001	"		1825	"	4
2120	"		1826-28	"	3
2200	"		1832	"	1
2213	"		1836	S. 8th st	2
2217-19	"		1912	"	
2228	"		1842	"	3
2300	"		1826	"	3
2304	"		1817	"	
2305	"		1800-02	S. 9th st	2
2312	"		1804	"	2
2314	"		1805	"	6
1914	"	7	1822-24	"	
2031	"	4	1825	"	3
2332	"	5	1832	"	2
1815	"	8	1835	"	3
1828	"	4	1836	"	4
2109	Bismark st	4	1847-49	"	6
2123	"	3	1850	"	4
2200	"	4	1858	"	4
2204	"	5	1860	"	6
2214	"	6	1911	"	5
2237	"	2	1916	"	4
2238	"	2	1923	"	4
2413	"	3	2018	"	4
1822	S. Broadway		2100-04	"	2
1903	"		2107	"	4
1916	"		2108-10	"	5
1920	"		2118	"	6
1921	"		2212	"	1
1923	"		1904	"	5
1927	"		2101	"	5
2000	"		2117	"	3
2008	"		1800	S. 10th st	
2012	"		1805-07	"	
2014	"		1809	"	
2017	"		1811	"	
2019	"	3	1820	"	
2020	"		1826	"	
2022	"		1829	"	
2024	"		1831	"	
2025	"	1	1835	"	
2100	"		1837	"	
2107	"		1844-46	"	
2112	"		1847	"	
2116	"		1848	"	
2117	"	1	1854	"	
2119	"		1838-42	"	
2125	"		1853	"	
2201	"		1855	"	
2226	"		1859	"	
2230	"		1861-65	"	
2304	"		1901	"	
2331	"		1904	"	
2414	"		1912	"	
2416	"		1920	"	
1802	S. 7th st	4	1921	"	
1809	"	6	1922	"	
1813	"	6	2201	"	
1901	"	5	2204	"	
1902	"	6	2206	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
2206	S. 10th st.		1832	S. 11th st.	2
2207	"		1840	"	4
2211	"		1846	"	4
2214	"		1852	"	8
2215	"	2	1860	"	1
2301	"	3	1862-64	"	8
2809	"	4	1870	"	6
2318	"	2	1884	"	
2320	"	2	1900-04	"	7
2327	"	2	1913	"	Public.
2328-28	"	1	2004	"	4
2333	"	4	2008	"	1
2343	"	4	2010-12	"	1
2347	"	6	2016	"	2
2351	"	5	2020	"	5
2357	"	4	2100	"	4
2400	"	3	2104	"	4
2401	"		2106	"	4
2407	"		2108	"	4
1825	"		2110	"	2
1928	"	6	2112	"	7
2331	"	2	2114	"	3
1812	"	2	2202	"	6
1800	Menard st.	Public.	2212-14	"	7
1811	"	5	2218	"	2
1823	"	6	2224	"	4
1830	"	3	2230	"	6
1836	"	7	2316	"	2
1840	"	4	1844	"	8
1843	"	8	1878-80	"	2
1846	"	9	2026	"	5
1849	"	2	2211	"	2
1853	"	4	2218	"	1
1859	"	7	2349	"	3
1861	"	6	311	Geyer av.	5
1862-64	"	4	303	"	1
1876	"	2	307	"	3
1878	"	Public.	716	"	1
1928	"	Public.	800	"	7
2001	"	2	804	"	1
2005	"	6	806	"	4
2105	"	3	810	"	3
2107	"	3	814	"	2
2109	"	2	822	"	5
2117	"	2	824	"	3
2201	"	3	902	"	8
2204	"	4	907	"	4
2206	"	1	908	"	3
2208	"	4	910	"	6
2209	"	4	912	"	4
2210	"	4	913	"	4
2211	"	8	914	"	4
2212	"	1	917	"	4
2214	"	4	921	"	9
2217	"	1	1000	"	1
2301	"	1	1004	"	3
2311	"	4	1009	"	2
2312	"	7	1010	"	
2316	"	6	1011	"	3
2318	"	2	1014	"	3
2322	"	4	1015	"	2
2326	"	6	1021	"	2
2328	"	4	1030	"	
2337	"		1031	"	3
2341	"	3	1032	"	4
2344	"	3	1034	"	4
2346	"	4	1037	"	5
2347	"		1038	"	3
2348	"	3	1040	"	
2410	"	1	1041	"	6
2412	"	1	1046	"	2
2415	"	1	1047	"	3
2417	"		1051	"	3
2425	"		217	"	
1815-17	"	6	816	"	4
2007	"	5	904	"	6
2013	"	4	906	"	4
2017-19	"	4	N. W. cor. Geyer av. & Menard st.	Public.	
1867	"	3 Pub.	708	Allen av.	
2101	"	4	710	"	
2421	"	4	714	"	
2423	"	4	716	"	
1728	S. 11th st.		800	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
805	Allen av.		714	Lafayette av.	2
809	"		1031	Emmet st.	4
811	"		1035	"	1
814-16	"		1036	"	7
819	"		1037	"	Public.
823	"				
824	"			8TH WARD.	
915	"		4115	N. 2d st.	4
919	"		4127	"	1
1003	"		4129	"	2
1007	"		4319	"	1
1011	"		4409	"	1
1017	"		4428	"	2
1031	"		4509	"	1
1035	"		4517	"	1
1041	"		4541-43	"	2
1047	"		4619	"	1
1051	"	Public.	4800	"	1
925	"	6	4802-04	"	2
N. E. cor. Allen av. & Menard st.		Public.	4805	"	2
S. W. cor. " "		Public.	4809	"	2
321	Lesperance st.	Public.	4826	"	2
106a	Russell av.	3	5006	"	1
108a	"	2	5012	"	2
116a	"	2	5013	"	1
213	"	3	5035	"	2
311	"	2	5204	"	1
317 1/2	"	2	5204	"	
319	"	2	5209	"	1
800	"	6	5217	"	1
802	"	7	5221	"	1
814	"	7	5313	"	1
816	"	1	5325	"	2
831	"	1	5327	"	1
900	"	4	5329	"	1
902	"	3	5338	"	1
904	"	2	412	Adelaide av.	1
906	"	1	418	"	1
910	"	1	418	"	Public.
914	"	2	4421	Anderson av.	
918	"	2	4423	"	
924	"		4445	"	
932	"	4	4111	Ashland av.	1
1014-18	"	4	4115	"	1
1018	"	1	4120	"	
803-05	Ann av.		4133	"	1
807	"		4136-38	"	2
808	"		4138	"	Public.
812	"		4150	"	Public.
814	"		4157	"	1
816	"		4159	"	1
822	"		4161	"	1
823	"		4167	"	2
824	"		4168	"	1
826	"		4182	"	
1034	"		4191	"	1
107b	Trudeau st.	1	4213	"	1
202	"	2	4217	"	1
208	"	2	4276	"	1
915	Shenandoah av.	4	4204a	"	1
921	"	4	4208a	"	1
925	"	4	4256a	"	
1012	"	4	4270a	"	
1019	"	1	4274a	"	
1036	"	2	4328	"	
219	Donchoquette st.	8	4449	New Ashland pl.	1
312-14	"	5	3021	"	1
317	"	1	3022	"	1
212	Lami st.		3023	"	1
216	"		3024	"	1
218	"		3026	"	1
223	"		3027	"	1
323	"		3028	"	1
405	"		3030	"	1
111	Victor st.		3034	"	1
121-29	"		3035	"	1
136	"		3038	"	1
139	"		3040	"	1
323	"		3042	"	1
1041	"	4	3044	"	1
N. W. cor. Victor & 10th sts.			3100	"	1
716	Lafayette av.	8	3102	"	1
			3103	"	1

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
8105	New Ashland pl.	1	7402	N. Broadway	1
8108	"	1	7558	"	2
8110	"	1	7606	"	6
8115	"	1	7618	"	1
8117	"	1	7628	"	1
8130	"	1	7646	"	1
8135	"	1	7700	"	1
8140	"	1	7710	"	1
605	Athlone av.	1	7718	"	3
608	"	3	7820	"	Public.
614	"	1	7832	"	1
615-17	"	2	7858	"	Public.
618	"	1	7941-45	"	Public.
621	"	1	7944	"	1
622	"	1	8023-24	"	2
623-27-29	"	3	8022-24	"	Public.
632-34	"	5	8023-25	"	Public.
5013-17	Benedict st.	6	8027	"	2
5021-25	"	2	8036	"	Public.
5033	"	1	8037	"	Public.
5037	"	1	8042	"	Public.
5040	"	1	8102	"	Public.
5107	"	1	8103	"	Public.
5111	"	1	8117-17	"	Public.
5117-19	"	2	8200	"	Public.
5121	"	1	8201	"	Public.
5129	"	2	8222	"	1
5807	"	1	8231	"	Public.
4472	Besse av.	1	8243-45	"	Public.
2203	Bircher st.	1	8301	"	2
2203	"	2	8357	"	1
2345	"	1	8361-63	"	2
2361	"	2	8441	"	"
2423	"	1	8441	"	"
2423	"	1	8441	"	"
4220	N. Broadway	Public.	8617	"	1
4232	"	Public.	8620	"	1
4400	"	Public.	8700	"	1
4438	"	2	8740	"	1
4440	"	1	8770	"	1
4502	"	4	8873	"	1
4515	"	1	8800	"	Public.
4550	"	1	8803	"	1
4600	"	Public.	8900	"	Public.
5009	"	Public.	Section 5 Calvary Cemetery	"	"
5004	"	1	" 11	"	"
5009	"	Public.	Main Gate	"	"
5016	"	1	Rway	"	"
5034	"	Public.	Section 10 Bellefontaine Cemetery	"	"
5118	"	1	" 132	"	"
5122	"	Public.	" 180	"	"
5126	"	6	" 225	"	"
5132	"	Public.	707-60	Buettner st.	3
5142	"	Public.	723-27	"	2
5235	"	Public.	730	"	1
5241	"	Public.	1086	"	1
5242	"	Public.	10-	"	"
5311	"	Public.	4808	Bulwer av.	3
5317	"	Public.	4826	"	1
5322	"	Public.	4908	"	1
5326	"	Public.	4912	"	3
5326-32	"	3	5012-14	"	7
5340	"	Public.	5016	"	1
5422-24	"	1	5080	"	2
5520	"	Public.	5110-12-16	"	4
5700	"	Public.	5120-26	"	2
6006	"	Public.	5216	"	1
6022	"	Public.	5330	"	1
6120	"	Public.	5333	"	2
6130	"	Public.	5336	"	"
6212	"	1	4116	Camelia av.	"
6228	"	3	338-40	Carrie av.	"
6334	"	1	350	"	1
6404	"	1	360	"	1
6428	"	Public.	366	"	2
6434	"	1	531	"	1
6704	"	1	600	"	1
6708	"	"	604	"	1
6912-14	"	1	610-12	"	2
6928-32	"	1	620	"	1
7132	"	1	637	"	1
7210	"	1	640	"	1
7316	"	Public.	644	"	1

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
700	Carrie av.	1	4263	Farlin av.	
710	"	1	4279	"	
720-22	"	1	4287	"	
725	"	1	4291	"	
4026	Carter av.	1	4303	"	
436	"	1	4307	"	
4137a	"	1	4309	"	
4558	"	1	4311	"	
4608	"	1	4318	"	
S. W. cor. Carter av & Taylor av		1	4315	"	
N. W. cor.		1	4317	"	
8115	Church rd	1	4319	"	
8143	"	1	4323	"	
8411	"	1	4327	"	
8435	"	1	4328	"	
407-09	Clarence av	3	4329	"	
415	"	1	4333	"	
425	"	1	6331	Florissant av.	1
429	"	1	6417	"	4
433	"	1	6447	"	Public.
435	"	1	6449	"	Public.
439	"	2	6467	"	
445	"	1	6471	"	
453	"	1	6629-31	"	
612	"	1	6749	"	
705	"	1	7048	"	
723	"	1	356	Gano av.	1
3833	"		367-69	"	4
3807-09	Clay av.	2	400-08	"	3
3611	"	1	506	"	1
4206	"		513	"	1
4210	"		514	"	2
4226	"		4017	Green Lea Pl.	
4228	"		4017 rear	"	
4239	"		4018	"	
4244	"		4023	"	
4245	"		4024	"	
4247	"		4025	"	
4249	"		4027	"	
4257	"		4030	"	
1435	College av.	1	4035	"	
1901	"	Public.	4037	"	
1926	"	Public.	4114	"	
2002	"	Public.	4115	"	
2227	"	1	4116	"	
S. E. cor. Cora & Taylor avs.			4117	"	
851	Cowan st	2	4118	"	
404-06	DeSoto av.	1	4120	"	
412	"	1	4123	"	
514	"	1	4124	"	
518	"	4	4125	"	
3029	Fair av.	1	4126	"	
3033	"	1	4128	"	
3036	"	1	4129	"	
3037	"	1	4130	"	
3038	"	1	4136	"	
3046	"		4138	"	
3103	"	1	4144	"	
3110	"	1	4148	"	
3112	"	1	4154	"	
3817	"		4117a	"	
3819	"		4139a	"	
3821	"		8313	Halls Ferry Rd.	2
4116	"		8317	"	1
4118	"		8330	"	2
4120	"		8520	"	1
4122	"		8520	"	
4124	"		615	Harris av.	1
4126	"		625	"	1
4141	"		604	Holly av	1
4202	"		610	"	1
4218	"		612-14	"	2
4220	"		623	"	1
4228	"		625	"	1
4251	"		635-37	"	2
4259	"		639-41	"	2
4261	"		643	"	1
4265	"		645	"	1
4267	"		649	"	1
4370	"		400-02	John av	4
4256	Farlin av		1445	"	1
4259	"		4838	"	
4261	"		3906	Kossuth av.	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
3949a	Kossuth av.	Public.	4145a	Lee av.	
4189	"		4147a	"	
4177	"		4151a	"	
4183	"		4155a	"	
4139a	"		4201	"	
4141a	"		4213	"	
4148a	"		4217	"	
4145a	"		4233	"	
4201	"		4259	"	
4211	"		4261	"	
4260	"		4273	"	
4262	"		4277	"	
4264	"		4415	"	
4269	"		4107a	"	
4270	"		4109a	"	
4271	"		4115a	"	
4273	"		4122	Lea pl.	
4282	"		4124	"	
4459	"		4128	"	
N. E. cor. Kossuth av. and Prairie av.	Public.		4129	"	
N. E. cor. Kossuth av. and Prairie av.	Public.		4133	"	
4250	Labadie av.	1	4108	Lexington av.	3
4264	"	2	4114	"	1
4268-70	"	4	4116	"	1
4275	"	1	4120	"	1
4279	"	1	4125	"	1
4281	"	1	4130	"	1
4283	"	1	4131	"	2
4286	"	1	4136	"	1
4288	"	1	4138	"	2
4294	"	1	4141	"	1
4212a	"	1	4145	"	2
4214a	"	1	4152	"	1
4236a	"	1	4157	"	1
4238a	"	1	4159	"	1
4242a	"	1	4160	"	1
4244a	"	1	4161	"	1
4273a	"	1	4162	"	2
4419	"	1	4164	"	1
4426	"		4114a	"	1
4473	"	1	4117a	"	1
3003	Lambdin av.	1	4120a	"	2
3005-07	"	4	4121a	"	1
3009-11	"	4	4132a	"	3
3018-15	"		4206	"	1
3021	"	1	4208	"	1
3024	"	1	4248	"	2
3028	"	1	2307	E. Marcus av.	1
3031	"	1	2336	"	1
3032	"	1	2404	"	1
3035	"	2	2414	"	1
3036	"	1	2416	"	1
3037	"	3	4200	Margaretta av.	
3045	"	2	4202	"	
3101	"	2	4210	"	
3108	"	1	4214	"	
3109	"	1	4216	"	
3115	"	1	4218	"	
3119	"	1	4238	"	
3121	"	1	4242	"	
3137-29	"	2	4242	"	
3133	"	8	4267	"	
3137	"	2	4269	"	
3722	Lee av.		4273	"	
3722-24 rear	"		4275	"	
3981a	"		4277	"	
4039	"		4279	"	
4045	"		4287	"	
4125	"		4291	"	
4127	"		4447	"	1
4141	"		4611	"	2
4152	"		4638	"	1
4156	"		2245	Mary av.	
4157	"		2261	"	
4160	"		205	May st.	1
4162	"		205	"	
4164	"		4912	McKissock av.	3
4119a	"		4915	"	1
4123a	"		4917	"	1
4127a	"		4919	"	2
4129a	"		4921	"	1
4133a	"		4923	"	1
4135a	"		4925	"	1
			5015	"	1

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
5017-21	McKissock av.	1	4310	Newstead av.	
5018	"	2	4312	"	
5103	"	1	4323-25	"	
5107-09	"	2	6208-10	"	2
5114	"	1	6214	"	1
5116	"	1	6310	"	
5117-19	"	3	6328	"	1
5118	"	1	6374	"	1
5122-24	"	2	6376	"	2
5126-28	"	2	6390	"	2
5127	"	2	1401	O'Bear av.	1
5129	"	1	1415	"	
5132	"	1	1417	"	
4619	"	1	6300	Oulda av.	1
4620	"	2	6306	"	1
4622	"	1	6313	"	1
4627	"	1	6317	"	1
4628	"	1	6332	"	1
4630	"	1	6339	"	1
4633	"	4	6350	"	1
4634	"	1	7915-17	Overbeck av.	4
4809	"	5	7929	"	2
4815	"	1	4023	Penrose st.	
5202	"	1	4041	"	
5224-28-30	"	3	4058	"	
5307	"	2	4115	"	
5308	"	1	4117	"	
5319	"	1	4119	"	
5341	"	1	4121	"	
602	Morin av.	1	4123	"	
610	"	1	4125	"	
614	"		4127	"	
683	"		4129	"	
640	"		4133	"	
709	"		4134	"	
723	"	1	4135	"	
3722	Nat. Bridge rd.	6	4136	"	
3738	"		4137	"	
3744	"	1	4138	"	
3752	"		4139	"	
3924	"	1	4140	"	
3930	"	1	4142	"	
4018	"		4143	"	
4062	"		4145	"	
4105	"		4147	"	
4108	"	1	4149	"	
4129	"		4151	"	
4132	"		4155	"	
4203	"	3	4413	"	1
4216	"	1	4414	"	1
4220-22	"	2	4142	"	
4226	"		4106a	"	
4227	"		4106a	"	
4241	"	1	4110a	"	
4246-48	"	2	4114a	"	
4251	"	1	4116a	"	
4252	"	1	4132a	"	
4266	"	1	4136a	"	
4285	"	1	4139a	"	
4291	"	1	4140a	"	
4201a	"		4144a	"	
4215a	"	1	4146a	"	
4216a	"	1	4150a	"	
4311	"	1	4152a	"	
4317	"	1	4154a	"	
4622	"		4156a	"	
4411	"		4236a	"	
4419	"		4258	"	
4447	"		4280	"	
4931	"		4288	"	
4983	"		247	Pope av	1
5055	"	2	351	"	1
5161-63	"	4	359	"	1
4007	Newstead av.	1	363	"	1
5012	"	1	363	"	1
5214	"	1	369-71	"	2
4221	"	1	375	"	1
4223	"	1	438	"	1
4225	"	1	443	"	1
4229	"	1	454	"	1
4249	"	1	456	"	1
4251	"	1	601	"	1
4301-03	"	2	603	"	1
			633-35	"	2

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
09	Pope av.....	1	3030	Sarah st.....	1
712	"	1	3032	"	1
718-20	"	2	3036	"	1
719-25	"	3	3037	"	1
722-24	"	2	3041	"	1
2820	Prairie av.....	4	3043	"	1
3018-28	"	9	3045	"	1
3028	"	Public.	3047	"	1
3100	"	2	3108	"	1
355	E. Prairie av.....	1	3108	"	1
361	"	1	3112	"	1
415	"	1	3118	"	1
417-21	"	6	3955	Sherman place.....	1
501	"	1	2221	Snead av.....	1
510	"	2	3-08	Sophia av.....	1
820	"	1	3808	"	1
839	"	1	3810	"	1
840	"	1	3812	"	1
1415	"	1	3814	"	1
N. E. cor. E. Prairie av & Von Phul st...			3816	"	1
5610-12	Prescott av.....	2	3818	"	1
5712	"	2	3820	"	1
5718	"	1	3910	"	1
5808-10	"	Public.	3914	"	1
5808-10	"	2	4215-15	St. Louis av.....	2
5812	"	2	4245	"	2
6218	"	2	4245	"	4
600	Red Bud av.....	1	4301	"	1
603	"	1	4303	"	1
607-09	"	2	4313	"	1
613	"	1	4315	"	1
617	"	1	4329	"	1
628	"	3	4335	"	1
631-33	"	2	4337	"	1
632	"	2	4411	"	1
640	"	1	4415	"	1
642	"	1	4545	"	1
645	"	1	4609	"	1
648	"	1	4619	"	1
650	"	1	4623	"	1
6617	Rosalie av.....	1	4635	"	1
6623	"	2	4631	"	1
4101	Sacramento av.....		4633	"	1
4116	"		4649	"	1
4228	"		4661	"	1
4235	"		4667	"	1
4237	"		4671	"	1
4239	"		407-13	Talcott av.....	2
4241	"		310	"	1
4251	"		316	"	1
4254-56	"		516	"	1
4258-60	"		518	"	1
4261	"		6415	Taylor av.....	1
4262-64	"		3914	Turner av.....	1
4274	"		3916	"	1
4278	"		3918	"	1
4284	"		3920	"	1
4287	"		3922	"	1
4288	"		3922	Vine Grove av.....	1
4289	"		3026	"	2
4293	"		3028	"	1
4129	San Francisco av.....		3031	"	1
4210	"		3050	"	2
4211	"		3112	"	1
4214	"		3119	"	1
4222-24	"		3124	"	2
4226	"		3127	"	1
4228	"		2102	Warne av.....	1
4230	"		4207	"	1
4234	"		4211	"	1
4236	"		4227	"	1
4238	"		4241	"	1
4280	"		4253	"	1
4324	"		4305	"	1
4425	"	1	4329	"	1
4445	"	1	4339	"	1
4505	"	4	409	Withers av.....	1
4532	"	4	414	"	2
4556	"	1	418	"	1
5140	"	1	423	"	1
5148-50	"	4	510	"	4
5156	"	1	517	"	1
3022	Sarah st.....	1			

9TH WARD.			House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill's.
House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill's.
2501	DeKalb st.	3	214	Victor st.	4
2512	"	1	224	"	7
2527	"	5	230	"	3
2610	"	1	222	"	12
2615	"	2	126	Sidney st.	1
2711-13	"	3	135	"	1
2723	"	3	141	"	Public.
2726	"	2	143	"	4
2753	"	1	150	"	1
2823	"	3	152	"	2
2844	"	1	154	"	2
2846	"	2	158	"	9
2860	"	1	162	"	6
2500	"	Public.	164	"	2
2522	"	Public.	170	"	3
2722	"	2	201	"	4
2725	"	4	202	"	1
2514	N. 2d st.	6	208	"	2
2513-17	"	4	209	"	3
2529	"	5	210	"	3
2602	"	9	211	"	1
2614	"	8	218	"	4
2615	"	6	219-21	"	4
2716	"	2	225	"	4
2760	"	6	229	"	7
2836	"	6	231	"	3
2846	"	4	305	"	5
2530	"	Public.	310	"	2
2702	"	4	327	"	3
2500	S. 3d st.	7	401	"	4
2501	"	3	408	"	3
2514	"	1	413	"	2
2601	"	6	412-14	"	1
2713	"	3	301	N. E. cor. Sidney st. and 2d st.	Public.
2526	"	5	146	St. George st.	1
2622	"	4	147	"	4
2835	"	1	150	"	2
2837	"	2	152	"	7
2513	Bismark st.	1	167	"	6
2714	"	8	173	"	1
2601	S. Broadway.	7	228	"	2
2610	"	7	307	"	2
2612-16	"	6	311	"	4
2617	"	1	325	"	1
2618	"	5	151	Louisa st.	1
2620	"	2	155	"	1
2625	"	2	163	"	5
2629	"	3	427	Dorcas st.	Public.
2708	"	2	S. E. cor. Dorcas & DeKalb st.	Public.	
2711	"	1	N. W. cor. Pestalozzi & 13th st.	Public.	
2717	"	7	1117	Wyoming st.	2
2915	"	1	2216	Cherokee st.	7
2851	S. 7th st.	1	2211	Miami st.	1
2800	S. 18th st.	Public.	2105	Lynch st.	2
2805	"	1	2123	"	1
2928	"	Public.	2306	S. Jefferson av.	1
2871	"	3			
3000 rear	"	3		10TH WARD.	
2916	"	1	1227	N. 11th st.	1
2920	"	1	1401	same	1
2927	"	1	1305	N. 12th st.	1
3005	"	1	1304-06	"	
2842	Lemp av.	10	1308-10	"	
2906-08	"	2	1812	"	4
2920	"	4	1329	"	
2924	"	6	1824-26	"	6
2815	Salena st.	1	1401	"	Public.
2817	"	1	1402	"	
2829	"	1	1405	"	
2840	"	3	1406-08	"	5
2908	"	Public.	1410-12	"	
2909	"	1	1407	"	
2926	Wisconsin av.	4	1416-18-20	"	
2834	"	5	1421	"	
3000	McNair av.	Public.	1424	"	
2800	Indiana av.	2	1425	"	
2819	"	1	1430-32	"	
2816	"	5	1488-42	"	
150	Victor st.	3	1711	"	
158	"	1	1791	"	
208	"	4	1308	N. High st.	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
1809	N. 13th st.		1925	N. 15th st.	
1818	"		1927-29	"	
1404-06	"		1931	"	Public.
1405-07	"		2008-10	"	
1410-12	"	4	1004-06	N. 16th st.	
1413	"		1008-10	"	
1415	"		1215	"	
1418	"	3	1234	"	
1420	"	2	1235-37	"	
1421	"		1432-34	"	
1516	"		1438-42	"	
1618-15	"		1514-16	"	
1617	"		1518 20-24	"	
1713-15	"		1526 28-30	"	
1716	"		1531	"	
1718	"		1535	"	
1724	"		1605-07	"	
1741	"		1608-10	"	
1905	"		1615	"	
1907	"		1616	"	
1913	"		1224	N. 17th st.	
1919	"		1226	"	
1921	"		1230	"	
1923	"		1522	"	
2013	"		1524	"	
2015	"		1526	"	
1013	N. 14th st.		1534	"	
1821-25	"		1443	N. 18th st.	
1402-06	"		1542	"	
1410 12	"		1544	"	
1439	"		1442	Hogan st.	
1537-45	"		1509-13	Wash st.	
1623	"		1413	Carr st.	
1620-26	"		1415	"	
1628	"		1421	"	
1604	"		1549-11	"	
1710	"		1529-31	"	
1900-03	"		1533	"	
1901	"		1613	"	
1908	"		1617	"	
1910	"		1625	"	
1914	"		1627	"	
1929	"		1731	"	
2001	"		N. W. cor. Carr & 14th sts		
2002-04	"		1401	Biddle st.	
1316	Blair av.		1408	"	
1821-23	"		1412	"	
1825-27	"		1420-22	"	
1826-28	"		1428	"	
1402-06	"		1502-08	"	
1405	"		1514	"	
1407-09	"		1520-22	"	
1408-12	"		1526	"	
1411	"		1601-05	"	
1415	"		1607	"	
1513-15	"		1609-11	"	
1608	"		1612-14	"	
1606-08	"		1613-15	"	
1609-11	"		1618	"	
1617	"		1620	"	
1901-07	"		1622	"	
1902-06	"		1626	"	
1909	"		1627	"	Public.
1911-13	"		1630-36	"	
2001	"	Public.	1721-28	"	
1121	N. 15th st	1	1113-21	O'Fallon st.	
1127	"	1	1201-03	"	
1129	"		1205-09	"	
1211	"		1213	"	
1217-19	"		1319-21	"	
1221-23	"		1444	"	
1225-27	"		1446-49	"	
1406	"		1524	"	Public.
1430-32	"		N. E. cor. O'Fallon & High sts		
1436	"		1213	Cass av.	Public.
1438-42	"		1214	"	
1514	"		1449	"	
1516	"		1457	"	Public.
1529	"		1501-03	"	Public.
1534	"		1512-16	"	
1806-08	"		1442-44	Mullanphy st.	
1917	"		1446	"	
1921	"		1448-50	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
S. E. cor. Mullanphy & 16th sts.		Public.	2800	Gravois av.	Public.
1306-08	Howard st.		2859	"	Public.
1310	"		3274	"	1
1311	"		3274a	"	1
S. E. cor. Howard & 14th sts.		Public.	3602	"	2
1101	Brooklyn st.		3608	"	1
1115-19	Tyler st.		3242	"	1
1480	Chambers st.	Public.	N. E. cor. Gravois av and Crittenden st.		Public.
1434-36	"		2755	Magnolia av.	1
1440	"		3101-05	"	1
1442-44	"		3501	"	1
1443	"		2823	Pestalozzi st.	1
1445	"		2836	"	1
1447-49	"		2840	"	Public.
1453	"		3090	"	1
1455	"		3312-14	Cherokee st.	1
1316-20	Madison st.		3501	Miami st.	1
1412	"		3404	"	1
1414	"		3457	Winnebago st.	
1416-18	"		2818	Chippewa st.	
1420-24	"		2846	"	
1426-28	"		2857	"	
1434	"		2859	"	1
1442	"		3311	"	
1444	"		2915	"	1
1446	"		2831	Keokuk st.	
1448	"		2834	"	1
1452	"		2838	"	1
1458	"		2843	"	
1460	"		2844	"	1
			1847	"	
			3412	"	Public.
	11TH WARD.		2908	Osage st.	1
3301	Kosciusko st.		2911	"	1
3300	DeKalb st.		2927	"	
4120	Missouri av.	1	3003	"	
3822	S. Broadway.	2	3018	"	
3219	Texas av.	1	3105	"	
2808	Ohio av.	1	3109	"	
2849	"	1	3303	"	
2501	S. Jefferson av.	Public.	3428	Montana av.	
2840	Iowa av.	1	3666	Upton av.	1
2906	"		2825	Meramec st.	
2918	California av.	1	3013	"	
3126	"		3201	"	
2828	Oregon av.		3237	"	
3844	"		3300	"	
3749	"		3405	"	
3925	Nebraska av.		3478	"	
3738	"	1	3431	"	
3849	"		3450	"	
3919	"		3727	"	
3945	"		S. E. cor. Meramec and Virginia av.		Public.
4015	"		3666	Louis st.	1
4018	Pennsylvania av.		3668	Primm st.	2
4015	"		3653	Tesson st.	1
4023	"		3685	Weber rd.	1
4033	"		3911	"	1
4050	"	1	4021	"	2
2900	"			12TH WARD.	
3334	Minnesota av.	1	2505	N. 11th st.	
4014	"	1	2505	"	
4040	"	1	2701-05	"	Public.
4042	"	1	2818	"	
3241	Michigan av.	1	2825-27	"	2
3900	"		2833	"	4 Pub.
3432	S. Compton av.	1	2103	N. 12th st.	
3456	"	2	2105	"	Public.
3720	"	1	2113	"	
3421	Virginia av.	2	2117-19	"	
3442	"	1	2415-19	"	
4821	"		2503	"	
4841	"		2507	"	
4263	"		2511-15	"	
3340	Louisiana av.	1	2606	"	
4057	"		2112-14	N. 13th st.	
4111	"		2120-23	"	Public.
3523	Arkansas av.		2202-06	"	
3538	"		2418-19	"	
2726	S. Grand av.	1	2508-8	"	
4013	"		2518-17	"	
4023	"		2520-22	"	
8004	Morgan Ford rd.				
2683	Gravois av.	Public.			

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill's.
2602	N. 13th st.	Public.	1413-23	Clinton st.	
2713	"		1437-41	"	
2722	"	Public.	1442	"	
2803	"		1447	"	
2919	"		1449-51	"	
2418	"	2	1453	"	
2103	N. 14th st.	5	1455	"	
2107	"		1457-59	"	
2111	"		1465	"	
2112	"		1429	"	8
2208	"		1443-45	"	4
2310-12	"		1130-22	Monroe st.	
2514-16	"		1300	"	
2823	"		1304	"	
2825-29	"		1312-16	"	
1909-11	Blair av.		1318	"	
1915	"		1322-30	"	
1916	"	Public.	1401	"	Public.
2102-04	"		1404	"	4
2106-08	"		1408-10	"	
2110	"		1412-14	"	
2112	"		1416-20	"	
2120	"		1424-26	"	
2215	"		1436-38	"	
2305	"		1451	"	
2313	"		1207	"	
2318	"	Public.	1219	"	
2320	"	Public.	1221	"	
2323	"		1303	"	
2418	"		1306	"	
2418	"	Public.	1309-13	"	
2419	"		1315-19	"	
2425	"		1321	"	
2507	"		1323	"	
2502	"		1325	"	
2606	"		1327	"	
2612	"		1400	"	
2703	"		1411	"	
2704	"		1415	"	
2708	"		1423-27	"	
2719	"	Public.	1445	"	
2814	"	Public.	1451	"	
2200	N. 15th st.	Public.	1304-08	N. Market st.	
2216	"	Public.	1309	"	
2208-14	"	4	1311	"	
2712	"	3	1317	"	
2800-04	"		1321-29	"	
2810-12	"		1318	"	
2816	"		1322	"	
2820	"		1406	"	
1605	N. 16th st.	5	1411	"	
1615	"	2	1412	"	
2821	N. 19th st.		1413	"	
2829	"		1417	"	
2906	"	Public.	1418	"	
2710	"	4	1419	"	
3006-08	N. 20th st.	3	1420	"	Public.
2607	"		1434	"	
2600	N. 21st st.		1441	"	
2610-12	"		1442-44	"	
1101-05	Madison st.		1446	"	
1205-11	"		1448-50	"	
1435	"		1457	"	
1435	"	Public.	1228	"	
1443	"		1208	Benton st.	
1447	"		1210	"	
1461	"		1216	"	
1463	"		1220	"	
1211	Clinton st.		1301-03	"	
1213-15	"		1302-04	"	
1217-19	"		1306-08	"	
1220	"		1307	"	
1305	"		1309	"	
1309	"		1310	"	
1311	"		1311	"	
1314-16	"		1313	"	
1321	"		1314	"	
1325	"		1315	"	
1403	"		1316	"	
1405-07	"		1318	"	
1406-08	"		1319	"	
1409-11	"		1320-24	"	
			1321	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
1323-25	Benton st.		1951	Montgomery st.	Public.
1326-28	"		1103	"	2
1327	"		1125-27	"	4
1400-02	"		1315	St. Louis av.	1
1407	"		1304	"	
1408	"		1316	"	
1409	"		1320	"	
1411-11½	"		1321	"	
1412-14	"		1323	"	
1413	"		1308	"	
1415	"		1317	"	
1417	"		1457	"	
1419	"		1459	"	Public.
1421	"		1509	"	
1422	"		1512	"	Public.
1427	"		1520	"	
1435	"		1908	"	
1441	"		1914-16	"	
1443	"		1338	"	
1445-43	"		1310-12	Wright st.	
1451	"		1314-22	"	
1453-55	"		1416-18	"	
1459-59½	"		1420	"	
1503-05-07	"		1440	"	
1821	"		1912-14	"	
1915	"		1916-18	"	
1936-38-40	"		1932-34	"	
1301-03	Warren st.		1933	"	
1302-04	"		1936	"	
1305	"		1114	Dodier st.	
1306-08	"		1416	"	
1307	"		1418	"	
1313	"		1420	"	
1317	"		1900	"	
1314-16	"		1901	"	Public.
1318-24	"		1907	"	
1319-21	"		1942	"	
1406-10	"	7	1945	"	
1415	"	2	1947	"	
1442	"	6	1950	"	
1444-48	"	6	1309	Sullivan av.	
1452	"	1	1400	"	
1454	"	3	1406	"	
1455-59	"	8	1412-16	"	
1460-62	"	6	1428	"	
1500-11	"	4	1425	"	
1510	"		1426	"	
1517	"		1436	"	
1518-20	"		1435-37-39	"	
1529	"		1445-55	"	
1533	"		1454	"	
1804	"		1902-4	"	
1811-17½	"		1908	"	
1821-23	"		1907-09	"	
1941	"		1911	"	
1942	"		1919-21-23-25	"	
1308	Montgomery st.		1927	"	
1307-09-11	"		1929-33	"	
1313-15	"		1935-37	"	
1314-16	"		1936	"	
1318	"		1939-43	"	
1319	"		1945	"	
1320-22	"		1947	"	
1416	"		1941-43	"	
1460	"		1100	Hebert st.	Public.
1510-12	"		1216	"	
1514-16	"		1218	"	
1520-24	"		1308-10-12	"	
1526-28	"		1314-16	"	
1130-32	"		1318	"	Public.
1803	"		1324	"	
1807-09	"		1406-08	"	
1813	"		1410	"	
1821	"		1412	"	
1823	"		1424-26	"	
1901	"	Public.	1506	"	
1902-04	"		1510-12-18	"	
1908-10	"		1900-04	"	
1910-18	"		1906-08	"	
1917-19-25-29	"		1912	"	
1933-35	"		1916	"	
1938	"		1920	"	
1945	"		1922	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famli's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famli's.
1934	Hebertst.....		7931	S. Broadway.....	5
1938	".....		8310	".....	4
1940	".....		8311	".....	1
1942	".....		8313	".....	4
			8319	".....	2
	13TH WARD.		8011	Pennsylvania av.....	2
7710	Reilly av.....	2	6023	".....	2
7817-19	".....	1	6118	".....	5
7820	".....	2	6708	".....	1
7827	".....	1	6811	".....	1
8410	".....	1	6901	".....	3
8718	".....	1	7000-04	".....	Public.
8720	".....	2	7011	".....	2
8722	".....	2	7021	".....	
8811	".....	1	7103	".....	3
7408	Vulcan st.....	1	7121	".....	1
7709	".....	4	7124	".....	1
7716	".....	2	7216	".....	4
7717	".....	2	7310	".....	2
7725	".....	2	7317	".....	2
7729	".....	2	7318	".....	6
7801	".....	2	7390	".....	1
7818	".....	1	7410	".....	1
8220	".....	1	7505	".....	2
8300	".....	1	7507	".....	1
8421	".....	1	7511	".....	1
7611	Water st.....	2	7527	".....	4
7623	".....	2	7805	".....	1
7720	".....	4	7811	".....	1
7727	".....	6	7817	".....	1
7802	".....	1	7821	".....	1
7816	".....	4	7824	".....	2
7822	".....	1	7825	".....	3
8021	".....	6	7905	".....	1
8415	".....	4	7907	".....	1
8418	".....	2	7909	".....	2
7915	".....	1	7924	".....	1
7919	".....	2	7927-29	".....	3
7925	".....	1	7928	".....	1
6001-05	S. Broadway.....	6	8101	".....	2
6015	".....	2	8410	".....	1
6106	".....	4	8422	".....	3
6112	".....	1	6006	Minnesota av.....	1
6128	".....	1	6812	".....	1
6224	".....	2	7004	".....	3
6312	".....	1	7008	".....	3
6328	".....	1	7012	".....	4
6414	".....	2	7020	".....	1
6504	".....	1	7024	".....	2
6504	".....	Public.	7218	".....	1
6514	".....	4	7303	".....	1
6620	".....	7	7308	".....	1
6637	".....	3	7418	".....	1
6700	".....	1	7511	".....	1
6701	".....	1	7514	".....	1
6708	".....	Public.	7517	".....	1
67184	".....	2	7715	".....	1
6726	".....	1	7718	".....	1
6909-13	".....	1	7729	".....	1
7001	".....	Public.	7730	".....	Public.
7019-23	".....	3	7800	".....	Public.
7115-17	".....	8	7810	".....	1
7119	".....	1	7818	".....	1
7124 80	".....	3	7824	".....	1
7211	".....	1	7828	".....	1
7500	".....	1	7900	".....	2
7501	".....	1	7906	".....	2
7509	".....	1	7907	".....	1
7513	".....	1	7911	".....	1
7611	".....	8	7912	".....	1
7616	".....	6	7913	".....	1
7627	".....	2	7922	".....	1
7628	".....	5	7926	".....	1
7702	".....	1	7920	".....	1
7710	".....	2	8106	".....	1
7716	".....	Public.	8108	".....	1
7806	".....	1	8113	".....	1
7807	".....	1	8120	".....	1
7901	".....	3	6328	Michigan av.....	Public.
7904	".....	1	7314	".....	1
7909	".....	1	7511	".....	1
7916	".....	2	7529	".....	Public.
7918	".....	1	7622	".....	
			7702	".....	2

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
7706	Michigan av.	2	7603	S. 7th st.	2
7708	"	4	7607-09	"	2
7710	"	1	7613-15	"	2
7712	"	1	7621	"	1
7718	"	2	7704	"	6
7722	"	2	7901	"	1
7800	"	Public.	7903	"	1
7814	"	1	7905	"	1
7816	"	2	7914	"	1
7817	"	1	7929	"	1
7818	"	2	8011	"	1
7825	"	1	8013	"	1
7828	"	2	8019	"	1
7920	"	7	8023-25	"	2
4527	Virginia av	1	8027	"	1
4755	"	1	8209	"	1
5019	"	1	8324	"	Public.
5058	"	1	7151-53	"	Public.
5131	"	Public.	7507 rear	"	2
5304	"	1	7511 rear	"	1
7145	"	1	7515 rear	"	1
7157	"	Public.	6101	S. 8th st.	1
7490	"	2	6108	"	1
7492	"	2	6107	"	1
7525-27	"	1	6114	"	2
7613	"	2	6117	"	1
7615	"	2	6121	"	1
7620	"	2	6308	"	1
7623	"	2	6324	"	1
7718	"	2	6730	"	1
7728-30	"	Public.	6731	"	2
7822	"	1	7143	"	1
7927	Virginia av.	2	7812	"	1
8005	"	1	8006	"	1
8011	"	1	8010	"	1
7601	Ivory av.	Public.	8012	"	1
7816	"	3	8016	"	1
7832	"	Public.	8101	"	2
7900-04	"	Public.	8106	"	1
7915-19	"	Public.	8118	"	1
7918-20	"	3	8202	"	1
7931	"	1	8026	"	1
8004	"	1	6100	S. 9th st.	1
8011	"	1	6113	"	1
8022	"	1	N. W. cor. Fillmore st. & Broadway.	Public.	
8105	"	1	709	Bowen st.	1
8106	"	1	715	"	1
8107	"	1	718	"	1
8108	"	1	810	Iron st.	1
6330	S. 6th st.	1	824	"	1
6334	"	1	908	"	1
7114	"	4	910-12	"	2
7128	"	1	914	"	1
7133	"	2	915	"	2
7141	"	1	920	"	1
7334	"	1	924	"	1
7418	"	2	700	Kansas st.	1
7515	"	1	204	Maltst.	7
7523-25	"	2	S. E. cor. Haven & Water st.		
7527	"	1	118-20	Loughborough av.	3
7600-04	"	1	217	Nagel st.	3
7608	"	1	819	Robert st.	1
7612	"	1	921	Upton st.	2
7618	"	1	116	West Koeln st.	1
7620	"	3	123	"	
7811	"	1	110	East Stein st.	3
7819	"	1	124	"	2
7901	"	Public.	122	West Stein st.	3
6101	S. 7th st.	1	200	"	3
6104	"	1	201	"	3
6106	"	1	206	"	3
6116	"	1	207 09	"	4
6117	"	1	213	"	2
6119	"	1	214-16	"	4
6121	"	1	221	"	4
6135	"	1	224	"	1
6200	"	1	302	"	2
6207	"	1	304-06	"	2
6211	"	1	119	E. Schirmer st.	2
6307	"	1	207	"	1
6312	"	1	219	"	4
6319	"	1	306	W. Schirmer st.	4
6325	"	1	208-10	E. Courtols st.	2

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
301	E. Courtois st.	1	2224	Dickson st.	
327-29	"	1	2226	"	
328	"	Public.	2235-37	"	
410	"	Public.	2243	"	
8. W. cor. Courtois & Vulcan st.		Public.	2244	"	
213	N. E. cor. Courtois & 9th st.	1	2225	"	
219	E. Prim st.	4	2421	"	
311	"	2	2200	Cass av.	Public.
621-23	W. Primm st.	1	2226	"	Public.
517	Tesson st.	2	2508	"	Public.
825	"	1	2626	"	
502	Poepping st.	3			
504	"	1		15TH WARD.	
512	"	1	1111	N. 11th st.	
516	"	1	1129	"	
519	"	1	1211-13	"	
520	"	1	1217	"	
521	"	1	1219	"	
522	"	1	1223	"	
524	"	1	1231	"	
525	"	1	1019-21	N. 12th st.	
528	"	2	1023-27	"	
531	"	1	1107-09	"	
582	"	1	1122	"	
536	"	1	1128	"	
546	"	1	1206	"	
702	"	1	1226	"	
720	"	1	1227	"	
542-44	W. Davis st.	1	1228	"	
545	"	1	1229	"	
510	Hurck st.	1	1003	N. High st.	
513	"	2	1005	"	
803-05	Marceau st.	3	1009	"	
516	"	1	1012	"	
602-04	"	1	1013	"	
608	"	1	1016	"	
610-12	"	2	1106-08	"	
616-18	"	4	1118	"	
617	"	1	1119	"	
610-12	"	2	1120	"	
616-18	"	4	1121-25	"	
617	"	1	1122-24	"	
611	E. Espenschied st.	Public.	1210	"	
525	"	1	1222-28	"	
603-05	"	4	1234	"	
218	Castalan st.	1	1240	"	
	14TH WARD.		1002	N. 13th st.	
1317	Hogan st.		1004	"	
1317-21	N. 19th st.		1014	"	
1442	Sarsfield pl.		1012	"	
1200	N. 20th st.	Public.	1016	"	
1106	N. 21st st.	Public.	1102	"	
1433	"		1106	"	
1125	N. 22d st.	Public.	1120	"	
2606	Wash st.		1225	"	
1939	Carr st.	Public.	1227-31	"	
2021	"		1233-37	"	
2218	"		1239-41	"	
1801	Biddle st.	Public.	1014	N. 14th st.	
1910	"		1022	"	
2120	"		1024	"	
2126	"		1026	"	
2130	"		1222	"	
2200	"		1224	"	
2202	"		1338	Morgan st.	
2214	"		1500-12	"	
2226	"		1515	"	
2228	"		1537	"	
2308	"		1701-03	"	Public
2314	"		N. E. cor. Gay & 13th sts.		
2316	"		1230-32	Franklin av.	
2007	Division st.		1237	"	
2111	"		1241	"	
2113	"		1243	"	
2124	"		1321	"	
2128	"		1324-28	"	
1939	O'Fallon st.		1502	"	
2008	"	Public.	1531	"	
2108	"		1536-38	"	
N. W. cor. O'Fallon & 17th sts.		Public.	1601	"	
2201	Dickson st.		1616	"	
			1623	"	
			1031	Wash st.	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill'a.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill'a.
1291-33	Wash st.		2304 06	Madison st.	8
1300	"		2318	"	4
1410	"		2341	"	
1410 12	"		2351	"	Public.
1424	"		2360	"	3
1520-22	"		1519	"	
1611	"		2200	"	Public.
1618-20	"		2300	"	Public.
1619	"		2328	"	6
1622-24	"		2330	"	6
1628	"		1503	Clinton st.	6
1632	"		1507	"	4
S. W. cor. Wash & 12th st.		Public.	1511 17	"	6
N. E. cor. Wash & 13th st.		Public.	1519	"	8
1211-15	Carr st.		1500 02	Monroe st.	3
1216	"	Public.	1506-08	"	6
1325	"		1510-12	"	4
1327	"		1514-18	"	8
1329	"		2505-09	Maiden Lane	5
1610 12	"		1508-16	N. Market st.	14
1630 38	"		1518-24	"	10
1716	"		1521	"	
N. E. cor. Carr & 13th st.			1527-29	"	8
1242	Biddle st.		1807	"	6
1310-14	"		1817-25	"	12
1316	"		1827-29	"	5
1322	"		1831	"	8
16TH WARD.			1851-53-55-59	"	12
1913	N. 15th st.		2201	"	Public.
1917	"		2211	"	5
1919	"		2214	"	8
1925-27	"		2217-19	"	10
1931	"	Public.	2223	"	5
2001 03	"		2227-33	"	9
2005	"		2314 16	"	7
2009	"		2318	"	6
2011	"		2338	"	1
2013	"		2337-39-41	"	6
2019	"		2344	"	2
2101	"		2509	"	1
2107	"		1623	Benton st.	
2111-15	"		1938	"	6
2119	"		1940	"	1
2121	"		2200	"	Public.
2313 25	"		2218-20	"	3
2405	"		2222	"	2
2409-11	"		2236 38	"	6
2413	"		2244	"	4
2415	"		2248	"	6
1601	N. 17th st.		2300	"	5
1604	"		2306	"	6
1629-31	"		2324	"	3
1805	N. 18th st.		2330	"	2
1809	"		2350	"	Public.
1813	"		2201	Warren st.	Public.
1815	"	8	2241-45	"	
1828	"		2325	"	
1832	"		2335	"	4
1838	"		2506	"	
2304-06	"		2519-21	"	
1800	Hogan st.	7	2572	"	4
1804 06	"	4	2201	Montgomery st.	Public.
1808	"	2	2207-09	"	2
1832	"	1	2219-25	"	6
2417-19	N. 19th st.		2232	"	1
2701	"	Public.	2238-40	"	4
2919	N. 25th st.	Public.	2241	"	3
2816	Parnell st.	7	2243-45	"	7
1824	N. Jefferson av.	1	2330	"	2
2500-06	"		2582	"	3
1715	Madison st.	Public.	N. W. cor. Montgomery & Parnell sts.		
1801	"	Public.	2526a	St. Louis av.	2
1851	"	4	2520-24a	University st.	
1867	"		2526a	"	
2038	"	1	2528a	"	
2105	"		2531a	"	Public.
2108	"	1	2532a	"	
2118-20	"	4	2328-28	Dodler st.	
2125-29	"		2345	"	
2201	"	Public.	2500	"	
2216	"	2	2338	"	
2233	"		2507a	"	
			2511a	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
2527a	Dodier st.		3601	Florissant av.	4
2567a	"		8713-15	"	4
2347	Sullivan av.		8717-19	"	6
2317-19	"		3806-08	"	6
2341	"		8812	"	1
2300	Hebert st.		8508-10	N 22d st.	3
	17TH WARD.		8514	"	1
1010	N. 21st st.		8516	"	1
2616	Olive st.		3518-184	"	4
2618	"		3519-21	"	4
2627	"		8523	"	3
1922	Morgan st.		3524	"	1
2130	"		3605-7	"	4
1800	Franklin av.	Public.	8905	"	1
1916	"		3906-08	"	2
1921	"		3910-12	"	5
2007	"		3911	"	2
2014	"		3916	"	2
2016	"		3918	"	1
2113	"		3930	"	4
1911	Wash st.		3931	"	6
2001	"	Public.	3934	"	4
20124	"		4001	"	Public.
21184	"		4002	"	3
1826	Carr st.		4003	"	3
2218	"		4005	"	1
	18TH WARD.		4009	"	2
4111	N 11th st.		4013	"	2
3810	Blair av.	3	3503-07	N. 23d st.	2
4234-36	"	2	3510	"	
3226	N. 19th st.	Public.	3512	"	6
3235	"		3513	"	2
8257	"		3515	"	1
3307	"		3517-19	"	2
8311	"		3523	"	1
3313	"		8526	"	1
3424	"		3527	"	2
3527	"		3528	"	2
3529	"	Public.	3538	"	5
3619	"		3803-5	"	6
8930	"		3806	"	1
8261	Knapp st.	2	3810-12	"	4
3119	N. 20th st.		8813	"	1
2247	"		3813	"	
3255	"		3828	"	2
3383	"		3900	"	Public.
3501-03	"		3900-02	"	10
3511	"		8904	"	1
3615	"		8906	"	1
3617	"		3911-13	"	
8715	"		3922	"	1
3719	"	6	3925	"	2
8721	"		3931	"	4
8723-25	"		3933	"	2
8727-29	"		4000-06	"	3
3805-07	"	10	4011-13	"	5
3920	"		4021	N. 25th st.	1
4201	"		3503	"	4
4213	"		3511	"	4
4219	"		3534-36	"	4
4227	"		3900	"	Public.
4235	"		3902	"	5
4241	"		3903	"	Public.
4408	"		3907	"	1
3211	N. 21st st.	3	8908	"	1
3221-23	"	3	8912	"	2
3227	"	2	8914	"	1
3500	"	2	8932	"	6
3714	"	2	3936	"	6
3716-18	"	3	8942	"	4
3719	"	5	4000	"	6
3720	"	2	4008	"	2
3724-26	"	4	4008	"	1
3728-34	"	11	4009	"	2
3735	"	6	4018	"	1
3815-19	"		4021-23	"	4
3820	"	2	4022	"	1
3828	"	2	4025	"	3
3830	"	Public.	4026	"	2
4234	"	1	4036	"	1
8313-15	Florissant av.	3	3807	Vest av.	1
			3817	"	3
			3819	"	1

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Fam'l's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Fam'l's.
3823-25	Vestav	3	2320	Palm st.....	1
3827	"	1	2322	"	1
3831	"	1	2358	"	1
3835	"	1	2528	"	1
3903-05	"	1	2546	"	2
3907	"	1	2548	"	1
3913-15	"	4	2554	"	2
3919-21	"	6	2558	"	3
3883	Parnell st.....	2	2560	"	2
3834	"	1	2562	"	2
3835	"	2	2570	"	2
3836	"	1	2576	"	1
3905	"	2	2576	"	1
3908	"	1	2502a	"	1
3910	"	3	2516-18a	"	4
3912	"	2	2524a	"	1
3914-16	"	2	2611-19	"	5
3918-20	"	2	2633	"	1
3104-06	N. Jefferson av.....	8	2908-10	"	2
3016	Elliot av	1	3508	"	5
3026	"	1	2800	Nat. Bridge rd.....	Public.
3121	Glasgow av.....	1	2900	"	2
2601	"	1	3200-08	"	2
3800	"	4	3528	"	1
4015	"	1	1919	Branch st.....	1
4025	"	1	1923	"	1
4029	"	1	2021	"	1
4035	"	1	1918	Angelrodt st.....	4
4100	"	Public	1923	"	1
4014-16	Grove st	1	1924	"	1
4018	"	2	1929	"	2
4018	"	2	1901-03	Destrehan st.....	5
4019	"	2	1905	"	3
4023	"	1	1907	"	1
4028-30	"	8	1913	"	2
4029	"	1	2001	"	2
4031	"	1	2007	"	1
4035	"	3	2013	"	2
3501	Thompson av.....	2	2019	"	2
3600	"	Public.	2101	"	2
3608-10	"	5	2106	"	1
3615-17	"	4	1916	Garden st.....	1
4016	Pleasant st	1	1900	Mallinckrodt st.....	Public.
4028	"	1	1902	"	2
4032	"	1	1916	"	2
4020	Peck st	1	1915-17	"	3
3510-12-14	Bacon st.....	3	1919	"	2
3612	"	1	1923	"	7
3613-15	"	2	1926	"	1
3617-23	"	3	1928	"	2
3020	N. Grand av.....	1	1929	"	3
3027	"	Public.	1929	"	1
3700	"	Public	2009	"	6
3814-18	"	3	2021-25	"	1
4101	"	Public.	2113	"	1
4115-17	O'Bear av.....	2	2125	"	1
2605	St. Louis av.....	Public.	2128	"	1
2631	"	Public.	1407-09	Salisbury st.....	8
2600	University st.....	3	1413	"	2
2625	"	2	1419	"	7
1901-03	Hebert st.....	7	1429-31	"	4
1909	"	4	1914	"	6
1933-35	"	4	1920	"	Public.
1939	"	2	2001	"	1
1941	"	2	2009	"	2
2301	"	3	2010-14	"	6
2335	"	5	2017-19	"	5
2541	"	1	2018	"	1
2551	"	6	2027	"	1
1900	Palm st	4	2029-31	"	5
1908	"	6	2101	"	3
1914	"	2	2107-11	"	10
1916-18	"	2	2156	"	1
1920-22	"	5	2306-08	"	1
1933	"	2	2520	"	Public.
1944	"	4	1414	Farrar st	3
1946	"	2	1415-21	"	4
2304	"	2	2000	"	4
2306	"	3	2009	"	3
2308	"	1	2139	"	4
2314	"	1	2148	"	5
2316	"	1	2302	"	7
2320	"	1	2543	"	1

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famill's.
2234	Jules st.	2	2906	Montgomery st	Public.
2623	Missouri av.	2	2605	St. Louis av.	Public.
2246	Indiana av.	1	2612	"	"
2401	"	1	2614-16	"	"
2616-18	"	5	2618	"	"
2306	S. Jefferson av.	1	2620	"	"
1226	Geyer av	4			
1812	"	2		25TH WARD.	
2048	"	"	923	W. Jefferson av.	1
2122	"	1	925	"	2
1108	Allen av.	2	1812	Montrose av.	2
1109-11	"	4	117	Leonard av.	1
1326	"	3	1109	S. Compton av.	1
S. W. cor. Russell av. and Dolman st.	Public.		24	Rankin av.	1
1301	Ann av.	4	425-27	S. Theresa av.	6
1401	"	3	1019	"	2
1911	"	2	1620	S. Grand av.	1
S. W. cor. Ann av. & Mississippi av.	1		3334	Laclede av.	1
S. W. cor. Ann av. & Gravois av.	1		3402	Walnut st.	1
S. W. cor. Ann av. & Gravois av.	1		3319-23	Manchester av.	2
S. W. cor. Ann av. & 18th st.	1		3331	"	Public.
2272	Shenandoah av.	3	3510-12	"	5
2228	Gaine st.	2	3516	"	1
1818	Gravois av.	1	2712	Adams st.	1
2110	"	Public.	3203	"	1
2112	"	6	2848	Bernard st.	1
2115	"	5	3536	"	1
2117	"	Public.	3519	Scott av.	2
2123-25	"	4	3523	"	2
2126	"	2	3527	"	4
2132	"	Public.	3529	"	6
2202	"	2	3533	"	1
2204	"	3	3535	"	1
2233	"	Public.	3539	"	4
2801	"	1	2915	Atlantic st.	1
2306	"	2	3517-19	Gratiot st.	2
2327	"	Public.	2716-20	Papin st.	8
2128	Cushing st.	1	2728-33	"	8
2130	"	1	2814	"	1
1925	Lamist.	2	2820	"	1
2023	Victor st.	1	3517	"	1
2117	"	2	3521	"	1
2149	"	1	2713	Chouteau av.	1
1821	Sidney st.	1	2735	"	1
1622	"	Public.	2749	"	1
2208	"	2	2837	"	Public.
2210	"	1	2901	"	1
2218	"	1	2912	"	Public.
2105	Lynch st.	3	2923-33	"	5
2123	"	1	3501	"	Public.
2314	Salena st.	4	3502	"	1
2320	"	3	2919	LaSalle st.	1
	24TH WARD.		2929	"	1
1543	N. Jefferson av.	Public.	3026	"	1
1735	"	"	3207	"	1
2607	"	Public.	3218	"	1
2617	"	"	3216	"	1
2633	"	Public.	3235	"	3
2703	"	Public.	3227	"	1
2727	"	Public.	2644	Hickory st.	3
1720-22	Elliot av.	"	2937	"	"
2416-18-20	"	"	3025	"	2
2422-24	"	"	3307	"	1
2600-04	"	"	2918	Rutger st.	1
2610	"	"	3001	"	2
2614-16	"	4	3012-14	"	3
2515	"	"	3027	"	1
2517	"	"	3104	"	3
2619	"	"	3025	Caroline st.	1
2715-19	"	"	3026	"	1
2725	"	"	3027	"	1
2729	"	"	3029	"	2
2802	N. Leffingwell av.	"	3030	"	1
2506-08	"	"	3102	"	2
2524	"	"	3113	"	1
2614-18	"	"	2935	Park av.	2
2745	Cass av.	Public.	N. E. cor. Park & Virginia av.	1	
3209-15	"	"	3405	St. Vincent av.	1
3500	"	Public.		26TH WARD.	
3626	Lucky st.	"	1219	Prairie av.	2
3614	Garfield av.	"	1707	"	"
2613-15	Montgomery st.	"	1817	"	"

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
1911	Prairie av.	4	1418	Hamilton av.	1
2931-23	"	3	1452	"	
1811	Sarah st.	1	1484	"	
1710	"		1447	"	1
1903	"		1483	"	1
2411	"	1	1455	Hodiamont av.	2
2516	"	1	1461	"	2
2525	"	1	1483	"	4
1723	Bell Glade av.		3785	Cook av.	1
1819	"	1	3967	"	1
1825	"	1	4125	"	1
2415	"		4018	Page av.	3
2515	"		4298	"	
2523	"	2	5011	"	2
2528	"	4	5243	"	1
2601	"		5439	"	
2623	"		5441	"	1
2624	"		5905	"	1
2627	"		6101	"	
1922	Whittier st.	1	6112-15	"	
2405	"	1	5539	Minerva av.	1
1820	Goode av.	1	4539	Evans av.	1
1908	"	1	4637	"	
2501	"	1	5513	Wells av.	
2709-18	Lambdin av.	3	5517	"	
2809	"	1	5637	"	1
2700	N. Newstead av.	1	5639	"	2
2702	"	1	5850	"	1
2704	"	1	5852	"	1
2706	"	1	5854	"	1
2708	"	1	5856	"	1
2710	"		5858	"	1
1410	Taylor av.	1	5912	"	1
1432	"	1	5922	"	2
1714	"	2	5970	"	
1723	"	3	5976	"	3
1820	"	1	5708	Cozens av.	
1910	"	1	3710-12	"	4
2425	"	1	3801	Easton av.	Public.
2527	"	1	3811	"	
2618	"	1	3820	"	
2718	"	1	4036-88	"	
2731	"	1	4060-62	"	8
2809	"	2	4243	"	Public.
1403	Marcus av.	2	4865	"	2
1413	"	2	4417	"	
1417	"	1	4422	"	1
1733	"	1	4439	"	
2512	"		4449	"	
2519	"	1	4488	"	Public.
2629	"	1	4501	"	Public.
2506	"	1	4522	"	
2535	"	1	4526	"	
2622	"		4533	"	Public.
1715	Euclid av.	1	4561	"	Public.
1787	"	1	4561	"	
1962	"	1	4612	"	
2632	"	1	4646	"	
2718	"		4711	"	
2807	"	1	4718	"	
1616	King's Highway Boul.	1	4749	"	
2803	"	1	4769	"	
2832	"	1	4773-75	"	2
3412	"	1	4821	"	
2300	Union Boul.	1	4885-87	"	3
2309-11	"	6	5508	"	2
2309-11	"		5575	"	
2813	"		5624	"	
2654	"	1	5626	"	
2654	"		5648	"	2
3420	"	1	5724	"	
1623	Belt av.		5858	"	Public.
2751	"	1	5924	"	1
2824	"		5962	"	
2946	"		N. W. cor. Easton & Burd av.		
1414	Blackstone av.	1	South side Easton near Hamilton av.		Public.
1437	Coalter av.	1	S. W. cor. Easton & Hamilton av.		Public.
1425	Rowan av.	1	S. W. cor. Easton & Hodiamont av.		Public.
1430	"	1	3711	Cass av.	
1431	"	1	8721	"	
1408	Hamilton av.	1	8753	"	
1412	"	1	8715	Lucky st.	1
1414	"	1	3720	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
3725	Lucky st		4348	Garfield av	
3727a	"	6	4350	"	1
3740	"	2	4106	"	1
3819	"		4428	"	2
3823	"	2	4430	"	1
3829	"	3	4452	"	1
3831	"		6001	"	
3837-39	"	3	S. E. cor. Garfield and Pendleton avs...	Public.	
3849	"		S. E. cor. Garfield and Pendleton avs...	Public.	
3855	"		4731	Leduc st	1
3865	"	2	4785	"	1
3919 rear	"		4805	"	1
3943	"	3	3863	N. Market st	2
4044	"		4062	"	1
4057	"	2	4233-87	"	2
4211	"	1	4216a	"	1
4438	"	1	4274a	"	1
4547	"	1	4324	"	
4551	"	1	4503	"	1
5622	Theodosia av.	1	4534	"	
5625	"	1	4556	"	1
5688	"	1	4506	"	1
5638	"	1	4301	"	Public.
5714	"	1	S. W. cor. N. Market st. and Taylor av.		
5730	"	1	St. Ferdinand st.		1
5726	Cote Brillante av.		3836	"	1
5733	"		4050	"	8
5742	"	2	3230	"	1
5821	"		4226a	"	1
5854	"		4236a	"	1
5896	"		4264a	"	1
5901	"		4327	"	2
5908	"		4355	"	1
5909	"		4371	"	1
5910	"		4415	"	2
5915	"	3	4448	"	1
5919	"	2	4518	"	1
5925	"		4546	"	1
5928	"	3	4554	"	2
5984	"		4565	"	1
5930	"		4575	"	1
5941	"		5109	Spaulding av.	
5949	"		S. E. cor. Spaulding & Union avs.		
5955	"	3	4030	Cottage av.	2
4058	"		4229	"	1
4214	"	1	4233	"	1
4228	"	1	4239a	"	3
4401	"	1	4261a	"	1
4415	"	2	4325	"	1
4434	"	1	4341	"	1
4453	"	2	4347	"	1
4740	"	2	4361	"	1
4748	"		4363	"	1
5119	"	1	4365	"	1
5633	"	1	4367	"	1
3814	Garfield av		4369	"	1
3825	"	1	4426	"	2
3844	"		4430	"	1
3844	"		4431	"	1
3854	"	4	4433	"	1
3865	"	3	4435	"	1
3903	"	Public.	4566	"	1
3908	"	1	4735	Hogan pl.	1
3918	"	2	3846	Lincoln av	2
3919	"		3849	"	
3928	"		3856	"	2
3932	"		3865	"	2
3938	"		N. W. cor. Highland & Hodiament av.		
3939	"		4224	Kennerly av.	1
3949	"		4226	"	1
4022	"		4228	"	1
4039	"		4238	"	
4045	"		4209a	"	1
4047	"		4211a	"	1
4204	"	1	4213a	"	1
4214	"	1	4215a	"	1
4225	"	1	4217a	"	1
4235-87	"	3	4219a	"	1
4274	"	1	4221-25a	"	2
4317-19	"	1	4227a	"	2
4324	"	1	4229a	"	2
4339	"	1	4231a	"	2
			4232a	"	1
			4233a	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
4235a	Kennerly av.		4347	Maufft av.	1
4236a	"	2	4348	"	1
4237a	"	1	4349	"	1
4238a	"	1	4351	"	1
4241a	"	2	4353	"	1
4245a	"	2	4354	"	1
4247a	"	2	4357	"	1
4251a	"	2	4361	"	1
4253a	"	2	4406	"	1
4255u	"	1	4407	"	1
4264a	"	1	4410	"	
4266a	"	1	4411	"	
4268a	"	1	4425	"	1
4301	"	2	4426	"	2
4303	"	1	4427	"	1
4307	"	1	4430	"	1
4311	"	1	4433	"	1
4315	"	2	4434	"	1
4321	"	2	4442	"	1
4325	"	1	4447	"	
4327	"		4449	"	1
4329-33	"	3	4451	"	1
4337	"	1	4525	"	
4341	"	3	4547	"	1
4345	"	1	4571	"	1
4349	"		4593	"	1
4355	"	1	4609	"	1
4356	"	1	4212a	St. Louis av.	1
4357	"	1	4216a	"	1
4358	"	1	4220a	"	1
4359	"	1	4228a	"	4
4411	"	1	4322	"	1
4413	"	2	4324	"	1
4414	"	1	4326	"	1
4415	"		4330	"	1
4417	"	1	4382	"	1
4425-27	"	1	4454	"	3
4431	"	1	4544	"	1
4435	"	1	4560	"	1
4437	"	1	4610	"	1
4455	"	1	4644	"	1
4521	"	1	4656	"	1
4550	"	1	5160	"	1
4551	"	2	5235	"	1
4553	"	2	4950	Lorraine av.	
4554	"	1	4876	Alvace av.	1
4568	"	1	4700	Nat. Bridge rd.	Public.
4587	"	1	4714	"	
4599	"	1	4726	"	
4623	"	1	4748	"	
4627	"	1	4906	"	Public.
4202	Maufft av.	2	4816	"	
4206	"	1	4833	"	
4208	"	1	4838	"	
4218-20	"	2	4854	"	
4222	"	1	4858	"	
4216a	"	1	4866	"	
4226a	"	1	4878	"	
4227a	"	1	4892	"	
4228a	"	1	4934	"	4
4229a	"	1	4950	"	
4230a	"		4954	"	
4234a	"	1	4962	"	1
4236a	"	1	4976	"	Public.
4238a	"	1	4998	"	
4244a	"		S. E. cor. Nat. Bridge rd. & Union av.		
4246a	"	1	S. W. cor. Nat. Bridge rd. & Union av.		
4255a	"		Nat. Bridge rd. 6 Mile house.		
4304-06		4			
4305		1		27TH WARD.	
4312		1	4830	Arsenal st.	
4319		1	4942	"	1
4321		1	5096	"	Public.
4325		1	5301	"	Public.
4327		1	1337	Barren av.	Public.
4328		1	5217	Bischoff av.	2
4329		1	5221	"	
4331		1		Cor. Bischoff av. & Macklind av.	
4332		1		Cor. Bischoff av. & Macklind av.	
4335		1	2616	Brennan av.	
4337		1		Cor. Chippewa st. & Garnier st.	Public.
4338		1	3841	Chouteau av.	
4340		1	3850	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
3855	Chouteau av.		3696	Manchester av.	1
3875	"	1	3700	"	Public.
3948	"		3701-03	"	Public.
3864	Clark av.	10	3729	"	1
Cor. Clayton av. & Graham st.	Public.		3730	"	2
S. W. cor. Clayton av. & Tamm av.	Public.		3738	"	3
S. K. cor. Cleveland av. & Tower Gr. av.			3761	"	1
1904-06	Cooper st.	1	3827	"	1
1907-09	"	1	3849	"	
1910-14	"	1	4026	"	Public.
2119	"		4148-50	"	
2207	"		4162	"	
2311	"		4181	"	Public.
5100	Daggott av.	2	4212	"	Public.
5142	"	4	4212	"	2
5215	"	1	4228	"	
5218	"	2	4434	"	1
5219	"	1	4444	"	1
5223	"	1	4592	"	
5240	"		4592	"	
5503	Dale av.		5123	"	7
2645	Dalton av.		5243	"	Public.
4608	Eager rd.		5329	"	Public.
4655	"	1	5623	"	Public.
4655	"	1	5745	"	Public.
1925	Edwards st.	2	5747	"	
5215	Elizabeth av.	1	5755	"	
5241	"		5759	"	Public.
N. side Elizabeth av. near January av.	1		5839	"	
S. side Flora av. 200 ft. E. of Tower Gr. av.			6000	"	Public.
S. side Flora av. 200 ft. E. of Tower Gr. av.			Cor. Manchester av. & Papin st.		
3805	Gravols av.		1000	Old Manchester rd.	Public.
3771	"	Public.	1001	"	Public.
4715	"		1404	"	
4715	"		1407	"	3
4722	"		1436	"	
1919	Hereford av.	4	1600	"	Public.
2004	"	2	1633	"	
2006-08	"	3	1634-36	"	2
2010-12	"	2	1638-40	"	2
2014-16	"	3	1642-44	"	2
2018-20	"	2	1711	"	1
2019	"	1	2262-64	"	6
2021	"	1	5114	"	
2022-24	"	2	5203	"	1
2023	"	1	5213-15	"	1
2025	"	1	5224	"	1
2027	"	1	5250	"	1
2716	Hermitage av.		5363	"	Public.
2732	"		5400	"	Public.
2746	"		5830	"	1
4201	Hunt av.	Public.	5980	"	Public.
4207	"		6860	"	
4330	"		Cor. Old Manch. rd. & Shaw av.		Public.
4434	"		N. E. cor. Old Manch. rd. & Shaw av.		
4456	"		S. W. cor. Old Manch. rd. & King's Hy.		
4478	"		S. W. cor. Old Manch. rd. & King's Hy.		Public.
1718	January av.	1	S. E. cor. Old Manch. rd. & King's Hy.		
1732-34	"	3	Old Manch. rd. & King's Hy.		
2715	"	Public.	Cor. Old Manch. rd. & Eager rd.		
1426	Kentucky av.		Cor. Old Manch. rd. & Watson rd.		Public.
2261	Kingshighway	Public.	Cor. Old Manch. rd. & Sublette av.		Public.
2411	"	1	4012	McRae av.	1
2411	"	1	4319	"	1
3535	"	1	4348	"	1
N. W. cor. Kingshighway & Magnolia av.	1		S. E. cor. McRae av. and Klemm		1
S. W. cor. Kingshighway & Arsenal st.	Public.		3695	Morgan Ford rd.	1
Cor. Kingshighway & Oleatha av.			4335		
Cor. Kingshighway & Beck av.	1		4226	Norfolk av.	
6409	Lloyd av.		4253	"	
1718	Macklind av.	2	4349	"	
1804	"		4132	"	
4601	Magnolia av.	1	4445	"	
N. W. cor. Magnolia & Grand av.			4464	"	
514	Manchester av.		4475	"	
526	"		Cor. Norfolk and Newstead avs.		
606	"		N. E. cor. Norfolk and Newstead avs.		Public.
3617	"	2	Northrup av., N. E. cor. Macklind av.		
3633	"	1	Northrup av., S. W. cor. Macklind av.		
3663	"	2	3232	Oak Hill av.	
3675	"	1	3260	"	
3685	"		Cor. Oak Hill and Arsenal st.		
4694	"		Cor. Oak Hill and Humphrey st.		1

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
5317	Odell av.		4472	Vista av.	1
3703	Park av.		4479	"	
8401	"		4490	"	2
	Cor. Park and Spring avs.		5234	Wilson av.	
	Park av. Liggett & Myers.		5800	"	
	Park av. Liggett & Myers.		5817	"	
5142	Patterson av.		5317	"	
5146	"			Tower Grove Park, 14 wells.	
5228	"			Shaw's Garden, 9 wells.	
5248	"	2			
5306	"			28TH WARD.	
1348	Pierce av.		939	Allanhus st.	1
	Pierce av. & Frisco R. R.	5	951	"	1
5856	Sarpy av.		968	"	1
	Sarpy av. near Mo. Pac. R. R.		1147	Aubert av.	
"	"		5585	Bartmer av.	1
"	"		5917	"	1
"	"		5828	"	1
"	"		5856	"	1
"	"		5863	"	1
4000	Shaw av.	1	6138	"	1
4015	"		6142	"	1
4540	"	Public.		Cor. Bartmer & Hodiamont avs.	1
4556	"	1	823	Bartle av.	2
4556	"		903	"	1
4569	"	1	1035	Belt av.	1
5049	"		794	Bayard av.	1
5144	"	Public.	1150	"	
5201	"	3	4645	Bell av.	2
5213	"	2	4457	Berlin av.	
5229	"	1	5358	Cabanne av.	1
5256	"	Public.	5426	"	1
5300	"	1	5474	"	1
5310	"		5581	"	1
5315	"		5811	"	1
5322	"		5814	"	1
	N. E. cor. Shaw av & Klemm st.	1	5800	Cates av.	1
	Shaw Place.		4663	Chouteau av.	1
3501	S. Spring av.		4105-07	Clayton av.	2
3519	"	1	4800	"	1
3535	"		4329	"	
3547	"		4347	"	
3549	"		4417	"	
3555	"		4531	"	
1132	Sublette av.			S. E. cor. Clayton & Briggs av.	1
1611	"			"	Public.
1623-25	"	2	6200	Clemens av.	1
1648	"	1	6210	"	1
1715	"	3	6214	"	1
1733	"	1	6224	"	1
1743	"	2	6240	"	1
1755	"	1		De Ballviere av. & Colorado R. R.	6
1759	"	1		Cor. Delmar & Cates av.	1
3210	"			Cor. Delmar & Hodiamont av.	1
3277	"			Delmar av. Five Mile House.	Public.
1508-10	Sulphur av.	4	4488	Delmar Boul.	Public.
4220	Swan av.		4500	"	
4253	"		4722	"	
4332	"	2	4823	"	1
4349	"	2	4901	"	Public.
4435	"		4959	"	
	Swan av., Western termination of.	Public.	4974	"	Public.
1114	Talmage av.		4975	"	
1116	"		5331	"	
	Tamm av. near Clayton av.		5542	"	
4253	Tower Grove av.	1	5606	"	1
	N. W. cor. Tower Grove & Shaw avs.	1	5626	"	1
	N. E. cor. Tower Grove & Shaw avs.	1	5638	"	Public.
	S. W. cor. Tower Grove & McKee avs.		5835	"	
3624	Vista av.	1	6101	"	1
3717	"	1	6180	"	1
4215	"	4	6201	"	1
4243	"	1		De Giverville av.	1
4245	"	1	3841	Duncan av.	
4247	"	1	5862	Etsel av.	1
4526	"	1	5908	"	1
4341	"		1130	Euclid av.	1
4414	"	1	1212	"	1
4444	"	2	1224	"	1
4455	"			Fairfax av.	
4459	"	1	4042	"	
4463	"	1	4046	"	
4471	"	2	4050	"	

House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.	House No.	Street or Avenue.	No. of Famil's.
4120	Fairfax av		5230	Page av	Public.
4154	"		5836	"	1
4156	"		5836	"	1
S. W. cor. Finney & Pendleton avs			3981	Papin st	
4141	Gratiot st		3991	"	
928	Hamilton av	1	4011	"	
937	"	1	4031	"	
950	"	1	4035	"	
Hamilton av. & Suburban R. R.			4116	"	1
617	Hawk av		4120	"	2
617	"		4131	"	6
617	"		4133	"	
1101	Hodiamont av	1	4139	"	
1113a	"	1	4141	"	
1167	"	1	4301	"	
1140	N. King's Highway	1	1024	Parkland Pl	1
1166	"		5843	Plymouth av	1
1170	"		5853	"	1
1261	"		5863	"	1
3983	Laclede av	1	6133	"	1
4045	"	1	4124	Sarpy av	
4112	"	2	4041	~inker rd	1
4140	Lindell Boul	1	6123	Suburban av	
4257	"		1019	Thornby Pl	1
333	Manchester av	2	1019	"	1
909	"	3	829	Union Boul	1
4421	Maryland av	1	1025	"	1
4464	McPherson av	1	6222	Von Versen av	2
4466	"		6227	"	2
N. W. cor. McPherson & Vandevntr avs			6251	"	1
5541	Maple av	1	6119	Wagner av	1
5553	"	1	Wagner av. & Suburban R. R.		
5867	"	1	1205	Walton av. & Suburban R. R.	
5899	"	1	1209	Walton av. & Suburban R. R.	
6040	"	1	Walton av. & Suburban R. R.		
Maple av. near Hamilton av			3963	West Bell Pl	
4642	Morgan av		3964	"	
4454	Olive st		4318	West Pine Boul	1

III.

CITY DISPENSARY.

Presenting twenty tables etc., as follows:

- Tables No. 1 to 12 (Inclusive). Showing classified statement of diseases treated by months.
- Table No. 13. Showing classified statement of diseases treated during year ending March 31st, 1896.
- Table No. 14. Showing Medical and Surgical cases treated at Dispensaries.
- Table No. 15. Showing result of examination of reported insane.
- Table No. 16. Showing number of patients sent to Hospitals, by months.
- Table No. 17. Comparative statement of expenditure for medicines for the last two years.
- Table No. 18. Comparative statement of ambulance calls answered, etc.
- Table No. 19. Showing results of vaccination service.
- Table No. 20. Financial Statement.

TABLE NO. 1.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF APRIL 1895

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions	1			1	Insomniæ	2			2
Abscesses	15			15	Intestinal colic	9			9
Alcoholism	15			15	Jaundice	15			15
Amenorrhœa	6			6	La Grippe	3			3
Anaemia	4			4	Laryngitis	5			5
Anchylosis	1			1	Leucorrhœa	1			1
Asthma	7			7	Lumbricoids	2			2
Bites, dog	9			9	Lumbago	25			25
" man	2			2	Lymphadidimitis	1			1
Bronchitis	93			93	Lymphangitis	1			1
Burns	10			10	Melancholia	1			1
Cancer, uterine	1			1	Menorrhagia	4			4
Carbuncle	1			1	Metritis	5			5
Caries	5			5	Myalgia	2			2
Catarrh, gastric	21			21	Nausea	6			6
" nasal	1			1	Nephritis	22			22
Cellulitis	4			4	Nervous prostration	7			7
Cephalalgia	19			19	Neuralgia	44			44
Chorea	1			1	Neurasthenia	13			13
Colic, infantile	1			1	Odontalgia	2			2
Colica, plictonum	1			1	Oedema	11			11
Conjunctivitis	4			4	Otalgia	1			1
Constipation	82			82	Paralysis	2			2
Coryza	2			2	Parotiditis	1			1
Cystitis	23			23	Pharyngitis	6			6
Debility, general	6			6	Pertussis	3			3
" senile	2			2	Phthisis	7			7
Dentition	5			5	Pleurisy	25			25
Dermatitis	17			17	Pneumonia	14			14
Diabetes	4			4	Prostatitis	1			1
Diarrhœa	74			74	Poisoning, arsenic	2			2
Diphtheria	7			7	" morphine	2			2
Dislocations	4			4	Retention of urine	3			3
Dysentery	3			3	Rubeola	4			4
Dysmenorrhœa	8			8	Rheumatism	187			187
Dyspepsia	12			12	Scalds	1			1
Eczema	16			16	Sciatica	1			1
Enteralgia	1			1	Scrofulosis	7			7
Enteritis	2			2	Septicæmia	1			1
Epilepsia	9			9	Sprains	23			23
Erysipelas	3			3	Stomatitis	1			1
Erythema	1			1	Synovitis	4			4
Extraction of teeth	1			1	Syphilis	8			8
Fever, malarial	264			264	Tinea circinata	1			1
" remittent	1			1	Tonsillitis	51			51
Foreign bodies rem'vd	2			2	Torticollis	2			2
Fractures	13			13	Trush	1			1
Frostbites	1			1	Ulcer, back	1			1
Furuncles	1			1	" foot	2			2
Gastritis	3			3	" hand	2			2
Gastro-enteritis	1			1	" leg	17			17
Gout	1			1	" mouth	5			5
Hemorrhages	2			2	" scalp	1			1
Hemorrhoids	3			3	Uraemia	1			1
Heart, funct'nal dis. of	4			4	Urethritis	4			4
Heart, organic dis. of	6			6	Urticaria	3			3
Hemiplegia	1			1	Uterine	1			1
Hepatitis	1			1	Vaccinia	2			2
Hypochondria	1			1	Vaccine sores	1			1
Hysteria	1			1	Vaginitis	3			3
Inanition	8			8	Varicella	1			1
Incontinence of urine	2			2	Varicocele	1			1
Indigestion	20			20	Varicose ulcers	2			2
Inflammation	1			1	Vertigo	5			5

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Whitlow	5	...	...	5	Wounds, punctured...	14	...	...	14
Wounds, contused...	19	...	...	19	" scalp	88	...	...	88
" gunshot	10	...	...	10	Internal injuries.....	1	...	...	1
" incised	39	...	...	39					
" lacerated.....	85	...	...	85					
" penetrating..	1	...	...	1	Total.....	1690	...	...	1690

TABLE NO. 2.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF MAY, 1895.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	6	...	...	6	Gastralgia.....	1	...	...	1
Abscesses.....	16	...	...	16	Gastritis.....	11	...	...	11
Acne.....	1	...	...	1	Gastro-enteritis.....	3	...	...	3
Adenitis.....	1	...	...	1	Habit, morphine.....	1	...	...	1
Alcoholism.....	10	...	...	10	Haematoma.....	1	...	...	1
Alleged rape.....	2	...	...	2	Haematamesis.....	2	...	...	2
Amenorrhoea.....	2	...	...	2	Haemoptysis.....	2	...	...	2
Amputations.....	1	...	...	1	Haemorrhages.....	3	...	...	3
Anaemia.....	2	...	...	5	Haemorrhoids.....	2	...	...	2
Anasarca.....	1	...	...	1	Heart, funct'nal dis. of	1	...	...	1
Anchylosis.....	1	...	...	1	Heart, organic dis. of	10	...	...	10
Asthma.....	13	...	...	13	Hepatitis.....	5	...	...	5
Bites, dog.....	8	...	...	8	Herpes.....	4	...	...	4
" man.....	3	...	...	3	Hysteria.....	2	...	...	2
Bronchitis.....	74	...	...	74	Inanition.....	8	...	...	8
Burns.....	7	...	...	7	Incontinence of urine..	5	...	...	5
Carbuncle.....	1	...	...	1	Indigestion.....	13	...	...	13
Caries.....	2	...	...	2	Inflammation.....	3	...	...	3
Catarrh, gastric.....	6	...	...	6	Insolation.....	1	...	...	1
" nasal.....	1	...	...	1	Insomnia.....	1	...	...	1
Cellulitis.....	2	...	...	2	Intestinal colic.....	11	...	...	11
Cephalalgia.....	15	...	...	15	Iritis.....	1	...	...	2
Cerebral congestion..	1	...	...	1	Jaundice.....	3	...	...	3
Cholera morbus.....	1	...	...	1	La Grippe.....	2	...	...	2
Cirrhosis.....	1	...	...	1	Laryngitis.....	4	...	...	4
Colic, infantile.....	1	...	...	1	Leucorrhœa.....	2	...	...	2
Colica plictonum.....	1	...	...	1	Lumbago.....	25	...	...	25
Congestion of lungs..	2	...	...	2	Lymphangitis.....	1	...	...	1
Conjunctivitis.....	5	...	...	5	Mammitis.....	2	...	...	2
Constipation.....	51	...	...	51	Masturbation.....	1	...	...	1
Convulsions infantile.	2	...	...	2	Menorrhagia.....	3	...	...	3
Cystitis.....	6	...	...	6	Migraine.....	2	...	...	2
Dibility, general.....	4	...	...	4	Myalgia.....	3	...	...	3
Dentition.....	4	...	...	4	Nephritis.....	15	...	...	15
Dermatitis.....	5	...	...	5	Nervous prostration..	9	...	...	9
Diabetes.....	1	...	...	1	Neuralgia.....	27	...	...	27
Diarrhoea.....	79	...	...	79	Neurasthenia.....	15	...	...	15
Dislocations.....	7	...	...	7	Neurosis.....	1	...	...	1
Dysentery.....	11	...	...	11	Odontalgia.....	4	...	...	4
Dysmenorrhoea.....	5	...	...	5	Oedema.....	2	...	...	2
Dyspepsia.....	15	...	...	15	Onychia.....	1	...	...	1
Eczema.....	10	...	...	10	Orchitis.....	2	...	...	2
Endocarditis.....	1	...	...	1	Otalgia.....	2	...	...	2
Endometritis.....	3	...	...	3	Pregnancy.....	1	...	...	1
Entero-colitis.....	1	...	...	1	Pharyngitis.....	3	...	...	3
Enlarged glands.....	2	...	...	2	Pediculosis.....	3	...	...	3
Epilepsia.....	12	...	...	12	Pertusis.....	1	...	...	1
Epistaxis.....	1	...	...	1	Phthisis.....	5	...	...	5
Erysipelas.....	2	...	...	2	Pleurisy.....	22	...	...	22
Extraction of teeth..	1	...	...	1	Pleurodynia.....	1	...	...	1
Fever, malarial.....	221	...	...	221	Pneumonia.....	6	...	...	6
Foreign bodies rem'vd	8	...	...	8	Pulmonary not defined	5	...	...	5
Fractures.....	19	...	...	19	Ptyalism.....	8	...	...	8
Furuncles.....	2	...	...	2	Poisoning, laudanum..	1	...	...	1

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Poisoning, morphine.	1	...	...	1	Ulcer, leg	10	...	...	10
“ opium....	1	...	...	1	“ mouth	4	...	...	4
Retention of urine....	3	...	...	3	“ stomach.....	3	...	...	3
Rubeola	12	...	...	12	Uraemia.....	1	...	...	1
Rheumatism	127	...	...	127	Urticaria.....	1	...	...	1
Scalds	1	...	...	1	Uterine.....	2	...	...	2
Scrofulosis.....	2	...	...	2	Vaccinia.....	4	...	...	4
Seborrhoea.....	1	...	...	1	Vaginitis.....	3	...	...	3
Spermatorrhoea	1	...	...	1	Varicose veins	1	...	...	1
Sprains	21	...	...	21	Vertigo.....	3	...	...	3
Stomatitis.....	1	...	...	1	Whitlow.....	4	...	...	4
Synovitis	4	...	...	4	Wounds, contused	30	...	...	30
Syphilis	7	...	...	7	“ gunshot	4	...	...	4
Taenia solium.....	1	...	...	1	“ incised	33	...	...	33
Tinea circinata.....	3	...	...	3	“ lacerated	72	...	...	72
Tongue-tie.....	1	...	...	1	“ punctured... ..	6	...	...	6
Tonsillitis.....	34	...	...	34	“ scalp	73	...	...	73
Tumor	2	...	...	2	Internal injuries	1	...	...	1
Ulcer, arm.....	2	...	...	2					
“ foot	1	...	...	1	Total.....	1,416	...	...	1,416
“ hand.....	2	...	...	2					

TABLE NO. 3.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF JUNE, 1895.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions	5	...	...	5	Enlarged glands.....	1	...	...	1
Abscesses	17	...	...	17	Epididimitis.....	1	...	...	1
Alcoholism	6	...	...	6	Epilepsia	10	...	...	10
Amenorrhoea	1	...	...	1	Erysipelas	1	...	...	1
Amputation	1	...	...	1	Extraction of teeth....	1	...	...	1
Anaemia	1	...	...	1	Fever, malarial.....	265	...	...	265
Anchylosis	1	...	...	1	Foreign bodies removed	6	...	...	6
Asthma.....	9	...	...	9	Fractures	19	...	...	19
Bites, dog	9	...	...	9	Gastritis	16	...	...	16
“ insect.....	2	...	...	2	Gastro-enteritis.	1	...	...	1
“ man.....	2	...	...	2	Habit, morphine.....	2	...	...	2
Bronchitis.....	76	...	...	76	Haematamesis.....	1	...	...	1
Burns.....	6	...	...	6	Hemorrhages.....	1	...	...	1
Caries.....	1	...	...	1	Haemorrhoids.....	2	...	...	2
Catarrh, gastric	13	...	...	13	Heart, funct'al dis. of.	6	...	...	6
“ nasal.....	1	...	...	1	“ organic	11	...	...	11
Cellulitis	9	...	...	9	Hepatitis	3	...	...	3
Cephalalgia.....	17	...	...	17	Hernia	2	...	...	2
Cholera infantum.....	1	...	...	1	Herpes.....	1	...	...	1
“ morbus	2	...	...	2	Inanition	5	...	...	5
Cirrhosis.....	1	...	...	1	Incontinence of urine..	3	...	...	3
Colic, infantile.....	2	...	...	2	Indigestion.....	17	...	...	17
Concussion of brain..	1	...	...	1	Inflammation.....	2	...	...	2
Conjunctivitis.....	4	...	...	4	Intestinal colic.....	8	...	...	8
Constipation.....	65	...	...	65	Iritis.....	1	...	...	1
Convulsions, infantile.	1	...	...	1	Jaundice	1	...	...	1
Cystitis.....	6	...	...	6	Laryngitis.....	1	...	...	1
Debility, general.....	7	...	...	7	Leucorrhoea	3	...	...	3
Dentition.....	3	...	...	3	Lumbago.....	18	...	...	18
Dermatitis.....	5	...	...	5	Menorrhagia	2	...	...	2
Diabetes	1	...	...	1	Myalgia.....	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea.....	76	...	...	76	Nephritis.....	23	...	...	23
Diphtheria.....	1	...	...	1	Nervous prostration....	6	...	...	6
Dislocations	3	...	...	3	Neuralgia	30	...	...	30
Dysentery.....	12	...	...	12	Neurasthenia.....	8	...	...	8
Dysmenorrhoea	4	...	...	4	Neurosis	1	...	...	1
Dyspepsia.....	21	...	...	21	Odontalgia.....	1	...	...	1
Eczema	9	...	...	9	Odema.....	1	...	...	1
Endometritis.....	1	...	...	1	Otalgia	1	...	...	1

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Paralysis.....	1	...	...	1	Tonsillitis.....	48	...	...	48
Pharyngitis.....	2	...	...	2	Ulcers, hand.....	1	...	...	1
Pediculosis.....	1	...	...	1	“ leg.....	18	...	...	18
Pertussis.....	2	...	...	2	“ mouth.....	2	...	...	2
Phthisis.....	5	...	...	5	“ rectum.....	1	...	...	1
Pleurisy.....	18	...	...	18	“ stomach.....	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia.....	5	...	...	5	“ not defined...	2	...	...	2
Prostatitis.....	1	...	...	1	Vaccinia.....	2	...	...	2
Pulmonary not defined.	3	...	...	3	Vaginitis.....	2	...	...	2
Ptyalism.....	5	...	...	5	Varicella.....	1	...	...	1
Poison, morphine.....	1	...	...	1	Vertigo.....	1	...	...	1
Retention of urine.....	1	...	...	1	Whitlow.....	2	...	...	2
Rubeola.....	7	...	...	7	Wounds, contused....	21	...	...	21
Rheumatism.....	148	...	...	148	“ gunshot.....	3	...	...	3
Septicaemia.....	1	...	...	1	“ incised.....	49	...	...	49
Sprains.....	28	...	...	28	“ lacerated.....	104	...	...	104
Stomatitis.....	1	...	...	1	“ punctured....	5	...	...	5
Synovitis.....	2	...	...	2	“ scalp.....	89	...	...	89
Syphilis.....	11	...	...	11					
Tinea, circinata.....	1	...	...	1	Total.....	1,478	...	...	1,478
Thecitis.....	1	...	...	1					

TABLE NO. 4.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF JULY, 1895.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	12	...	...	12	Enlarged glands.....	1	...	...	1
Abscesses.....	15	...	...	15	Epilepsia.....	6	...	...	6
Acne.....	1	...	...	1	Epistaxis.....	1	...	...	1
Alcoholism.....	6	...	...	6	Extraction of teeth...	4	...	...	4
Alleged rape.....	1	...	...	1	Fever, malarial.....	281	...	...	281
Amenorrhoea.....	1	...	...	1	Foreign bodies rem'd.	12	...	...	12
Anaemia.....	5	...	...	5	Fractures.....	42	...	...	42
Angina pectoris.....	1	...	...	1	Furuncles.....	4	...	...	4
Asthma.....	6	...	...	6	Gastralgia.....	3	...	...	3
Bites, dog.....	16	...	...	16	Gastritis.....	13	...	...	13
“ insect.....	1	...	...	1	Gastro-enteritis.....	1	...	...	1
“ man.....	2	...	...	2	Habit, morphine.....	1	...	...	1
“ rat.....	1	...	...	1	Hemorrhages.....	2	...	...	2
Bronchitis.....	68	...	...	68	Hemorrhoids.....	5	...	...	5
Burns.....	13	...	...	13	Heart, organic disease	17	...	...	17
Bursitis.....	1	...	...	1	Hernia.....	5	...	...	5
Bunion.....	1	...	...	1	Hysteria.....	1	...	...	1
Catarrh, gastric.....	10	...	...	10	Inanition.....	2	...	...	2
“ nasal.....	1	...	...	1	Incontinence of urine.	1	...	...	1
Cellulitis.....	33	...	...	33	Indigestion.....	1	...	...	1
Cephalalgia.....	19	...	...	19	Insomnia.....	1	...	...	1
Cholera infantum.....	1	...	...	1	Intestinal colic.....	2	...	...	2
“ morbus.....	1	...	...	1	Jaundice.....	2	...	...	2
Concussion of brain..	1	...	...	1	La grippe.....	1	...	...	1
Conjunctivitis.....	2	...	...	2	Laryngitis.....	1	...	...	1
Constipation.....	66	...	...	66	Lumbago.....	12	...	...	12
Cystitis.....	4	...	...	4	Marasmus.....	1	...	...	1
Debility, general.....	2	...	...	2	Menopause.....	1	...	...	1
“ senile.....	1	...	...	1	Mennorrhagia.....	2	...	...	2
Dentition.....	2	...	...	2	Metritis.....	1	...	...	1
Dematitis.....	17	...	...	17	Myalgia.....	3	...	...	3
Diabetes.....	1	...	...	1	Nephritis.....	34	...	...	34
Diarrhoea.....	94	...	...	94	Nervous prostration..	2	...	...	2
Dysentery.....	5	...	...	5	Neuralgia.....	17	...	...	17
Dyspepsia.....	14	...	...	14	Neurasthenia.....	10	...	...	10
Eczema.....	8	...	...	8	Odontalgia.....	4	...	...	4
Endometritis.....	1	...	...	1	Oedema.....	4	...	...	4
Enteritis.....	17	...	...	17	Otitis externa.....	1	...	...	1
Enteroviolitis.....	7	...	...	7	Pyrosis.....	1	...	...	1

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Papilloma.....	1	...	...	1	Tinea circinata.....	2	...	...	2
Pregnancy.....	3	...	...	3	Tonsillitis.....	29	...	...	29
Paralysis.....	2	...	...	2	Trush.....	1	...	...	1
Pharyngitis.....	2	...	...	2	Ulcer, foot.....	4	...	...	4
Pediculosis.....	2	...	...	2	“ hand.....	3	...	...	3
Periostitis.....	1	...	...	1	“ leg.....	17	...	...	17
Phthisis.....	9	...	...	9	“ nose.....	1	...	...	1
Pleurisy.....	11	...	...	11	“ scalp.....	2	...	...	2
Pneumonia.....	2	...	...	2	“ not defined ..	1	...	...	1
Prostatitis.....	1	...	...	1	Urticaria.....	3	...	...	3
Ptyalism.....	3	...	...	3	Uterine.....	2	...	...	2
Poisoning, morphine..	2	...	...	2	Vaccinia.....	1	...	...	1
Retention of urine...	3	...	...	3	Vaginitis.....	3	...	...	3
Rubeola.....	1	...	...	1	Whitlow.....	5	...	...	5
Rheumatism.....	114	...	...	114	Wounds, contused...	40	...	...	40
Scabies.....	1	...	...	1	“ gunshot....	19	...	...	19
Scarlatina.....	1	...	...	1	“ incised.....	55	...	...	55
Sciatica.....	3	...	...	3	“ lacerated ..	85	...	...	85
Scrofulosis.....	2	...	...	2	“ penetrating..	3	...	...	3
Sprains.....	25	...	...	25	“ punctured ..	26	...	...	26
Stricture.....	1	...	...	1	“ scalp.....	89	...	...	89
Synovitis.....	2	...	...	2					
Syphilis.....	11	...	...	11					
Tasnia-solium.....	3	...	...	3	Total.....	1,558	...	...	1,558

TABLE NO. 5.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF AUGUST, 1895.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	5	...	...	5	Epilepsia.....	7	...	...	7
Abscesses.....	17	...	...	17	Epistaxis.....	2	...	...	2
Acne.....	2	...	...	2	Erysipelas.....	1	...	...	1
Alcoholism.....	16	...	...	16	Excoriations.....	1	...	...	1
Anaemia.....	4	...	...	4	Extraction of teeth...	2	...	...	2
Asthma.....	19	...	...	19	Fever, malarial.....	801	...	...	801
Bites, dog.....	15	...	...	15	“ typhoid.....	1	...	...	1
“ rat.....	1	...	...	1	Foreign bodies remo'd	10	...	...	10
Bronchitis.....	56	...	...	56	Fractures.....	38	...	...	38
Burns.....	8	...	...	8	Furuncles.....	4	...	...	4
Carbuncle.....	3	...	...	3	Gastralgia.....	12	...	...	12
Catarrh, gastric.....	1	...	...	1	Gastritis.....	13	...	...	13
Cellulitis.....	29	...	...	29	Gastro-enteritis.....	1	...	...	1
Cephalalgia.....	11	...	...	11	Haemoptysis.....	2	...	...	2
Cholera, infantum...	1	...	...	1	Hemorrhages.....	1	...	...	1
“ morbus.....	1	...	...	1	Hemorrhoids.....	6	...	...	6
Cirrhosis.....	1	...	...	1	Heart organic dise's of	16	...	...	16
Condilomata.....	1	...	...	1	Hepatitis.....	2	...	...	2
Conjunctivitis.....	3	...	...	3	Hernia.....	2	...	...	2
Constipation.....	77	...	...	77	Hypochondria.....	1	...	...	1
Cystitis.....	13	...	...	13	Hysteria.....	2	...	...	2
Debility, general....	1	...	...	1	Incontinence of urine.	2	...	...	2
Dentition.....	7	...	...	7	Indigestion.....	2	...	...	2
Dermatitis.....	10	...	...	10	Insomnia.....	3	...	...	3
Diarrhoea.....	80	...	...	80	Intestinal colic....	5	...	...	5
Diphtheria.....	1	...	...	1	Iritis.....	1	...	...	1
Dislocations.....	1	...	...	1	Jaundice.....	3	...	...	3
Dysentery.....	6	...	...	6	Lumbago.....	17	...	...	17
Dysmenorrhoea.....	1	...	...	1	Marasmus.....	1	...	...	1
Dyspepsia.....	13	...	...	13	Menorrhagia.....	1	...	...	1
Eczema.....	16	...	...	16	Migraine.....	1	...	...	1
Endometritis.....	2	...	...	2	Myalgia.....	7	...	...	7
Enteralgia.....	2	...	...	2	Nephritis.....	29	...	...	29
Enteritis.....	26	...	...	26	Nervous prostration..	4	...	...	4
Enlarged glands.....	1	...	...	1	Neuralgia.....	25	...	...	25
Epididimitis.....	1	...	...	1	Neurasthenia.....	11	...	...	11

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Odontalgia.....	7			7	Taenia, solium.....	1			1
Oedema.....	6			6	Tinea, circinata.....	6			6
Orchitis.....	1			1	Thecitis.....	1			1
Otitis, media.....	1			1	Tongue-tie.....	2			2
Ovaritis.....	5			5	Tonsillitis.....	23			23
Pregnancy.....	1			1	Ulcer, arm.....	2			2
Parotiditis.....	1			1	“ back.....	1			1
Pharyngitis.....	5			5	“ foot.....	1			1
Pediculosis.....	1			1	“ hand.....	2			2
Peritonitis.....	1			1	“ leg.....	15			15
Phthisis.....	7			7	“ mouth.....	1			1
Pleurisy.....	8			8	“ rectum.....	1			1
Pneumonia.....	2			2	“ tongue.....	1			1
Prostatitis.....	1			1	Urticaria.....	2			2
Ptyalism.....	5			5	Uterine.....	1			1
Poisoning, ammonia ..	1			1	Vaccinia.....	2			2
“ arsenic.....	1			1	Vaginitis.....	6			6
“ morphine.....	5			5	Whitlow.....	5			5
“ mercury.....	1			1	Wounds, contused....	58			58
Retention of urine....	2			2	“ gunshot.....	7			7
Rubeola.....	2			2	“ incised.....	57			57
Rheumatism.....	98			98	“ lacerated.....	75			75
Scabies.....	4			4	“ penetrating ..	4			4
Sciatica.....	2			2	“ punctured.....	30			30
Septicaemia.....	1			1	“ scalp.....	109			109
Sprains.....	21			21	“ infected.....	3			3
Stricture.....	1			1					
Synovitis.....	10			10	Total.....	1,614			1,614
Syphilis.....	7			7					

TABLE NO. 6.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	7			7	Dysentery.....	15	10		25
Abscesses.....	21			21	Dyspepsia.....	5	1		6
Acne.....	1			1	Eczema.....	10	1		11
Adenitis.....	1			1	Endo-metritis.....	1			1
Alcoholism.....	13			13	Enteritis.....	20			20
Alleged rape.....	2			2	Entero-colitis.....	1			1
Amenorrhoea.....	1			1	Epididimitis.....	1			1
Anaemia.....	4			4	Epilepsia.....	4			4
Ascarides.....	1			1	Erysipelas.....	1			1
Asthma.....	14			14	Extraction of teeth... 3	3			6
Bites, dog.....†	19			19	Fever, malaria.....	366	103		469
“ man.....	3			3	Fistula.....	1			1
Bronchitis.....	64	1		65	Foreign bodies re'm'd.	13	1		14
Burns.....	6	2		8	Fractures.....	62	1		63
Carbuncle.....	1			1	Furuncles.....	3			3
Catarrh, gastric.....	1			1	Gastralgia.....	10	3		13
“ nasal.....	2	3		5	Gastritis.....	15			15
Cellulitis.....	19	10		29	Habit, morphine.....	1			1
Cephalalgia.....	11			11	Haematoma.....	1			1
Cirrhosis.....	1			1	Hemorrhages.....	2			2
Colica pictonum.....	1	1		2	Hemorrhides.....	2	2		4
Conjunctivitis.....	5			5	Heart, funct'l dis. of.	1			1
Constipation.....	88	5		93	“ organic.....	7			7
Convulsions, infantile.	1			1	Hepatitis.....	2	6		8
Cystitis.....	6			6	Hernia.....	1			1
Debility, general.....	1			1	Herpes.....	1			1
Dentition.....	4	1		5	Hysteria.....	5			5
Dermatitis.....	12			12	Incontinence of urine.	2	1		3
Diarrhoea.....	55			55	Indigestion.....	3			3
Diphtheria.....	5			5	Inflammations.....	1			1
Dislocations.....	3	2		5	Insolations.....	2	1		3

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Insomnia.....	3	...	...	3	Scrofulosis.....	2	...	...	2
Intestinal colic.....	9	...	...	9	Seborrhoea.....	2	...	...	2
Iritis.....	2	...	...	2	Septicaemia.....	...	2	...	2
Jaundice.....	...	1	...	1	Sprains.....	35	11	...	46
Lumbago.....	17	1	...	18	Stomatitis.....	...	1	...	1
Myalgia.....	1	...	...	1	Synovitis.....	7	...	...	7
Nephritis.....	24	...	...	24	Syphilis.....	10	...	...	10
Nervous prostration..	...	2	...	2	Taenia-solium....	2	1	...	3
Neuralgia.....	22	...	...	22	Tinea-circinata....	1	...	...	1
Neurasthenia.....	20	...	...	20	Tonsillitis.....	22	1	...	23
Neuritis.....	1	...	...	1	Ulcer, arm.....	1	...	...	1
Odontalgia.....	9	...	...	9	“ foot.....	6	...	...	6
Oedema.....	2	...	...	2	“ hand.....	1	...	...	1
Ophthalmia.....	1	...	...	1	“ leg.....	8	4	...	12
Orchitis.....	1	...	...	1	“ shoulder.....	1	...	...	1
Otorrhoea.....	1	...	...	1	“ not defined....	3	...	...	3
Pregnancy.....	3	...	...	3	Urticaria.....	2	...	...	2
Paralysis.....	3	...	...	3	Uterine.....	2	...	...	2
Parotiditis.....	...	1	...	1	Vaccinia.....	5	...	...	5
Pharyngitis.....	6	...	...	6	Vaginitis.....	1	1	...	2
Pediculosis.....	2	...	...	2	Varicose ulcers....	1	...	...	1
Peritonitis.....	1	...	...	1	Vertigo.....	1	...	...	1
Pertussis.....	...	1	...	1	Whitlow.....	10	...	...	10
Phthisis.....	4	...	...	4	Wounds, contused... “ gunshot.....	54 7	...	...	54 7
Pleurisy.....	11	...	...	11	“ incised.....	69	...	...	69
Pneumonia.....	1	...	...	1	“ lacerated.....	90	11	...	101
Pulmonary, not defi'd.	2	...	...	2	“ penetrating..	1	...	...	1
Ptyalism.....	3	...	...	3	“ punctured....	13	...	...	13
Poisoning, morphine..	2	...	...	2	“ scalp.....	101	9	...	110
Psoriasis.....	1	...	...	1	“ infected.....	2	...	...	2
Pyrosis.....	1	...	...	1	Internal injuries....	2	...	...	2
Retention of urine...	1	...	...	1					
Rheumatism.....	107	4	...	111					
Scabies.....	2	...	...	2					
Sciatica.....	1	...	...	1					
					Total.....	1,661	211	...	1,872

TABLE No. 7.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF OCT., 1895.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	5	...	...	5	Dermatitis.....	9	...	...	9
Abscesses.....	19	...	4	23	Diarrhoea.....	81	...	2	83
Adenitis.....	1	...	...	1	Diphtheria.....	1	...	...	1
Alcoholism.....	12	...	...	12	Dislocations.....	5	8	3	16
Amenorrhoea.....	...	...	1	1	Dysentery.....	9	11	...	20
Amputation.....	1	...	...	1	Dyspepsia.....	6	...	...	6
Angina pectoris.....	1	...	...	1	Eczema.....	14	3	...	17
Asthma.....	16	1	6	23	Endo-carditis.....	2	...	...	2
Bites, dog.....	14	1	4	19	Enteritis.....	18	...	...	18
Bronchitis.....	101	6	2	109	Epilepsia.....	6	...	...	6
Burns.....	9	6	1	16	Epithelioma.....	2	...	...	2
Carbuncle.....	3	...	...	3	Erysipelas.....	1	...	...	1
Catarrh, gastric.....	10	1	...	11	Extraction of teeth..	4	8	...	12
“ nasal.....	4	6	...	10	Fever, malarial.....	311	126	25	462
Cellulitis.....	23	...	...	23	“ typhoid.....	...	2	...	2
Cephalalgia.....	9	...	...	9	Foreign bodies remv'd.	12	2	...	14
Cholera morbus.....	...	1	...	1	Fractures.....	42	4	1	47
Conjunctivitis.....	4	7	1	12	Frost-bites.....	2	...	...	2
Constipation.....	72	...	...	72	Furuncles.....	2	...	...	2
Convulsions, infantile.	...	...	1	1	Gastralgia.....	8	10	...	18
Coryza.....	...	...	1	1	Gastritis.....	10	...	...	10
Cystitis.....	8	1	2	11	Gastro-enteritis.....	1	...	...	1
Debility, general.....	6	...	...	6	Haematamesis.....	...	3	...	3
“ senile.....	...	3	...	3	Hemorrhoids.....	4	...	...	4
Dentition.....	2	...	...	2	Heart, funct'l dis. of.	...	2	...	2

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Heart, organic dis. of.	10			10	Poisoning, ivy	2			2
Hepatitis	1	12		13	“ morphine	1			1
Hernia	2			2	Retention of urine	2			2
Herpes	1			1	Rheumatism	150	8	8	166
Hypochondria			1	1	Scabies	3			3
Hysteria	3			3	Sciatica	1			1
Inanition	3			3	Scrofulosis	5			5
Incontinence of Urine	3			3	Septicaemia	1	1		2
Indigestion	11			11	Sprains	28	5	1	34
Inflammation	3			3	Stomatitis		10		10
Insomnia	1			1	Synovitis	10			10
Intestinal colic	7			7	Syphilis	14			14
Iritis	1			1	Taenia-solium	2	4		6
Jaundice	4	1		5	Tinea-circinata	1			1
La Grippe			1	1	Tongue-tie			1	1
Laryngitis	1	7		8	Tonsillitis	42		17	59
Lumbago	22	1		23	Ulcer, arm	1			1
Lymphangitis		2		2	“ foot	3			3
Marasmus	1			1	“ leg	9	7	2	18
Menorrhagia	2			2	“ mouth	1			1
Myalgia	3			3	“ scalp	2			2
Nephritis	26	6		32	“ not defined	2			2
Nervous prostration	3	3		6	Urticaria	1			1
Neuralgia	27	3		31	Uterine	1			1
Neurasthenia	16			16	Vaccinia	3			3
Neuritis		1		1	Vaginitis	2	1		3
Odontalgia	8			8	Varicose ulcers	1			1
Ovaritis	1			1	Whitlow	8			8
Pregnancy	1			1	Wounds, contused	49		1	50
Paralysis	2			2	“ gunshot	8	9		17
Pharyngitis	4			4	“ incised	81		1	82
Pediculosis	1			1	“ lacerated	98	40	6	144
Peritonitis	2			2	“ penetrating	1			1
Pertussis			1	1	“ punctured	26	3		29
Phthisis	6			6	“ scalp	113	30	12	155
Pleurisy	16			20	“ infected	1			1
Pneumonia	1	1		2					
Pulmonary not defined	3			3					
Ptyalism	5			5	Total	1,746	373	109	2,228

TABLE No. 8.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF NOV., 1895.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions	3		4	7	Cystitis	6	4	1	11
Abcesses	16		11	27	Debility, general	8			8
Acne		1		1	“ senile		1		1
Alcoholism	9	1		10	Dentition	1	4	2	7
Amputation	1			1	Dermatitis	12			12
Anaemia			1	1	Diarrhoea	73		2	75
Asthma	19		3	22	Diphtheria	2	2		4
Bites, dog	11	1	1	13	Dislocations	3	3	2	8
“ rat	1			1	Dysentery	7	2		9
Bronchitis	116	6	8	130	Dysmenorrhoea		5		5
Burns	11		3	14	Dyspepsia	12	5		17
Cancer, uterine			1	1	Eczema	9	4		13
Carbuncle	1			1	Endo-carditis	1			1
Catarrh, gastric	12			12	Enteritis	19			19
“ nasal	2	4		6	Enlarged glands	2			2
Cellulitis	18	1		19	Epilepsia	3		1	4
Cephalalgia	12		1	13	Epistaxis	1			1
Cholera infantum	1			1	Erysipelas	2	1		3
Cirrhosis	1			1	Extraction of teeth	2	20		22
Conjunctivitis	3	4		7	Fever, malarial	243	42	44	329
Constipation	88	4		92	Foreign bodies remo'd	18	7	1	26

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Fractures.....	34	6	3	43	Paralysis.....	1	...	...	1
Frost-bites.....	1	...	...	1	Pharyngitis.....	3	1	...	4
Furuncles.....	1	...	...	1	Pertussis.....	...	3	...	3
Gastralgia.....	6	2	...	8	Phthisis.....	3	...	...	3
Gastritis.....	12	4	...	16	Pleurisy.....	20	3	...	23
Gastro-enteritis.....	2	...	...	2	Pneumonia.....	...	2	...	2
Haematamesis.....	...	1	...	1	Pulmonary, not defin'd	1	...	...	1
Hemorrhages.....	1	...	...	1	Ptyalism.....	2	...	...	2
Hemorrhoids.....	3	3	...	6	Poison, morphine....	2	...	...	2
Heart, funct'l dis. of..	...	3	...	3	Rheumatism.....	171	6	12	189
" organic ".....	10	...	...	10	Scrofulosis.....	2	1	...	3
Hemiplegia.....	...	1	1	2	Septicaemia.....	...	5	...	5
Hepatitis.....	1	5	...	6	Sprains.....	30	11	3	44
Hernia.....	3	1	...	4	Stomatitis.....	...	1	...	1
Hysteria.....	2	...	...	2	Synovitis.....	8	...	...	8
Inanition.....	5	...	...	5	Syphilis.....	7	...	...	7
Incontinence of urine..	2	...	...	2	Taenia, solium.....	1	2	...	3
Indigestion.....	16	...	1	17	Tinea, circinata.....	2	...	...	2
Inflammation.....	2	...	...	2	Tonsillitis.....	36	...	23	59
Insomnia.....	2	...	...	2	Ulcer, back.....	1	...	...	1
Intestinal colic.....	5	...	...	5	" leg.....	3	7	1	11
Jaundice.....	1	...	...	1	" mouth.....	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis.....	...	6	...	6	" rectum.....	1	...	...	1
Lumbago.....	24	...	...	24	Vaccinia.....	7	...	...	7
Lymphangitis.....	...	1	...	1	Vaginitis.....	1	...	...	1
Mammitis.....	...	1	...	1	Varicella.....	...	...	1	1
Myalgia.....	1	...	...	1	Vertigo.....	1	1	...	2
Nephritis.....	30	1	...	31	Whitlow.....	5	...	...	5
Nervous prostration..	1	1	...	2	Wounds, contused....	61	...	6	67
Neuralgia.....	23	4	13	40	" gunshot.....	5	6	3	14
Neurasthenia.....	11	...	...	11	" incised.....	53	...	...	53
Neuritis.....	1	...	...	1	" lacerated....	76	33	29	138
Odontalgia.....	6	...	...	6	" punctured...	20	19	11	50
Oedema.....	8	...	...	8	" scalp.....	92	17	11	120
Ovaritis.....	1	...	...	1					
Pregnancy.....	2	...	...	2	Total.....	1,581	281	204	2,066

TABLE NO. 9.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF DEC., 1895.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	9	...	...	9	Dentition.....	4	...	1	5
Abscesses.....	23	...	12	35	Dermatitis.....	14	...	...	14
Adentitis.....	...	...	2	2	Diarrhoea.....	67	...	3	70
Alcoholism.....	14	2	1	17	Diphtheria.....	1	6	...	7
Anasarca.....	...	2	...	2	Dislocations.....	2	4	1	7
Anthrax.....	1	...	...	1	Dysentery.....	5	7	...	12
Ascitis.....	1	...	...	1	Dysmenorrhoea.....	...	3	...	3
Asthma.....	22	...	4	26	Dyspepsia.....	8	2	...	10
Bites, dog.....	8	5	...	13	Eczema.....	7	1	...	8
" man.....	1	...	...	1	Enteritis.....	14	...	...	14
Bronchitis.....	93	14	12	119	Epilepsia.....	4	...	2	6
Burns.....	7	7	4	18	Erysipelas.....	2	2	13	17
Carbuncle.....	2	...	...	2	Extraction of teeth..	3	14	1	18
Catarrh, gastric.....	16	...	...	16	Fever, malarial.....	276	25	70	371
" nasal.....	5	8	...	13	Foreign bodies rem'vd	14	2	2	18
Cellulitis.....	16	8	8	32	Fractures.....	20	1	5	26
Cephalalgia.....	15	...	...	15	Frost bites.....	2	...	...	2
Chorea.....	1	...	2	3	Furuncles.....	...	...	1	1
Concussion of brain..	...	...	1	1	Gastralgia.....	4	3	...	7
Conjunctivitis.....	5	13	...	18	Gastritis.....	8	1	1	10
Constipation.....	59	7	1	67	Gastro-enteritis.....	1	...	...	1
Cystitis.....	9	...	1	10	Haemorrhoids.....	5	...	1	6
Debility, general.....	5	...	...	5	Heart, funct'l dis. of..	1	6	...	7
" senile.....	...	1	...	1	" organic " ..	11	...	...	11

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Hepatitis	1	1	...	1	Poison, morphine.....	1	...	...	1
Hernia	1	...	...	1	Retention of urine....	1	...	...	1
Herpes	2	...	...	2	Rheumatism	157	6	13	176
Hysteria	1	...	...	1	Scabies	1	...	...	1
Inanition	2	...	...	2	Sciatica	4	...	...	4
Incontinence of urine.	3	...	...	3	Septicaemia	1	...	...	1
Indigestion	12	...	...	12	Sprains	23	3	1	27
Inflammations.....	4	...	...	4	Stomatitis .....	...	1	1	2
Insomnia	2	...	...	2	Synovitis	5	...	1	6
Intestinal colic.....	3	...	...	3	Syphilis	3	...	1	4
Jaundice	2	...	...	2	Tinea circinata.....	1	...	...	1
La Grippe.....	2	...	3	5	Thecitis	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis.....	3	1	...	4	Tonsillitis	28	6	18	52
Leucorrhoea	1	...	...	1	Ulcers, back.....	1	...	...	1
Lumbago	19	2	1	22	“ foot.....	2	...	...	2
Menorrhagia	1	...	...	1	“ hand .....	...	...	1	1
Myalgia	5	...	...	5	“ leg.....	8	12	34	54
Nephritis	27	2	...	29	“ not defined....	1	...	...	1
Nervous prostration..	5	2	...	7	Urticaria.....	2	...	...	2
Neuralgia	28	1	9	38	Uterine	1	...	...	1
Neurasthenia.....	14	...	...	14	Vaccinia	5	...	...	5
Neuritis .....	...	1	...	1	Varicella .....	...	...	1	1
Odontalgia	2	...	...	2	Varicose ulcers.....	1	...	...	1
Oedema	1	...	...	1	Whitlow	3	...	5	8
Paralysis	1	...	...	1	Wounds, contused....	34	...	6	40
Pharyngitis.....	7	...	3	10	“ gunshot	7	1	1	9
Pediculosis.....	2	...	...	2	“ incised	49	...	3	52
Pertussis .....	...	1	...	1	“ lacerated ...	81	90	24	195
Phimosis	1	...	...	1	“ penetrating..	1	...	...	1
Phthisis.....	8	...	3	11	“ punctured ..	16	5	...	21
Pleurisy.....	12	5	1	18	“ scalps	76	10	11	97
Pneumonia.....	1	1	...	2	“ infected	2	...	...	2
Pulmonary not defined	4	1	...	5	Total.....	1,478	296	291	2,065
Ptyalism	1	...	...	1					

TABLE NO. 10.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF JAN. 1896.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	6	...	...	6	Debility, senile.....	...	15	...	15
Abscesses	15	...	9	24	Dermatitis	4	...	...	4
Adenitis	1	...	1	2	Diarrhoea	25	...	5	30
Alcoholism	11	2	2	15	Diphtheria .....	...	1	...	1
Alleged rape.....	...	...	1	1	Dislocations	3	9	5	17
Amputations	3	...	1	4	Dysentery.....	18	11	...	29
Angina pectoris....	1	...	...	1	Dysmenorrhoea.....	3	6	...	9
Ascarides .....	...	...	1	1	Dyspepsia	6	1	...	7
Asthma	17	1	4	22	Eczema	13	2	2	17
Bites, cat.....	1	...	...	1	Enteritis	14	...	2	16
“ dog	16	3	1	20	Enlarged glands.....	1	...	...	1
“ man	2	...	...	2	Epilepsia.....	11	...	3	14
Bronchitis.....	241	27	10	278	Epithelioma	1	1	...	2
Burns	19	3	...	22	Erysipelas	2	4	...	6
Carbuncle	1	...	...	1	Excoriations	5	...	...	5
Catarrh, gastric....	6	...	...	6	Extraction of teeth...	2	18	...	20
“ nasal .....	...	28	...	28	Fever, malarial.....	310	15	30	355
Cellulitis	8	3	13	24	“ remittent.....	...	1	...	1
Cephalalgia.....	1	...	1	2	“ typhoid.....	...	1	...	1
Chorea .....	...	...	2	2	Foreign bodies rem'vd.	15	4	1	20
Conjunctivitis.....	3	5	...	8	Fractures	59	10	9	78
Constipation	111	8	5	119	Frost-bites.....	5	...	...	5
Convulsions, infantile.	1	...	...	1	Furuncles	2	1	...	3
Coryza	2	...	7	9	Gastralgia	1	3	...	4
Cystitis	6	3	...	9	Gastritis.....	38	...	9	47
Debility, general....	3	...	...	3	Haematamesis.....	...	3	...	3

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Hemorrhoids.....	3	2	...	5	Rubeola.....	5	...	...	5
Heart, funct'l dis. of..	3	6	...	9	Rheumatism.....	121	4	6	131
Heart, organic dis. of..	27	5	1	33	Scabies.....	6	...	...	6
Hepatitis.....	1	17	...	18	Scalds.....	3	...	...	3
Hernia.....	1	...	...	1	Singultus.....	...	...	1	1
Herpes.....	1	...	...	1	Scrofulosis.....	1	...	1	2
Hysteria.....	2	...	...	2	Septicaemia.....	...	1	...	1
Incontinence of urine..	8	...	...	8	Spermatorrhoea.....	1	...	...	1
Indigestion.....	3	...	...	3	Sprains.....	21	13	2	36
Inflammation.....	...	...	2	2	Stomatitis.....	1	1	1	3
Insomnia.....	4	...	...	4	Synovitis.....	1	...	...	1
Intestinal colic.....	2	...	...	2	Syphilis.....	2	...	1	3
Jaundice.....	1	...	...	1	Taenia-solium.....	1	...	...	1
La Grippe.....	5	...	3	8	Tinea circinata.....	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis.....	...	...	1	1	Tonsillitis.....	47	9	24	80
Lumbago.....	18	1	...	19	Ulcer, arm.....	3	...	...	3
Lymphangitis.....	...	4	...	4	“ back.....	1	...	...	1
Menorrhagia.....	1	...	1	2	“ foot.....	1	...	...	1
Nephritis.....	15	...	1	16	“ hand.....	8	...	3	11
Nervous prostration..	4	1	...	5	“ leg.....	29	2	38	69
Neuralgia.....	16	2	5	23	“ mouth.....	1	...	...	1
Neurasthenia.....	14	...	1	15	“ shoulder.....	1	...	...	1
Neuritis.....	1	...	...	1	“ not defined....	13	...	2	15
Odontalgia.....	6	...	...	6	Uterine.....	1	...	...	1
Otalgia.....	1	...	...	1	Vaccinia.....	6	...	...	6
Ovaritis.....	2	...	...	2	Varicella.....	1	...	...	1
Pregnancy.....	1	...	...	1	Varicose ulcers.....	2	...	...	2
Paresis.....	1	...	...	1	“ veins.....	...	...	1	1
Pharyngitis.....	7	...	...	7	Vesicle tenesmus.....	1	...	...	1
Pediculosis.....	...	...	1	1	Whitlow.....	3	...	1	4
Periostitis.....	...	...	1	1	Wounds, contused....	41	...	11	52
Pertussis.....	1	1	...	2	“ gunshot.....	25	2	1	28
Phthisis.....	14	...	3	17	“ incised.....	57	...	4	61
Pluerisy.....	15	2	...	17	“ lacerated... ..	120	82	31	233
Pluerodynia.....	1	...	...	1	“ punctured.. ..	12	3	1	16
Pneumonia.....	20	3	...	23	“ scalp.....	94	25	5	124
Pulmonary, not defined	4	6	...	10					
Ptyalism.....	2	...	...	2	Total.....	1,850	376	278	2,504
Poisoning, morphine..	1	...	...	1					

TABLE NO. 11.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF FEB., 1896.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	5	...	1	6	Cystitis.....	9	...	...	9
Abscesses.....	27	...	1	28	Debility, general.....	4	...	...	4
Ademittis.....	...	...	2	2	“ senile.....	...	10	...	10
Alcoholism.....	8	1	1	10	Dermatitis.....	1	...	...	1
Amputations.....	1	...	6	7	Diarrhoea.....	23	...	8	31
Anaemia.....	5	...	...	5	Dislocations.....	4	1	1	6
Angina pectoris.....	2	...	...	2	Dysentery.....	9	17	...	26
Asthma.....	24	...	1	25	Dysmenorrhoea.....	...	5	1	6
Bites, dog.....	13	8	6	27	Dyspepsia.....	5	1	...	6
“ man.....	1	...	1	2	Eczema.....	7	9	...	16
Bronchitis.....	302	26	12	340	Enteritis.....	4	...	...	4
Burns.....	27	11	...	38	Epilepsia.....	6	...	1	7
Catarrh, gastric.....	7	...	...	7	Epistaxis.....	1	...	...	1
“ nasal.....	...	16	...	16	Erysipelas.....	2	...	...	2
Cellulitis.....	3	...	8	11	Excoriations.....	9	...	...	9
Cephalalgia.....	1	...	...	1	Extraction of teeth... ..	...	14	...	14
Chorea.....	1	...	...	1	Fever, malarial.....	238	18	17	273
Colica pictonum.....	1	...	...	1	“ remittent.....	...	2	...	2
Conjunctivitis.....	8	4	2	9	“ typhoid.....	...	2	...	2
Constipation.....	94	4	4	102	Fistula.....	2	...	...	2
Coryza.....	1	...	3	4	Foreign bodies rem'vd	8	10	1	19

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Fractures	11	2	3	16	Pleurisy.....	15	6	1	22
Furuncles.....	6	4	16	26	Pneumonia.....	11	.....	.....	11
Gastralgia.....	1	.....	.....	1	Pulmonary, not defined	7	.....	.....	7
Gastritis.....	24	4	1	29	Ptyalism.....	2	.....	.....	2
Gastro-enteritis.....	.....	.....	1	1	Poison'g, phenacetin..	1	.....	.....	1
Haematamesis.....	.....	16	.....	16	Poisoning, strychnine.	.....	1	.....	1
Haemoptysis.....	3	.....	.....	3	Retention of urine....	3	.....	.....	3
Haemorrhages.....	1	.....	.....	1	Rubeola.....	5	.....	.....	5
Haemorrhoids.....	4	.....	1	5	Rheumatism.....	123	5	9	137
Heart, funct'l dis. of..	2	2	.....	4	Salivation.....	1	.....	.....	1
Heart, organic dis. of.	30	.....	1	31	Scabies.....	2	.....	.....	2
Hepatitis.....	.....	14	.....	14	Scalds.....	2	.....	.....	2
Hernia.....	1	1	.....	2	Sciatica.....	1	.....	.....	1
Herpes.....	3	.....	.....	3	Scrofulosis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hysteria.....	1	.....	.....	1	Septicaemia.....	1	.....	.....	1
Impetigo.....	1	.....	.....	1	Sprains.....	14	6	3	23
Icterus.....	1	.....	.....	1	Stomatitis.....	.....	1	.....	1
Incontinence of urine.	1	.....	.....	1	Synovitis.....	2	.....	.....	2
Indigestion.....	2	.....	2	4	Syphilis.....	3	.....	.....	3
Inflammation.....	.....	.....	1	1	Taenia-solium.....	1	2	.....	3
Insomnia.....	5	.....	.....	5	Tinea-circinata.....	2	.....	.....	2
Intestinal colic.....	6	.....	.....	6	Tonsillitis.....	53	12	29	94
Iritis.....	1	.....	.....	1	Ulcer, arm.....	4	.....	.....	4
Jaundice.....	.....	1	.....	1	“ foot.....	7	.....	.....	7
La Grippe.....	.....	.....	3	3	“ hand.....	1	.....	.....	1
Laryngitis.....	3	.....	.....	3	“ leg.....	21	18	8	47
Leucorrhoea.....	1	.....	2	3	“ stomach.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lumbago.....	21	.....	4	25	“ not defined.....	18	.....	.....	18
Lymphangitis.....	6	7	.....	13	Uraemia.....	.....	.....	1	1
Menopause.....	1	.....	.....	1	Urticaria.....	.....	.....	2	2
Necrosis.....	5	.....	.....	5	Vaccine sores.....	1	.....	.....	1
Nephritis.....	16	1	3	20	Varicose ulcers.....	2	.....	.....	2
Nervous prostration...	.....	1	.....	1	Vertigo.....	1	.....	.....	1
Neuralgia.....	25	4	1	30	Wounds, contused....	40	.....	9	49
Neurasthenia.....	5	.....	1	6	“ gunshot.....	10	12	2	24
Neuritis.....	.....	1	.....	1	“ incised.....	32	.....	9	41
Odontalgia.....	4	.....	.....	4	“ lacerated.....	109	124	25	258
Oedema.....	1	.....	.....	1	“ penetrating..	1	.....	.....	1
Otalgia.....	1	.....	.....	1	“ punctured...	10	3	1	14
Parotiditis.....	1	.....	.....	1	“ scalp.....	97	20	8	125
Pharyngitis.....	7	.....	2	9	Internal injuries.....	.....	.....	1	1
Periostitis.....	.....	.....	2	2					
Pertussis.....	10	.....	.....	10					
Phthisis.....	5	.....	2	7					
					Total	1,679	428	231	2,338

TABLE NO. 12.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING MONTH OF MARCH, 1896.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	4	.....	.....	4	Cellulitis.....	5	.....	18	23
Abscesses.....	29	.....	10	39	Cephalalgia.....	4	.....	.....	4
Acne.....	.....	2	.....	2	Cerebral congestion...	1	.....	.....	1
Alcoholism.....	15	1	3	19	Colica pictorum.....	1	.....	.....	1
Amputations.....	.....	.....	3	3	Concussion of brain...	1	.....	.....	1
Anaemia.....	1	.....	.....	1	Conjunctivitis.....	4	14	1	19
Appendicitis.....	1	.....	.....	1	Constipation.....	107	28	8	138
Asthma.....	27	.....	4	31	Coryza.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bites, dog.....	15	8	5	28	Cystitis.....	9	3	.....	12
“ man.....	2	.....	.....	2	Debility, general.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis.....	292	21	22	335	“ senile.....	.....	12	.....	12
Burns.....	8	2	3	13	Dentition.....	.....	.....	7	7
Bursitis.....	1	.....	.....	1	Dermatitis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Catarrh, gastric.....	.....	.....	5	5	Diabetes.....	1	.....	.....	1
“ nasal.....	.....	20	.....	20	Diarrhoea.....	10	.....	9	19

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Dislocations.....	2	....	10	12	Parotiditis.....	....	1	....	1
Dysentery.....	15	3	....	18	Pharyngitis.....	2	....	3	5
Dysmenorrhoea.....	2	....	....	2	Pertussis.....	8	5	....	13
Dyspepsia.....	4	....	....	4	Phthisis.....	8	....	....	8
Eczema.....	7	12	1	20	Pleurisy.....	11	4	....	15
Enteritis.....	13	....	....	13	Pneumonia.....	29	....	....	29
Epilepsia.....	3	....	1	4	Pulmonary not defined	1	19	....	20
Epistaxis.....	1	....	....	1	Pyralism.....	4	....	....	4
Erysipelas.....	2	6	15	23	Poisoning, morphine..	....	2	....	2
Extraction of teeth...	1	25	....	26	Retention of urine....	2	....	....	2
Fever, malarial.....	260	28	38	326	Rubeola.....	2	....	....	2
Fever, remittent.....	....	8	....	8	Rheumatism.....	88	18	....	106
Foreign bodies rem'vd	13	6	2	21	Scabies.....	3	....	....	3
Fractures.....	16	2	6	24	Singultus.....	1	....	....	1
Furuncles.....	2	3	8	8	Sciatica.....	1	....	....	1
Gastralgia.....	....	3	....	3	Scrofulosis.....	3	....	....	3
Gastritis.....	12	....	3	15	Septicaemia.....	....	3	....	3
Haematemesis.....	....	2	....	2	Sprains.....	15	7	15	37
Hemorrhages.....	1	....	....	1	Stomatitis.....	....	2	....	2
Hemorrhoids.....	2	1	....	3	Syphilis.....	2	3	....	5
Heart, func. disease of	....	2	....	2	Tinea-circinata.....	1	....	2	3
" organic ".....	31	....	6	37	Theritis.....	....	....	5	5
Hemiplegia.....	2	....	....	2	Tongue-tie.....	....	....	2	2
Hepatitis.....	....	23	....	23	Tonsillitis.....	44	13	12	69
Herpes.....	1	....	....	1	Ulcer, arm.....	2	....	2	2
Hypochondria.....	1	....	....	1	" back.....	1	....	....	1
Hysteria.....	1	....	....	1	" foot.....	1	....	....	1
Impetigo.....	1	....	....	1	" hand.....	3	....	3	6
Icterus.....	1	....	....	1	" leg.....	14	4	10	28
Incontinence of urine..	1	....	....	1	" tongue.....	2	....	....	2
Indigestion.....	....	....	2	2	Urticaria.....	4	....	....	4
Insomnia.....	1	....	....	1	Vaccinia.....	7	....	....	7
Intestinal colic.....	4	....	....	4	Vaginitis.....	1	....	....	1
La Grippe.....	3	....	5	8	Varicella.....	1	....	....	1
Laryngitis.....	1	....	....	1	Vertigo.....	4	....	....	4
Lumbago.....	15	....	1	16	Wounds, contused....	13	....	3	16
Necrosis.....	2	....	....	2	" gunshot.....	4	7	....	11
Nephritis.....	6	14	1	21	" incised.....	21	....	15	36
Nervous prostration...	....	1	1	2	" lacerated....	90	144	43	277
Neuralgia.....	7	12	4	23	" penetrating..	1	....	....	1
Neurasthenia.....	2	....	1	3	" punctured....	6	2	17	25
Neuritis.....	1	....	....	1	" scalp.....	95	16	10	121
Odontalgia.....	2	....	....	2	" infected.....	1	....	....	1
Otitis-media.....	1	....	....	1					
Pregnancy.....	2	....	....	2					
Paralysis.....	1	....	....	1					
					Total..	1,480	507	340	2,327

TABLE NO. 13.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED DURING YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1896.

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Abrasions.....	68	....	5	73	Ascariides.....	1	....	1	2
Abscesses.....	230	....	47	277	Ascites.....	1	....	....	1
Acne.....	5	3	....	8	Asthma.....	193	2	22	217
Adenitis.....	4	....	5	9	Bites, cat.....	1	....	....	1
Alcoholism.....	135	7	7	149	" dog.....	153	26	17	196
Alleged rape.....	5	....	1	6	" insect.....	3	....	....	3
Amenorrhoea.....	11	....	1	12	" man.....	18	....	1	19
Amputations.....	8	....	10	18	" rat.....	3	....	....	3
Anaemia.....	26	....	1	27	Bronchitis.....	1,576	101	66	1,743
Anasarca.....	1	2	....	3	Burns.....	181	81	11	173
Anchylosis.....	3	....	....	3	Bursitis.....	2	....	....	2
Angina pectoris.....	5	....	....	5	Bunion.....	1	....	....	1
Anthrax.....	1	....	....	1	Cancer, uterine.....	1	....	1	2
Appendicitis.....	1	....	....	1	Carbuncle.....	13	....	....	13

	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Total.
Caries.....	8	....	....	8	Hemiplegia.....	3	1	1	5
Catarrh, gastric.....	103	1	5	109	Hepatitis.....	16	78	....	94
" nasal.....	17	85	....	102	Hernia.....	18	2	....	20
Cellulitis.....	169	22	47	238	Herpes.....	14	....	....	14
Cephalalgia.....	134	....	2	136	Hypochondria.....	8	....	1	4
Cerebral congestion..	2	....	....	2	Hysteria.....	21	....	....	21
Cholera infantum.....	4	1	....	5	Impetigo.....	2	....	....	2
" morbus.....	5	....	....	5	Icterus.....	2	....	....	2
Chorea.....	3	....	4	7	Inanition.....	33	....	....	33
Cirrhosis.....	5	....	....	5	Incontinence of urine.	33	1	....	34
Colic, infantile.....	4	....	....	4	Indigestion.....	100	....	5	105
Colica pictonum.....	5	1	....	6	Inflammation.....	16	....	3	19
Concussion of brain..	3	....	1	4	Insolation.....	3	1	....	4
Condilomata.....	1	....	....	1	Insomnia.....	25	....	....	25
Congestion of lungs..	2	....	....	2	Intestinal colic.....	71	....	....	71
Conjunctivitis.....	45	47	4	96	Iritis.....	7	....	....	7
Constipation.....	960	46	18	1,024	Jaundice.....	32	3	....	35
Convulsions, infantile.	5	....	1	6	La Grippe.....	16	....	15	31
Coryza.....	6	....	11	17	Laryngitis.....	19	14	1	34
Cystitis.....	105	11	4	120	Leucorrhoea.....	8	....	2	10
Debility, general.....	48	....	....	48	Lumbricoids.....	2	....	....	2
" senile.....	3	43	....	46	Lumbago.....	233	5	6	244
Dentition.....	32	5	10	47	Lymphadidimitis.....	1	....	....	1
Dermatitis.....	107	....	....	107	Lymphangitis.....	8	14	....	22
Diabetes.....	8	....	....	8	Mammitis.....	2	1	....	3
Diarrhoea.....	737	....	29	766	Marasmus.....	3	....	....	3
Diphtheria.....	18	9	....	27	Masturbation.....	1	....	....	1
Dislocations.....	34	27	22	83	Melancholia.....	1	....	....	1
Dysentery.....	115	61	....	176	Menopause.....	2	....	....	2
Dysmenorrhoea.....	23	21	3	47	Menorrhagia.....	16	....	1	17
Dyspepsia.....	121	10	....	131	Metritis.....	6	....	....	6
Eczema.....	126	32	3	161	Migraine.....	3	....	....	3
Endocarditis.....	4	....	....	4	Myalgia.....	26	....	....	26
Endometritis.....	8	....	....	8	Nausea.....	6	....	....	6
Elephantiasis.....	....	1	....	1	Necrosis.....	7	....	....	7
Enteralgia.....	3	....	....	3	Nephritis.....	267	24	4	295
Enteritis.....	147	....	2	149	Nervous prostration..	41	11	1	53
Enterocolitis.....	9	....	....	9	Neuralgia.....	291	25	33	349
Enlarged glands.....	8	....	....	8	Neurasthenia.....	139	....	2	142
Epididymitis.....	3	....	....	3	Neuritis.....	3	4	....	7
Epilepsia.....	81	....	8	89	Neurosis.....	2	....	....	2
Epistaxis.....	7	....	....	7	Odontalgia.....	55	....	....	55
Epithelioma.....	3	1	....	4	Oedema.....	36	....	....	36
Erysipelas.....	19	13	28	60	Onychia.....	1	....	....	1
Erythema.....	1	....	....	1	Ophthalmia.....	1	....	....	1
Excoriations.....	15	....	....	15	Orchitis.....	4	....	....	4
Extraction of teeth..	24	102	1	127	Otalgia.....	6	....	....	6
Fever, malarial.....	3,228	357	224	3,809	Otorrhoea.....	1	....	....	1
" remittent.....	91	12	....	103	Otitis, media.....	2	....	....	2
" surgical.....	18	....	....	18	" externa.....	1	....	....	1
" typhoid.....	1	5	....	6	Ovaritis.....	9	....	....	9
Fistula.....	3	....	....	3	Pyrosis.....	1	....	....	1
Foreign bodies remo'd	131	32	7	170	Papilloma.....	1	....	....	1
Fractures.....	375	26	27	428	Pregnancy.....	14	....	....	14
Frost-bites.....	11	....	....	11	Paralysis.....	13	....	....	13
Furuncles.....	27	8	20	55	Parels.....	1	....	....	1
Gastralgia.....	46	24	....	70	Paritiditis.....	8	2	....	5
Gastritis.....	175	9	14	198	Pharyngitis.....	54	1	8	63
Gastro-enteritis.....	11	....	1	12	Pediculosis.....	12	....	1	13
Gout.....	1	....	....	1	Periostitis.....	1	....	3	4
Habit, morphine.....	5	....	....	5	Peritonitis.....	4	....	....	4
Haematoma.....	2	....	....	2	Pertusis.....	25	11	1	37
Haematamesis.....	3	25	....	28	Phimosi.....	1	....	....	1
Haemoptisis.....	7	....	....	7	Phthisis.....	81	....	8	89
Hemorrhages.....	16	....	....	16	Pleurisy.....	184	24	2	210
Hemorrhoids.....	41	8	2	51	Pleurodynia.....	2	....	....	2
Heart, functi'l dis. of.	18	21	....	39	Pneumonia.....	92	7	....	99
" organic.....	186	5	8	199	Proctitis.....	1	....	....	1

TABLE NO. 14.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARIES.

		MEDICAL.			SURGICAL.			Total.
		Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	Central.	Branch No. 1.	Branch No. 2.	
April, 1895.		1,349			341			1,690
May, "		1,133			283			1,416
June, "		1,183			295			1,478
July, "		1,247			311			1,558
August, "		1,291			323			1,614
September, "		1,329	158		332	53		1,872
October, "		1,314	220	75	432	123	34	2,228
November, "		1,265	167	133	316	114	71	2,066
December, "		1,163	136	149	315	160	142	2,065
January, 1896.		1,357	183	136	493	193	143	2,504
February, "		1,349	218	111	330	210	120	2,338
March, "		1,184	273	168	296	234	172	2,327
Total number of patients treated during year ending March 31st, 1896.								23,156
								18,040
Increase over previous year of.								5,116

TABLE NO. 15.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION OF REPORTED INSANE CASES.

Number of persons arrested by police, supposed to be insane and sent to the City Hospital for observation.....	258
Number of such cases declared insane, and sent to the Asylum.....	128
Number of cases recommended to Board of Health for admission to Asylum.....	67
Number of cases examined at City Dispensary and sent to Asylum.....	16
Total.....	469

TABLE NO. 16.

PATIENTS SENT TO HOSPITALS.

	City Hospital.	Female Hospital.	Smallpox Hospital.	Total.
April, 1895.....	718	127	93	938
May.....	801	151	22	974
June.....	814	163	11	988
July.....	717	206	9	932
August.....	852	196	1	1,049
September.....	997	196	....	1,193
October.....	889	172	....	1,061
November.....	683	190	....	873
December.....	845	188	....	1,033
January, 1896.....	727	189	1	917
February.....	694	173	1	868
March.....	886	171	2	1,059
Total, year ending March 31, 1896	9,623	2,122	140	11,885
" " " " 31, 1895	9,373	2,723	227	12,323
	250	601	87	438

TABLE NO. 17.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT — EXPENDITURE FOR MEDICINES FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.

	Charity Prescriptions.		Tablets.	
	Year ending March 31st, 1895.	Year ending March 31st, 1896.	Year ending March 31st, 1895.	Year ending March 31st, 1896.
April.....	\$49 50	\$85 50	\$30 72	\$205 60
May.....	48 00	83 25	49 76	218 00
June.....	38 50	138 75	49 16	42 32
July.....	36 00	66 25	81 40	.....
August.....	44 00	64 00	54 45	26 00
September ..	56 50	70 25	91 80	108 80
October.....	55 75	105 25	28 00	180 80
November.....	53 00	92 50	43 28	20 40
December.....	46 00	80 75	74 52	138 90
January.....	53 50	116 50	44 00	52 55
February.....	69 50	140 50	71 00	26 70
March.....	106 75	103 25	57 20	162 40
	\$656 90	\$1,136 75	\$725 24	\$1,182 83

TABLE NO. 18.
AMBULANCE SERVICE.

	Central.		Branch No. 1.		Branch No. 2.		West End.		Ambulance Car.		Emergency Ambulance		Total.	
	Calls.	Miles.	Calls.	Miles.	Calls.	Miles.	Calls.	Miles.	Calls.	Miles.	Calls.	Miles.	Calls.	Miles.
April..1895.	618	4,981 3-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	1,242 6-7	982	644 8-7	1,105	6,849
May...1895.	630	8,715 1-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	460	232	747 6-7	1,043	4,923
June...1895.	901	4,748 1-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	4,748 1-7
July...1895.	868	4,908 3-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	4,908 3-7
Aug...1895.	689	3,460 5-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	3,460 5-7
Sept...1895.	881	3,469 4-7	35	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	866	3,627 4-7
Oct...1895.	640	2,687 6-7	96	677	37	166	8	16 2-7	...	...	...	...	776	3,619
Nov...1895.	498	2,049	38	266 1-7	80	153 2-7	15	136	...	...	...	...	581	2,604 3-7
Dec...1895.	604	2,452 4-7	35	207	87	221 3-7	20	164 1-7	...	...	...	...	698	2,996
Jan...1896.	599	2,647 2-7	68	392 3-7	58	309 1-7	31	84 2-7	...	...	...	...	785	3,403 1-7
Feb...1896.	568	2,204 3-7	35	236 6-7	45	254	25	260 2-7	...	...	...	...	673	2,945 4-7
March 1896.	672	2,630 6-7	34	256 1-7	52	292 5-7	24	215 3-7	...	...	...	...	782	3,295 1-7
	8,108	39,905 2-7	331	2,143 4-7	259	1,396 3-7	118	836 3-7	291	1,702 6-7	514	1,392 4-7	9,616	47,379 1-7

TABLE NO. 19.

VACCINATION SERVICE.

	VISITED.	VACCINATED		
		Primary.	Revaccinated.	Total.
Lodging and tenement houses.....	11,269	3,635	5,093	8,120
Public and parochial schools.....	385	10,777	6,662	17,439
Mercantile establishments.....	67	548	2,271	2,819
Vaccine Station (1121 Market sts.).....	211	1,023	1,234
Central Dispensary and Branches.....	470	516	986
Police stations.....	318	596	914
Steamers.....	319	548	767
Benton Station.....	98	226	324
City Jail.....	105	199	304
South Side Race Track.....	23	207	230
Work House.....	24	169	193
Ellendale.....	42	59	101
Grading camps.....	30	63	93
Bohring Post Office.....	15	48	63
Hospitals.....	2	50	52
Hotels.....	13	19	32
Water Works.....	11	14	25
Street railroads.....	9	12	21
.....	16,550	17,775	34,325

TABLE NO. 20.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Salaries—Physicians, ambulance drivers, attendant and sanitary officer.....	\$14,669 71
Charity prescriptions.....	1,136 75
Drugs, medicines and instruments.....	2,174 74
Horses.....	1,464 75
Horses, stabling.....	4,400 35
Horses, shoeing and veterinary treatment.....	995 21
Horse and vehicle hire.....	1,163 50
Ambulances and vehicles.....	1,598 00
Ambulances, etc., repairs.....	1,536 35
Harness.....	208 10
Harness, repairs.....	449 60
Office expenses, furniture, etc.....	706 87
Printing and stationery.....	474 40
Temporary help.....	8,902 31
Street car tickets.....	190 00
Boarding and lodging while on inspection.....	11 40
Fitting up rooms.....	646 83
Rent of rooms.....	758 29
Total.....	\$41,487 16
Balance of appropriation.....	802 21
	\$42,289 37

V.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Presenting twelve tables, etc., as follows: —

- Table No. 1. Showing by classes and orders the diseases, etc., treated.
- Table No. 2. Showing number of patients admitted, discharged, deceased, etc.
- Table No. 3. Showing deaths within forty-eight hours.
- Table No. 4. Showing coroner's cases.
- Table No. 5. Showing transfers.
- Table No. 6. Showing births and stillborn.
- Table No. 7. Showing ages of patients.
- Table No. 8. Showing nativity of patients.
- Table No. 9. Showing occupations.
- Table No. 10. Showing balance sheet.
- Table No. 11. Showing net cost, etc., of Hospital.
- Table No. 12. Showing sundry statistics.

TABLE NO. 1.
CLASSIFIED TABULAR STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED, ADMISSIONS, DIS-
CHARGES, DEATHS AND TRANSFERS DURING THE YEAR; ALSO OF
CASES REMAINING IN HOSPITAL APRIL 1st, 1896.

DISEASES.	Remaining April, 1896.	Discharged.			Transferred to Insane Asylum.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total No. Pa- tients Treated.
		Recover'd.	Improved.	Not Improved.				
All Causes.....	343	2,012	5,178	1,431	121	776	448	10,309
CLASSES.								
1. Zymotic.....	92	961	1,709	264	.....	82	92	3,200
2. Constitutional.....	62	80	738	171	.....	199	89	1,559
3. Local.....	130	448	1,526	405	121	310	191	3,181
4. Developmental.....	10	75	137	164	.....	37	12	435
5. Violence.....	48	448	1,068	79	.....	148	59	1,850
6. Nihil.....	1	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	5	354
Totals.....	343	2,012	5,178	1,431	121	776	448	10,309
CLASS 1.—ZYMOTIC.								
Order 1—Miasmatic.....	27	581	805	86	.....	54	47	1,600
Order 2—Ethereic.....	55	129	497	169	.....	7	40	897
Order 3—Dietic.....	8	243	401	8	.....	21	4	686
Order 4—Parasitic.....	2	8	6	1	.....	.....	1	18
Totals.....	92	961	1,709	264	.....	82	92	3,200
CLASS 2.—CONSTITUTIONAL.								
Order 1—Diathetic.....	20	77	381	46	.....	18	29	571
Order 2—Tubercular.....	42	3	357	125	.....	181	60	768
Totals.....	62	80	738	171	.....	199	89	1,339
CLASS 3.—LOCAL.								
Order 1—Nervous System.....	21	62	317	129	121	41	38	729
Order 2—Ear.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Order 3—Circulatory System.....	14	3	89	11	.....	31	7	155
Order 4—Respiratory System.....	24	106	252	36	.....	78	48	544
Order 5—Digestive System.....	13	127	255	60	.....	56	22	533
Order 6—Urinary System.....	24	25	153	42	.....	95	22	360
Order 7—Generative System.....	3	25	82	33	.....	.....	4	147
Order 8—Locomotor System.....	6	6	30	5	.....	.....	5	52
Order 9—Eye.....	5	12	51	10	.....	.....	8	86
Order 10—Integumentary System.....	20	81	296	79	.....	9	35	520
Totals.....	130	448	1,526	405	121	310	191	3,181
CLASS 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL.								
Order 1—Children.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	18	.....	21
Order 2—Women.....	7	72	61	116	.....	3	4	233
Order 3—Age.....	3	2	75	47	.....	16	8	151
Totals.....	10	75	137	164	.....	37	12	435
CLASS 5.—VIOLENCE.								
Order 1—Suicides, Accidental and Negli- gence.....	48	448	1,068	79	.....	148	59	1,850
Order 1—Nihil.....	1	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	5	354

CLASS 1.—ZYMOTIC. ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

DISEASES.	Remaining April 1st.	Discharged.			Transferred to Insane Asylum.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total No. Pa- tients treated.
		Recover'd.	Improved.	Not Improved.				
Cholera Morbus.....		2	7			2	1	12
Colic.....		4	7	1				12
Diarrhoea.....	3	22	22	5		2	1	55
Diphtheria.....		39	24			11	2	76
Dysentery.....	1	28	28	2		8	5	72
Enterocolitis.....		7	5			9	1	22
Erysipelas.....	4	29	15	1		5	5	57
Fever, Continued.....		17	40	1			2	60
Fever, Intermittent.....		2	32					34
Fever, Malaria.....	7	311	500	31			15	844
Fever, Remittent.....		8	34	1				43
Fever, Scarlet.....		2						2
Fever, Typhoid.....	6	51	30	2		13	6	106
Measles.....	2	35	17	1			9	54
Scarlatina.....			1			4		5
Septicaemia.....			1					1
Tonsillitis.....	2	20	38	4				64
Varicella.....	1	1	3	1				6
Varioloid.....		5	2	5				10
Variola.....	1		1	31				33

ORDER 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.

Rubo.....	8	21	57	20			13	119
Chancre.....	1	6	8	5			1	21
Chancroid.....	5	29	68	22			2	121
Condyloma.....		1	4	3				8
Gleet.....		3	14	1				18
Gonorrhoea.....	2	40	99	42			8	186
Hydrophobia.....						1		1
Iritis, Syphilitic.....		1	5				1	7
Rheumatism, Syphilitic.....	3	6	41	28			1	79
Syphilis, Cerebral.....			1					1
Syphilis.....	33	20	200	45		6	15	319
Syphilitic Ulcers.....	3	2	2	2			4	13
Venereal Warts.....			3	1				4

ORDER 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Alcoholism, Acute.....	8	238	399	8		7		660
Alcoholism, Chronic.....		5	2			14	4	25

ORDER 4.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Pediculosis.....		3	51				1	9
Taenia Solium.....	2	5	1	1				9

CLASS 2.—CONSTITUTIONAL. ORDER 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.

Anaemia.....	1		2					3
Cancer of Face.....	3		1			4	1	9
Cancer of Oesophagus.....				1		2		3
Cancer of Stomach.....							2	2
Cancerous Cachexia.....			1					1
Carcinoma of Breast.....		1	2	4		2		9
Carcinoma of Liver.....	1	1	2	2		5		11
Carcinoma of Tongue.....			2	3				5
Carcinoma of Uteri.....			2	1		1		4
Elephantiasis.....			2			1		3
Lumbago.....		5	15	1				21
Rheumatism.....	13	67	337	39			97	477
Sarcoma.....		1	1	1		1	1	5
Sciatica.....	1	2	14	1				18

ORDER 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	38		334	116		166	58	712
Potts Disease.....		1		4		1		6
Pulmonary Gangrene.....			2	1				5
Tubercular Hip Joint.....	2	2	8			1		13
Tubercular Spondylitis.....	2					1		3
Tubercular Meningitis.....						2		2
Tuberculosis, General.....			13	4		8	2	27

CLASS 3.—LOCAL DISEASES. ORDER 1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DISEASES.	Remaining April 1, 1895.	Discharged.					Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total No. Pa- tients Treated.
		Recovered	Improved.	Not Improved.	Transferred to Insane Asylum.				
Aphasia.....									
Cephalalgia.....		5	17	1				1	24
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	5	1	5	1			6		18
Chorea.....			4	1					5
Congestion, Cerebral.....				1			6		6
Delirium Tremens.....		8	24	9					34
Dementia.....	4	9	56	37	61		5	15	185
Epilepsy.....	2	15	81	26			5	5	132
Hemiplegia.....			17	10				7	34
Hysteria.....		1	7						10
Insanity.....		2	13	18	60				88
Insolation.....		4	2				2		8
Locomotor Ataxia.....	2		8	7					17
Meningitis, Cerebral.....	1	1	2				6		9
Monoplegia.....			1						1
Migraine.....		1							1
Microcephalous.....							1		1
Myalgia.....		5	20	1					26
Myelitis, Transverse.....	3		1	1			3	1	9
Neuralgia.....		4	10	1				1	16
Neurasthenia.....		2	20	9				1	32
Neuritis.....	2	1	1	3			1	2	10
Sclerosis.....	1		1	2				2	6
Observation.....		1	8	5					14
Paralysis.....		2	19	6				3	30
Tetanus.....							2		8

ORDER 2.—DISEASES OF EAR.

Otitis Media.....	1	2				2	5
-------------------	---	---	--	--	--	---	---

ORDER 3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Angina Pectoris.....							
Aneurism.....		2	2			3	8
Aortic Stenosis.....	2		7	2			12
Apoplexy Cerebral.....			2			4	6
Endocarditis.....	2		3			1	6
Epistaxis.....			1				1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart.....			2			5	8
Mitral Insufficiency.....	6	1	23	6			37
Mitral Regurgitation.....	1	1	29	1		1	35
Pericarditis.....			1			1	1
Thrombosis.....			1				2
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	3	1	18			16	39

ORDER 4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Asthma.....		3	34	5		1	43
Bronchitis, Acute.....	6	18	92		4	2	122
Bronchitis, Chronic.....	1	4	30	15		5	55
Catarrh.....		2	15	1			18
Emphysema.....	2	1	4	2		1	10
Influenza.....	1	5	3				9
Laryngitis.....		1	7	2			10
Oedema Glottidis.....		2	1	3		3	9
Pleuritis.....	1	8	21	4		3	37
Pharyngitis.....		2	10				12
Pneumonia.....	13	60	35	4		60	213
Pyæmia.....						1	1

ORDER 5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

DISEASES.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Discharged.				Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total No. Pa- tients Treated.
		Recover'd.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Transferred to Insane Asylum.			
Abcess of Liver.....			8			3		11
Appendicitis.....	2	3	6				2	13
Ascites.....	1			1				2
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	2	16	3		11	1	34
Colitis.....		1	2					3
Constipation.....		6	11	4				20
Dyspepsia.....		4	15	2				21
Enteritis.....		43	74	4		14	2	137
Fistula in Ano.....	1	6	7	7			4	24
Gastralgia.....		1	2					3
Gastritis.....	2	17	48	8		8	2	86
Gastric Catarrh.....		4	2	2				8
Gastric Ulcers.....				1				1
Hemorrhoids.....	1	9	12	9				31
Hepatitis.....	1		2			1		4
Hernia.....	3	22	35	10		2	9	81
Hernia Strangulated.....		3	1			2		6
Intestinal Obstructions.....		1		1		4		6
Jaundice.....		1	6	8			2	12
Peritonitis.....		5	2			10		17
Perityphilitis.....						1		1
Scurvy.....			2					2
Stricture Rectum.....	1	1	4	5				11

ORDER 6.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Cystitis.....	1	4	17	14		2	1	39
Diabetes.....		1	1			2		4
Nephritis.....	15	10	98	25		73	15	236
Retention of Urine.....			2				2	4
Stone in Bladder.....		1	1					2
Stricture Urethra.....	7	7	30	3		1	3	51
Uraemia.....	1	2	3			17	1	23

ORDER 7.—DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Antroversion of Uterus.....				2			1	3
Balanitis.....			1				1	2
Castration.....				1				1
Circumcision.....			3	2				5
Dysmenorrhœa.....			2	1				3
Epididymitis.....		6	32	4				42
Hydrocele.....		4	4	1				9
Mammaritis.....		1	1	1				3
Masturbation.....				1				1
Fibroid Tumor, Uteris of.....	1		2					3
Orchitis.....	1	8	16	8			2	30
Phimosis.....		4	3	1				8
Prolapsus Uterine.....				4				4
Salpingitis.....			2					2
Urethritis.....			13	9				22
Uterine Hemorrhage.....		1	2	3				6
Varicocele.....	1	1	1					3

ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF LOCOMOTORY SYSTEM.

Arthritis.....	2	1	5	3				11
Bursitis.....			1				1	2
Carcies.....			1					1
Erythema.....		1	3	1				5
Necrosis.....			2				1	3
Periostitis.....		1	4				2	8
Synovitis.....	3	3	11	1			1	19
Tabes Dorsalis.....			3					3

ORDER 9.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

DISEASES.	Remaining April 1, 1895.	Discharged.				Transferred Lancet Asylum.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1895.	Total No. Pa- tients Treated.
		Recover'd.	Improved.	Not Improved.					
Astigmatism.....				1					1
Blepharitis.....				1					1
Cataract.....		1	2	1				1	5
Conjunctivitis.....	2	6	35	4				4	51
Entropion.....			2						2
Glaucoma.....	1	1	1	1					3
Granular Lids.....		1							1
Iritis.....	1		3						4
Keratitis.....			4						4
Leucoma.....		1						1	2
Stapheloma.....		1							1
Trachoma.....			2	1					3
Ulceration of Cornea.....	1	2	2	1				2	8

ORDER 10.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

Abcesses.....	4	27	45	9		5	6	96
Abcess, Ichio-Rectal.....	1		7	1				9
Abcess, Psoas.....			2	1		1		4
Abcess, Pelvic.....			2	1		1		4
Adenitis.....		2	16	6			4	28
Carbuncle.....		1	1					2
Cellulitis.....	3	20	51	5		1	4	84
Dermatitis.....		2	2	1				5
Eczema.....	8	2	28	6			2	41
Epithelioma.....				1			1	2
Furuncles.....	1		5	1				7
Herpes.....		2	1	1			2	6
Lymphangitis.....	1	6	3			1	1	12
Mumps.....	2		1					3
Scabies.....	1		5				1	7
Ulcers.....	4	12	119	37			12	184
Ulcers, Varicose.....		1	2	2			1	6
Varicose Veins.....		4	5	7			1	17
Vertigo.....		2	1					3

CLASS 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL. ORDER 1.—CHILDREN.

Inanition.....		1	1	1		4		7
Stillborn.....						14		14

ORDER 2.—WOMEN.

Abortion.....	1	16	15	4			1	37
Endometritis.....			8	14				22
Labor.....	2		1					3
Miscarriage.....		3	2					5
Pregnancy.....		51	32	96			2	181
Puerperal Septicaemia.....	4					1	1	6
Pyosalpinx.....		2						2
Ovaritis.....			3	2		2		7

ORDER 3.—AGE.

Debility.....	3	2	75	47		16	8	151
---------------	---	---	----	----	--	----	---	-----

CLASS 5.—VIOLENCE. ORDER.—ACCIDENTS, NEGLIGENCE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

Amputation, Arm.....			2					2
" Finger.....			1					1
" Foot.....			2					2
" Hand.....			3					3
" Leg.....			1	3				4
Asphyxiation.....		2						2
Bites, Dog.....	1	2	4					7
Bites, Man.....		1	2					3
Bone in Throat.....		1						1
Burns.....	2	9	40	3		14	3	71
Concussion of Brain.....		3	2			4	1	10
Contusions.....	2	44	159	15		1	6	227
Contusions of Brain.....		1						1
Crushed Legs.....		2	10	1		7	2	22
Dislocations.....	2	7	17	8				29

CLASS 5.—Continued. ACCIDENTS, NEGLIGENCE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

DISEASES.	Remaining April 1, 1895.	Discharged.					Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total No. Pa- tients Treated.
		Recover'd.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Transferred to Insane Asylum				
Fracture, Clavicle.....		2	9	1					12
" Colles.....		1	8						9
" Femur.....	7	3	18	3		2	4		37
" Fibula.....	12	12	17	3			6		40
" Foot.....	1	1	4	1					7
" Humerus.....		45	19	2		1	6		73
" Maxilla.....	1	3	9						13
" Nose.....		3	16						19
" Patella.....	2	1	2						5
" Pelvis.....			2						2
" Potts.....		1	1	1					3
" Radius.....		4	8	1					13
" Ribs.....	1	7	36	1		3	1		49
" Scapula.....	3		1				1		5
" Skull.....		9	14	4		16			43
" Tibia.....		11	17	3		7	2		40
" Ulna.....		1	6	3					11
" Vertebra.....	1					2			3
Frost Bite.....	4	2	10				4		20
Injury to Eye.....			1						1
" " Face.....			1	1					2
" " Hand.....			1						1
" " Knee.....	2	4	1			1	1		9
Injury Internal.....		1	1			6			8
Poisoning, Acute.....		1							1
" Ammonia.....		1							1
" Arsenic.....		1	4			6			14
" Atropine.....		1							1
" Belladonna.....						1			1
" Carbolic Acid.....		5	1						6
" Cocaine.....		1							1
" Digitalis.....		1							1
" Laudanum.....			4	2					6
" Lead.....	1		15	3					19
" Mercury.....		1	1						2
" Nicotine.....			1						1
" Oil of Tansy.....		2							2
" Opium.....		5	1						6
" Paris Green.....		3	2			1			6
" Phosphorus.....		1				1			2
" Strychnia.....			1						1
" Morphine.....		35	41	5		11			92
Rupture of Spleen.....						1			1
Sprain of Ankle.....	3	14	52				5		74
" " Arm.....		6	15						21
" " Back.....		5	15	2					22
Wounds, Incised.....	4	31	109	2		1	3		150
" " of Neck.....		6	8	1		3	2		20
" " Throat.....		1	7						8
" Lacerated.....	3	14	69	5		1	4		96
" Penetrating.....	5	20	58	4		1			88
" Punctured.....		7	6						13
" Gunshot of Abdomen.....		2	7	1		11	1		22
" " Back.....		5	5			3	3		16
" " Chest.....		9	5	2		6			21
" " Head.....			3			12	1		16
" Stab of Abdomen.....		9	15	1		10			35
" Scalp.....	1	74	178	5		7	2		265
Coroner's Cases, Unclassified.....						9			9
Nihil.....	1			348			5		354

TABLE NO. 2.

No. Remaining April 1st, 1895.		No. Remaining April 1st, 1896.	
Males, White.....	264	Males, White.....	371
Males, Colored.....	50	Males, Colored.....	52
Females, White.....	22	Females, White.....	19
Females, Colored.....	7	Females, Colored.....	6
Total.....	343	Total.....	448

TOTAL ADMITTED.

MONTH.	April, 1895.	May, 1895.	June, 1895.	July, 1895.	August, 1895.	September, 1895.	October, 1895.	November, 1895.	December, 1895.	January, 1896.	February, 1896.	March, 1896.	Total.
Males, White.....	407	481	478	517	626	780	724	519	657	617	494	667	6,847
Males, Colored.....	93	100	86	103	94	105	81	81	94	105	108	120	1,170
Females, White.....	166	189	185	68	111	90	58	64	72	73	74	77	1,227
Females, Colored.....	52	51	65	29	21	21	26	19	22	33	19	22	379
Total.....	718	801	814	717	852	996	889	683	835	728	694	886	9,623

TOTAL DISCHARGED.

Males, White.....	433	437	506	466	615	788	702	641	636	500	513	649	6,736
Males, Colored.....	91	99	88	106	111	103	67	86	92	96	119	118	1,175
Females, White.....	165	193	191	70	98	102	55	66	65	77	69	81	1,232
Females, Colored.....	53	51	53	38	20	22	23	21	21	33	14	26	375
Total.....	742	780	838	680	844	965	847	714	814	705	715	874	9,518

TOTAL DEATHS.

Males, White.....	30	37	89	55	40	33	49	38	39	38	47	69	519
Males, Colored.....	9	14	12	9	13	12	14	18	14	17	14	12	153
Females, White.....	4	10	7	4	8	8	7	4	5	8	7	6	73
Females, Colored.....	1	4	6	5	2	1	1	..	2	6	2	1	31
Total.....	44	65	64	73	63	53	71	55	60	64	70	86	776

SOCIAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Single.....	6,173	850	7,023	Unknown.....	96	40	136
Married.....	1,367	483	1,850	Total.....	8,017	1,606	9,623
Widowed.....	381	233	614				

TABLE NO. 3.

SHOWING DEATHS WITHIN FORTY- EIGHT HOURS.

MONTH.	April, 1895.	May, 1895.	June, 1895.	July, 1895.	August, 1895.	September, 1895.	October, 1895.	November, 1895.	December, 1895.	January, 1896.	February, 1896.	March, 1896.	Total.
Males, White.....	2	7	11	9	8	9	8	6	9	11	9	11	100
Males, Colored.....	3	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	13
Females, White.....	2	1	3	..	5	3	3	2	3	..	5	1	28
Females, Colored.....	..	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	13
Total.....	5	15	16	16	13	14	12	9	13	16	17	13	159

TABLE NO. 4.
SHOWING CORONER'S CASES.

MONTH.	April, 1886.	May, 1886.	June, 1886.	July, 1886.	August, 1886.	September, 1886.	October, 1886.	November, 1886.	December, 1886.	January, 1886.	February, 1886.	March, 1886.	Total.
Males, White.....	9	4	11	13	9	13	20	9	13	11	8	7	227
Males, Colored.....	1	3	3	3	4	2	7	3	3	1	1	1	28
Females, White.....	4	4	2	3	4	5	4	1	1	3	4	1	29
Females, Colored.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	8
Total.....	10	11	17	18	17	20	31	13	17	15	14	9	192

TABLE NO. 5.
SHOWING TRANSFERS TO INSANE ASYLUM.

MONTH.	April, 1886.	May, 1886.	June, 1886.	July, 1886.	August, 1886.	September, 1886.	October, 1886.	November, 1886.	December, 1886.	January, 1886.	February, 1886.	March, 1886.	Total.
Males, White.....	5	7	8	6	8	3	4	4	9	3	4	7	68
Males, Colored.....	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	6	7	2	33
Females, White.....	6	5	6	6	5	3	2	2	1	6	7	2	46
Females, Colored.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Total.....	13	12	16	12	13	6	6	6	9	10	11	9	121

TABLE NO. 6.
SHOWING BIRTHS AND STILLBORN.

MONTH.	April, 1886.	May, 1886.	June, 1886.	July, 1886.	August, 1886.	September, 1886.	October, 1886.	November, 1886.	December, 1886.	January, 1886.	February, 1886.	March, 1886.	Total.
Males, White.....	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	23
Males, Colored.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Females, White.....	4	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	21
Females, Colored.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
Total.....	9	8	9	3	5	2	3	5	2	6	6	3	61

TABLE NO. 7.
TABLE SHOWING AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	88	37	70
From 1 to 10 years.....	98	106	204
“ 10 “ 20 “.....	534	188	722
“ 20 “ 30 “.....	2,092	562	2,654
“ 30 “ 40 “.....	2,000	285	2,285
“ 40 “ 50 “.....	1,463	69	1,532
“ 50 “ 60 “.....	934	187	1,121
“ 60 “ 70 “.....	596	68	664
“ 70 “ 80 “.....	175	32	207
“ 80 “ 90 “.....	22	12	34
“ 90 “ 100 “.....	9	2	11
Unknown.....	61	58	119
Total.....	8,017	1,606	9,623

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Asia.....	1	.....	1	Italy.....	25	.....	25
Austria.....	32	.....	32	J-rusalem...	1	.....	1
Africa.....	.....	1	1	Mexico.....	3	.....	3
Alsace.....	1	.....	1	Norway.....	27	1	28
At sea.....	1	1	2	Nova Scotia..	3	.....	3
Australia....	3	.....	3	Prussia.....	6	.....	6
Arabia.....	.....	1	1	Poland.....	13	2	15
Bavaria.....	2	.....	2	Portugal....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	14	.....	14	Russia.....	49	7	56
Bohemia.....	8	3	11	Roumania...	2	.....	2
Brazil.....	2	.....	2	Saxony.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	82	6	88	Switzerland.	85	8	93
China.....	9	.....	9	Sweden.....	69	4	73
Cuba.....	1	.....	1	Scotland....	75	11	86
Denmark....	36	1	37	Syria.....	1	.....	1
England.....	170	20	190	S. America..	1	.....	1
France.....	62	6	68	Spain.....	3	.....	3
Finland.....	1	.....	1	U. S.....	4,721	1,155	5,876
Germany....	1,248	132	1,380	Unknown...	108	94	202
Greece.....	1	.....	1	Wales.....	3	1	4
Hungary.....	8	.....	8	West Indies.	2	1	3
Holland.....	14	1	15				
Ireland.....	1,121	150	1,271	Total...	8,017	1,606	9,624
India.....	1	.....	1				

TABLE NO. 9.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Agents.....	40	Contractors..	1	Lithographer	3	Reporters...	1
Artists.....	4	Collectors...	2	Milliner....	1	Shoemakers..	79
Actors.....	10	Dairymen...	4	Moulders...	42	Steamfitters.	2
Auctioneers..	2	Dentists.....	6	Machinists..	53	Seamstress..	32
Blacksmiths..	48	Druggists...	9	Motormen...	7	Salesmen....	37
Butchers....	57	Decorators..	2	Merchants...	20	Saloonmen..	38
Bricklayers..	42	Electricians.	10	Miners.....	12	Stonemasons	32
Brassworkers	6	Engineers...	41	Millers.....	5	Stenographer	1
Bakers.....	61	Engravers...	3	Musicians...	3	Stereotypers.	1
Broommks..	2	Firemen.....	30	Messengers..	3	Solicitors...	8
Bootblacks..	6	Farmers.....	33	Mattressmks	2	Sailors.....	2
Brewers.....	9	Florists.....	3	Nihil.....	440	Schoolboys..	13
Bellboys....	5	Gardeners...	30	Nurses.....	16	Showmen....	1
Bookkeepers.	24	Glaziers.....	1	Newsboys...	5	Switchmen..	13
Boilermakers	10	Glassworkers	4	Painters.....	108	Steamfitters..	4
Barbers.....	53	Gasfitters...	6	Prostitutes..	154	Saddlers....	3
Brokers.....	1	Gripman....	1	Porters.....	92	Soldiers....	2
Brickmakers.	3	Housework..	876	Policemen...	1	Teamsters...	196
Bookbinders.	2	Hostlers....	37	Peddlers....	70	Tailors.....	51
Brakesmen..	1	Harnessmks	11	Printers.....	34	Tobacconists	27
Beggars.....	4	Ironworkers.	7	Physicians...	3	Teachers....	12
Basketmks..	2	Jewelers....	5	Paperhangers	2	Tinners.....	22
Clerks.....	175	Journalists..	8	Plumbers....	12	Tanners.....	6
Cooks.....	140	Janitors....	6	Photographers	3	Telegraphers	7
Carpenters..	174	Jockeys.....	14	Plasterers...	9	Upholsterers	10
Carriers.....	6	Laborers....	4470	Platers.....	4	Unknown....	136
Coopers.....	30	Laundresses.	77	Ropemakers..	1	Walters.....	72
Coachmen...	20	Locksmiths..	5	R. Rs.....	24	Watchman...	11
Confectioners	4	Lawyers.....	2	Roofers.....	11	Watchmakers	4
Conductors..	3	Linemen....	8	Ragpickers..	3	Weavers...	1
Clergymen...	1						

TABLE NO. 11.

EXHIBITING THE NET COST OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR WAS \$80,008.27,
AS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING CREDITS, VIZ.:

Keeping eight horses twelve months.....	\$671 30
Money left by deceased patients.....	186 90
Board for county pay patients.....	213 00
Coffins furnished, 267 small @ 60	160 20
" " 84 large @ \$1.50.....	126 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,357 40</u>

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING SUNDRY STATISTICS.

Daily average number of employees.....	88.54+
" " " " patients.....	397.91+
Daily per capita expenses of patients.....	54.12+
" " " " " and employees.....	44.27+
Daily average expense per capita for sustenance, patients and employees.....	.182+

VI.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Presenting twenty tables, etc., as follows:

- Table No. 1. Movement of population.
- Table No. 2. Form of mental derangement of patients discharged as unimproved.
- Table No. 3. Form of mental derangement of patients discharged as recovered and improved.
- Table No. 4. Civil condition of patients discharged as recovered and improved.
- Table No. 5. Duration of mental derangement in patients discharged as recovered and improved, previous to their admission to the Asylum.
- Table No. 6. Duration of stay at the Asylum of patients discharged as recovered and improved.
- Table No. 7. Ages of patients discharged as recovered and improved.
- Table No. 8. Forms of mental derangement of patients admitted during the year.
- Table No. 9. Civil condition of those admitted within the year.
- Table No. 10. Age of those admitted and of those remaining at close of the year.
- Table No. 11. Occupation previous to admission of those admitted during the year.
- Table No. 12. Religion of those admitted within the year, and of those remaining at the close of the year.
- Table No. 13. Nativity of those admitted within the year, and of those remaining at the end of the year.
- Table No. 14. Causes of deaths occurred within the year.
- Table No. 15. Ages at time of death of those who died within the year.
- Table No. 16. Time elapsed between the appearance of first symptoms of Dementia paralytica and death caused by it, in the patients who died within the year.
- Table No. 17. Financial statement for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1896.
- Table No. 18. Per capita cost of maintenance.
- Table No. 19. Number of Pay Patients and St. Louis County Patients at close of the year.
- Table No. 20. Products of the farm and garden.

TABLE NO. 1.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	MEN.			WOMEN.			TOTAL.
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	
Admitted during the year.....	124	7	131	104	7	111	242
Less readmissions during the year....	2	1	3	4	1	5	8
	122	6	128	100	6	106	234
Number at beginning of the year.....	208	12	220	144	14	158	378
Whole number treated within the year.....	330	18	348	244	20	264	612
Discharged, recovered.....	26	....	26	29	4	33	59
Discharged, improved.....	15	1	16	14	2	16	32
Discharged, unimproved.....	12	1	13	14	....	14	27
Discharged, not insane.....	2	....	2	2	....	2	4
Discharged, unknown (a Chinaman)...	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Died.....	26	....	26	6	1	7	33
Trns. to Insane Dept. of Poor House..	30	2	32	25	3	28	60
Eloped.....	2	1	3	1	....	1	4
Total discharged.....	114	5	119	91	10	101	220
Remaining in Asylum, March 31, 1896.	218	14	232	157	11	168	400
Daily average number present.....	....	....	223	....	....	157	380

TABLE NO. 2.

FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS UNIMPROVED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania.....	1	....	1
Melancholia .....	..	2	2
Stupor .....	..	2	2
Paranoia .....	..	1	1
Dementia Paralytica	1	..	1
Dementia Senilis.....	3	1	4
Dementia, following —			
a. Mania	1	1	2
b. Melancholia	1	1	2
c. Stupor.....	1	..	1
d. Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
e. Masturbation without pronounced psychosis..	..	1	1
Alcoholismus chronicus.....	1	..	1
Imbecility and Idiotcy.....	3	2	5
Not classified.....	....	2	2
Total.....	13	14	27

TABLE NO. 4.

CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND IMPROVED.

RECOVERED.						IMPROVED.					
Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.
21	14	4	13	1	6	11	7	5	8	....	1

TABLE NO. 3.

FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND IMPROVED.

	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania.....	12	16	28	2	4	6
Melancholia.....	2	4	6	..	4	4
Stupor.....	9	7	16	4	3	7
Vesania (Wahnsinn).....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Paranoia.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Epileptic mania.....	..	1	1	1	..	1
Cerebrasthenia.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Delirium acutum.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Lues Cerebralis.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Alcoholismus chronicus.....	2	2	4	5	..	5
Not classified.....	..	2	2	..	4	4
Total.....	26	33	59	16	16	32

TABLE NO. 5.

DURATION OF THE MENTAL DERANGEMENT IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND IMPROVED, PREVIOUS TO THEIR ADMISSION TO THE ASYLUM.

	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One month or less.....	8	12	20	3	2	5
Two months.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Three months.....	2	1	3	1	..	1
Four months.....	2	..	2	1	1	2
Six months.....	1	2	3	1	..	1
Seven months.....	1	..	1	1	1	2
Eight months.....	2	2	4	..	..	..
Twelve months.....	1	2	3	..	2	2
Seventeen months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Eighteen months.....	1	1	2	..	..	..
Two years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Three years.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Ten years.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Not ascertainable.....	5	10	15	6	4	10
Total.....	26	33	59	16	16	32

TABLE NO. 6.

DURATION OF STAY AT THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND IMPROVED.

	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
One month and less.....	2	5	7	..	1	1
Two months.....	6	6	12	..	..	..
Three months.....	1	4	5	1	2	3
Four months.....	2	1	3	4	1	5
Five months.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Six months.....	3	3	6	..	..	..
Seven months.....	1	1	2	..	1	1
Eight months.....	1	..	1	1	1	2
Nine months.....	1	1	2	..	2	2
Ten months.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Eleven months.....	..	1	1	1	..	1
Twelve months.....	3	..	3	1	..	1

	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Thirteen months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fourteen months.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Fifteen months.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sixteen months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Eighteen months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Twenty months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Twenty-one months.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Twenty-two months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Two years.....	1	1	2	..	..	..
Two years, 2 months.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Two years, 5 months.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Two years, 8 months.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Three years, 2 months.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Three years, 3 months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Four years, 3 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Eight years, 7 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Eleven years, 5 months.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Thirteen years.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total.....	26	33	59	16	16	32

TABLE NO. 7.

AGES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED AND IMPROVED.

	RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	6	3	9	2	2	4
From 21 to 25 years.....	2	6	8	1	4	5
From 26 to 35 years.....	9	11	20	8	5	13
From 36 to 40 years.....	4	2	6	2	1	3
From 41 to 50 years.....	2	6	8	3	3	6
From 51 to 60 years.....	1	3	4	..	..	..
From 61 to 70 years.....	2	2	4	..	1	1
Total.....	26	33	59	16	16	32

TABLE NO. 8.

FORMS OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania —			
(a) Maniacal exaltation.....	1	6	7
(b) Mania.....	12	13	25
Melancholia —			
(a) Melancholia simplex.....	3	3	6
(b) Melancholia cum stupore.....	1	2	3
Stupor.....	15	11	26
Vesania (Wahnsinn).....	2	2	4
Paranoia —			
(a) P. tardiva persecutoria typicalis....	1	1	2
(b) P. querulans .....	..	1	1
Delirium acutum.....	2	..	2
Dementia paralytica	16	1	17
Lues Cerebralis.....	3	5	8
Dementia senilis.....	8	12	20
Alcoholismus chronicus.....	5	2	7
Imbecility (inc. 3 male idiots).....	20	12	32
Imbecility and epilepsy.....	1	1	2
Dementia, following—			
(a) Mania.....	6	6	12
(b) Melancholia.....	2	4	6

	Men.	Women.	Total.
(c) Stupor	2	..	2
(d) Vesania (Wahnsinn).....	1	1	2
(e) Paranoia.....	..	1	1
(f) Alcoholismus chronicus.....	3	..	3
(g) Epilepsy.....	4	..	4
(h) Masturbation (without any distinct psychosis).....	1	1	2
(i) Unascertained psychoses.....	2	3	5
Cerebrasthenia.....	4	1	5
Not ascertained —			
(a) Because of nondescript character.....	4	6	10
(b) Because of short time of observation.....	5	8	13
Epilepsy, grand mal, with post-epileptic mania.....	2	1	3
Not insane.....	2	2	4
	128	106	234
Readmissions during the year.....	3	5	8
Total.....	131	111	242

TABLE NO. 9.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	69	38	107
Married.....	50	46	96
Widowed.....	6	22	28
Not ascertained.....	3	...	3
Total.....	128	106	234

TABLE NO. 10.

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED AND OF THOSE REMAINING AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

	ADMITTED.			REMAINING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 10 years.....	3	1	4	..	..	..
Between 10 and 20 years.....	7	6	13	2	3	5
Between 20 and 30 years.....	37	23	60	62	25	87
Between 30 and 40 years.....	36	34	70	70	48	118
Between 40 and 50 years.....	23	20	43	53	48	101
Between 50 and 60 years.....	9	11	20	32	30	62
Between 60 and 70 years.....	8	7	15	8	12	20
Between 70 and 80 years.....	1	4	5	3	2	5
Between 80 and 90 years.....	3	..	3	2	..	2
Over 90 years.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total.....	128	106	234	232	168	400

TABLE NO. 11.

OCCUPATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Actors.....	1	...	1
Architects.....	1	..	1
Bakers.....	2	...	2
Barbers.....	3	...	3
Bookkeepers.....	6	...	6
Brewers.....	1	...	1
Bricklayers.....	3	...	3
Cabinet-makers.....	1	..	1
Carpenters.....	4	...	4
Clerks.....	7	1	8
Carriage drivers.....	1	...	1
Coopers.....	2	...	2

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cigar makers.....	1	....	1
Clergymen.....	1	....	1
Domestic services.....	....	68	68
Engineers.....	2	....	2
Farmers.....	5	....	5
Factory hands.....	....	1	1
Furniture dealers.....	1	....	1
Firemen.....	1	....	1
Gardeners.....	1	....	1
Horse-traders.....	1	....	1
Ice and coal dealers.....	1	....	1
Iron workers.....	2	....	2
Jockeys.....	1	....	1
Laborers.....	21	....	21
Milliners.....	....	1	1
Music teachers.....	....	1	1
Machinists.....	4	....	4
Motormen.....	1	....	1
Mill hand (rolling mill).....	1	....	1
No occupation.....	8	6	14
Peddlers.....	2	....	2
Plasterers.....	1	....	1
Printers.....	3	....	3
Painters.....	1	....	1
Porters.....	1	....	1
Prostitutes.....	....	2	2
Poultry dealers.....	1	....	1
Saloon-keepers.....	1	....	1
Shoemakers.....	2	....	2
Salesmen.....	3	1	4
Switchmen.....	2	....	2
Saddlers.....	1	....	1
Seamstresses.....	....	2	2
Stonemason.....	1	....	1
Tobacco stemmers.....	....	1	1
Teamsters.....	3	....	3
Tailors.....	5	....	5
Tinners.....	1	....	1
Watchmen.....	1	....	1
Unknown.....	15	22	37
Total.....	128	106	234

TABLE NO. 12.

RELIGION OF THOSE ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR, AND OF THOSE REMAINING
AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

	ADMITTED.			REMAINING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Catholic.....	35	33	68	81	64	145
Congregationalists.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Lutheran.....	15	6	21	21	14	35
Baptist.....	3	3	6	6	4	10
Presbyterian.....	3	5	8	6	3	9
Methodist.....	5	4	9	13	6	19
Episcopalian.....	1	....	1	3	1	4
Protestant, denomination unknown	16	22	38	25	30	55
Not ascertained.....	38	27	65	49	30	79
Not professed.....	10	2	12	23	9	32
Jewish.....	2	2	4	4	4	8
Christian.....	....	2	2	....	3	3
Total.....	128	106	234	232	168	400

TABLE NO. 13.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR, AND OF THOSE REMAINING
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

	ADMITTED.			REMAINING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Missouri.....	44	28	72	82	48	130
Illinois.....	9	8	17	12	8	20
Other parts of the United States	24	30	54	44	32	76
Unknown native.....	..	..	..	3	4	7
Total native.....	77	66	143	141	92	233
Germany	27	19	46	51	45	96
England....	6	2	9	6	4	10
Ireland.....	7	14	21	12	19	31
Sweden.....	..	1	1	1	1	2
Norway.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Russia.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Canada.....	..	1	1	1	2	3
Scotland.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Switzerland.....	1	..	1	4	..	4
Austria-Hungary.....	..	1	1	5	3	8
France.....	8	..	3	1	..	1
Italy.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
China.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Spain.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
West Indies.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Poland.....	2	..	2	..	..	..
Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total foreign	48	39	87	87	76	163
Summary.						
Native.....	77	66	143	141	92	233
Foreign	48	39	87	87	76	163
Unknown.....	3	1	4	4	..	4
Total.....	128	106	234	232	168	400

TABLE NO. 14.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OCCURRED WITHIN THE YEAR.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chronic nephritis.....	1	..	1
Valvular disease of the heart.....	2	..	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	1	3
Catarrhal pneumonia (dementia).....	1	..	1
Empyema (dementia senilis).....	1	..	1
Pleurisy (dementia).....	1	..	1
Peritonitis (appendicitis suppurativa).....	1	..	1
Marasmus, following food refusal and food regurgitation	1	..	1
Lues cerebri.....	..	1	1
Status epilepticus.....	1	..	1
Dementia paralytica.....	12	1	13
Asthenia senilis (dementia senilis).....	1	2	3
Asthenia (dementia).....	1	..	1
Asthenia (melancholia, food refusal).....	..	1	1
Asthenia (catarrhal pneumonia and incipient pulmonary tuberculosis).....	..	1	1
Suicide (strangulation by hanging).....	1	..	1
Total.....	26	7	33

TABLE NO. 15.

AGES AT TIME OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED WITHIN THE YEAR.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	..	1	1
From 21 to 30 years.....	1	..	1
From 31 to 40 years.....	10	2	12
From 41 to 50 years.....	8	1	9
From 51 to 60 years.....	2	2	4
From 61 to 70 years.....	2	1	3
From 71 to 80 years.....	2	..	2
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	..	1
Total.....	26	7	33

TABLE NO. 16.

TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN THE APPEARANCE OF FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DEMENTIA PARALYTICA AND DEATH CAUSED BY IT, IN THE PATIENTS WHO DIED WITHIN THE YEAR.

MEN.	MEN.— Continued.	
8 months.	2 years, 2 months.	
10 months.	2 years, 6 months.	
1 year, 2 months.	4 years, 1 month.	
1 year, 2 months.	7 years, 2 months.	
1 year, 6 months.		
2 years.		
2 years.		
	WOMEN.	
	2 years, 3 months.	
Men.....		12
Women.....		1
Total		13 cases.

TABLE NO. 17.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1896.

Amount of appropriations.....	\$82,643 50
Expenditures for the year:—	
Salaries of superintendent and employees.....	\$32,035 34
Bread.....	3,420 23
Meat and fish	8,889 43
Groceries.....	12,813 81
Vetetables.....	1,168 33
Milk	3,164 19
Fuel.....	6,143 19
Ice	706 55
Drugs, instruments and supplies.....	1,187 71
Dry goods, clothing and bedding.....	3,298 64
House furnishing goods and furniture.....	3,234 81
Forage and bedding for horses....	261 85
Repairing vehicles and harness, shoeing horses.....	58 25
Printing and stationery (including postage)	500 90
Oils, packing, waste and tools used by the engineer.....	361 30
Car tickets.....	60 00
Rent of telephone	10 00
Labor and material for repairing fences and maintaining grounds	289 26
Ventilators between corridors and bed-rooms.....	720 00
Reconstructing ceilings with corrugated iron.....	466 90
Reconstructing pump-house roof and repairing floor of cistern room	296 00

Remodeling abandoned water closets to be used as wards and for bath room at cottages.....	\$399 00
Labor and material for repairing buildings (including boilers, machinery and steam heating apparatus, requiring prompt attention).....	3,118 41
Total expenses of the year.....	\$82,549 12
Balance of appropriations.....	94 38
	<u>\$82,643 50</u>

TABLE NO. 18.

Gross cost of maintenance per capita for the year.....	\$217 48
Average per capita cost of maintenance for one day.....	59½
Deducting:	
Cost of pumping water to Poor-house, Female Hospital and Fire Engine House, No. 35.....	\$2,905 05
Amount received from pay patients (sums ranging from \$2.00 to \$24.00 per month).....	3,513 88
Amount received from St. Louis County patients (paying cost of maintenance).....	2,937 16
Total	<u>\$9,356 09</u>
Net cost of maintenance per capita for the year.....	\$192 86
Net cost of maintenance per capita for one day.....	52½

TABLE NO. 19.

NUMBER OF PAY PATIENTS AND ST. LOUIS COUNTY PATIENTS AT CLOSE OF YEAR.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pay Patients.....	19	20	39
St. Louis County Patients.....	10	2	12

TABLE NO. 20.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Asparagus.....	300 dozen.	Onions, green	30 dozen.
Beets.....	125 bushels.	Okra.....	100 bushels.
Beans	150 bushels.	Parsnips.....	90 bushels.
Cabbages	200 barrels.	Peas	75 bushels.
Carrots.....	100 bushels.	Potatoes.....	200 bushels.
Celery.....	300 dozen.	Potatoes, sweet.....	150 bushels.
Corn, green.....	1,000 dozen.	Spinach.....	100 barrels.
Cucumbers.....	300 dozen.	Squashes	100 bushels.
Cauliflower.....	300 dozen.	Turnips.....	150 bushels.
Grapes.....	1,000 pounds.	Watermelons	300.
Kale.....	100 pounds.	Timothy hay.....	7 tons.
Muskmelons	1,000.	Parsley.....	300 dozen.
Oyster plants.....	300 dozen.	Peppers	10 bushels.
Onions, dry.....	50 bushels.	Lettuce.....	100 bushels.

VII.

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

Presenting eight tables, etc., as follows:

- Table No. 1. Showing statement of diseases treated, etc.
- Table No. 2. Showing the number of patients admitted, discharged, deceased, etc., during the year.
- Table No. 3. Showing social condition of patients admitted.
- Table No. 4. Showing age of patients admitted.
- Table No. 5. Showing nativity of patients admitted.
- Table No. 6. Showing occupation of patients admitted.
- Table No. 7. Showing sundry statistics.
- Table No. 8. Showing financial statement.

TABLE NO. 1.

CLASSIFIED TABULAR STATEMENT OF DISEASES TREATED, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TRANSFERS DURING THE YEAR; ALSO OF CASES REMAINING IN HOSPITAL APRIL 1, 1896.

	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Discharged.			Transferred.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total Treated.
		Recovered.	Improved.	Not Improved.				
Abortion.....	1	10	4	...	...	...	...	14
Abortion, threatened.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Abrasion of Lip.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Breast.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abscess of Genitals.....	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5
Abscess, Ischio-rectal.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
Abscess of Jaw.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Leg.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Neck.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Abscess of Thigh.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Adenitis.....	...	4	7	2	...	...	1	14
Alcoholism.....	3	16	11	1	...	3	3	34
Amenorrhoea.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Anaemia.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Anal Fissure.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurism, Femoral.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurism, Popliteal.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Anteflexion of Uterus.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Arthritis Deformans.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Arthritis of Ankle.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Arthritis of Hip.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Arthritis of Knee.....	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	6
Asthma.....	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Birth Injuries.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bronchitis.....	3	2	41	2	...	...	6	51
Burns of Arm.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Burns of Trunk.....	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
Bursitis.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caked Breast.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of Breast.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of Genitals ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4
Carcinoma of Liver.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carcinoma of Neck.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carcinoma of Rectum.....	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	4
Carcinoma of Stomach.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carcinoma of Uterus.....	...	...	4	1	...	3	1	9
Caries of Femur.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Catarrhal Jaundice.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Cellulitis of Arm.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis of Foot.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Cellulitis of Hand.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis of Knee.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis of Leg.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	2	...	8	...	...	1	2	11
Chancroid.....	1	9	26	3	...	...	5	43
Cholera Morbus.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Chorea.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Colostomy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Concussion of Brain.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Condylomata.....	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Conjunctivitis.....	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	13
Constipation.....	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	9

	Remaining April 1, 1895.	Discharged.			Transferred.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total Treated.
		Recovered.	Improved.	Not Improved.				
Contusion of Arm.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Contusion of Head.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Contusion of Knee.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Contusion of Side.....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Contusion of Thigh.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cystitis.....	....	1	8	2	....	1	4	16
Dermatitis.....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Diphtheria.....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	3
Dislocation of Elbow.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Dislocation of Knee.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Dysentery.....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	5
Dysmenorrhoea.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Eczema.....	1	1	4	....	....	....	1	6
Endometritis.....	4	4	84	8	....	....	4	100
Enlargement of Liver.....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Enteritis.....	2	7	8	1	....	8	....	24
Epilepsy.....	4	....	22	1	....	....	6	29
Erysipelas.....	1	4	1	....	....	1	1	7
Fibroid of Uterus.....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	5
Fistula, Anal.....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	6
Fistula, Faecal.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Fistula, Recto-vaginal.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Fracture of Clavicle.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fracture of Femur.....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Fracture of Humerus.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	4
Fracture of Radius.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3
Fracture of Radius and Ulna.	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Fracture of Rib.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Fracture of Skull.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Fracture of Tibia.....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Fracture, Potts.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Frost Bite.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Furunculosis.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Gangrene, Senile.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Gastric Ulcer.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Gastritis.....	....	4	16	....	....	....	1	21
Gastro-enteritis.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
General Tuberculosis.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Gonorrhoea.....	4	7	72	9	....	....	....	88
Heart Disease, Organic.....	10	....	21	1	....	2	4	28
Hemiplegia.....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	5
Hemorrhoids.....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Hernia, Femoral.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Hernia, Vaginal.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Herniotomy, convalescent...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Herpes Zoster.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Hysteria.....	2	3	4	1	....	....	1	9
Imbecility.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
Impacted Faeces.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Impetigo.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Inanition.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Influenza.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Insanity.....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	8
Intestinal Obstruction.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Iritis.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3
Laceration of Cervix Uteri...	2	1	5	2	....	....	....	8
Laceration of Perineum.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

	Remaining April 1, 1886.	(Discharged.)			Transferred.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1886.	Total Treated.
		Recovered.	Improved.	Not Improved.				
Laryngitis.....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Leucorrhœa.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Lipoma.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Lumbago.....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	5
Lymphademoma of Genitals.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Malaria.....	....	25	66	....	....	....	4	95
Marasmus.....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2
Mastitis.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Measles.....	11	10	3	....	....	2	1	16
Meningitis.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Menopause.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Metritis.....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3
Metrorrhagia.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Miscarriage.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Miscarriage, Threatened.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Morphia Habit.....	....	1	10	2	....	....	2	15
Nephritis.....	4	2	26	2	....	18	3	51
Neuralgia.....	....	3	6	....	....	....	....	9
Neurasthenia.....	1	....	19	....	....	....	1	20
Neuritis.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Oophoritis.....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	4
Osteomalacia.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Otitis Media.....	1	3	2	....	....	....	1	6
Ovarian Cyst.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ovarian Neuralgia.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Paralysis Agitans.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Parturition.....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3
Pelvic Abscess.....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	3
Pelvic Cellulitis.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Pelvic Peritonitis.....	1	4	12	....	....	1	6	23
Pharyngitis.....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Pleuritis.....	....	3	3	....	....	....	1	7
Pneumonia.....	2	2	2	....	....	7	1	12
Poisoning, Oil of Tansy.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Potts Disease.....	2	....	4	....	....	....	3	7
Pregnancy.....	52	259	74	not de- livered	....	4	36	373
Premature Birth.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Premature Labor.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Prolapse of Rectum.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Prolapse of Uterus.....	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	5
Pruritis Vulvae.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Psoriasis.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Puerperal Infection.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3
Pulmonary Emphysema.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	9	1	65	4	....	49	13	132
Purpura Haemorrhagica.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pyæmia.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Retroflexion of Uterus.....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	6
Retroversion of Uterus.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3
Rheumatism.....	8	15	88	6	....	....	8	117
Salpingitis.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	4
Sarcoma, Abdominal.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Scabies.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Scarlatina.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Senile Debility.....	5	....	17	6	....	1	1	25
Sinus, Abdominal.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Softening of Brain.....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3

	Remaining April 1, 1895.	— Discharged. —			Transferred.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total Treated.
		Recovered.	Improved	Not Improved.				
Contusion of Arm.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Contusion of Head.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Contusion of Knee.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Contusion of Side.....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Contusion of Thigh.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cystitis.....	....	1	8	2	....	1	4	16
Dermatitis.....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Diabetes.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Diphtheria.....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	3
Dislocation of Elbow.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Dislocation of Knee.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Dysentery.....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	5
Dysmenorrhoea.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Eczema.....	1	1	4	....	....	....	1	6
Endometritis.....	4	4	84	8	....	....	4	100
Enlargement of Liver.....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Enteritis.....	2	7	8	1	....	8	....	24
Epilepsy.....	4	....	22	1	....	....	6	29
Erysipelas.....	1	4	1	....	....	1	1	7
Fibroid of Uterus.....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	5
Fistula, Anal.....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	6
Fistula, Faecal.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Fistula, Recto-vaginal.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Fracture of Clavicle.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fracture of Femur.....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Fracture of Humerus.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	4
Fracture of Radius.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3
Fracture of Radius and Ulna.	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Fracture of Rib.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Fracture of Skull.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Fracture of Tibia.....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Fracture, Potts.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Frost Bite.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Furunculosis.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Gangrene, Senile.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Gastric Ulcer.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Gastritis.....	....	4	16	....	....	....	1	21
Gastro-enteritis.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
General Tuberculosis.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Gonorrhoea.....	4	7	72	9	....	....	....	88
Heart Disease, Organic.....	10	....	21	1	....	2	4	28
Hemiplegia.....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	5
Hemorrhoids.....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Hernia, Femoral.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Hernia, Vaginal.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Herniotomy, convalescent...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Herpes Zoster.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Hysteria.....	2	3	4	1	....	....	1	9
Imbecility.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
Impacted Faeces.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Impetigo.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Inanition.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Influenza.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Insanity.....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	8
Intestinal Obstruction.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Iritis.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3
Laceration of Cervix Uteri...	2	1	5	2	....	....	....	8
Laceration of Perineum.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

	Remaining April 1, 1886.	Recovered.	(Discharged.)			Transferred.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1886.	Total Treated.
			Improved.	Not Improved.					
Laryngitis.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Leucorrhœa.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lipoma.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lumbago.....	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
Lymphadenoma of Genitals.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Malaria.....	25	66	...	...	...	...	4	...	95
Marasmus.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Mastitis.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles.....	11	10	3	...	...	2	1	...	16
Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Menopause.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metritis.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Metrorrhagia.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscarriage.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscarriage, Threatened.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Morphia Habit.....	1	10	2	...	...	...	2	...	15
Nephritis.....	4	2	26	2	...	18	3	...	51
Neuralgia.....	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Neurasthenia.....	1	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
Neuritis.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oophoritis.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Osteomalacia.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Otitis Media.....	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	6
Ovarian Cyst.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ovarian Neuralgia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paralysis Agitans.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parturition.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pelvic Abscess.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pelvic Cellulitis.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pelvic Peritonitis.....	1	4	12	...	...	1	6	...	23
Pharyngitis.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pleuritis.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Pneumonia.....	2	2	2	...	...	7	1	...	12
Poisoning, Oil of Tansy.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potts Disease.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	7
Pregnancy.....	52	259	74	not de- livered	...	4	36	...	373
Premature Birth.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Premature Labor.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of Rectum.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of Uterus.....	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pruritis Vulvæ.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psoriasis.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Infection.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Pulmonary Emphysema.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	9	1	65	4	...	49	13	...	132
Purpura Haemorrhagica.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyæmia.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Retroflexion of Uterus.....	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Retroversion of Uterus.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Rheumatism.....	8	15	88	6	...	...	8	...	117
Salpingitis.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Sarcoma, Abdominal.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Scabies.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlatina.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senile Debility.....	5	17	6	...	...	1	1	...	25
Sinus, Abdominal.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Softening of Brain.....	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3

	Remaining April 1, 1895.	Discharged.—			Transferred.	Died.	Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total Treated.
		Recovered.	Improved.	Not Improved.				
Sore Nipple .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spinal Irritation.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Sprain of Ankle.....	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
Sprain of Back.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sprain of Knee.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Sprain of Wrist.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Stricture of Rectum.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	5
Suffocation.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Syphilis.....	6	2	165	...	...	10	3	180
Tape Worm.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tonsillitis .....	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	7
Transverse Myelitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Typhoid Fever.....	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	9
Ulcer of Cornea.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Ulcer of Foot.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ulcer of Leg.....	4	9	33	1	...	...	7	50
Ulcer of Rectum.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ulceration of Cervix Uteri..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ulceration of Genitals.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulceration of Rectum.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
Ulceration of Urethra.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Urticaria .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vaccinia.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vaginitis.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Webbed Fingers.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Arm.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Abdomen, old gunshot.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Chest, Gunshot..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Eyelid, Gunshot..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Face.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Forehead.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Wound of Foot.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Hand.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Leg.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of Scalp.....	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	7
Nihil. { Remaining April 1, 1895	3							
{ Discharged.....	186							
{ Remaining April 1, 1896	11							

TABLE NO. 2.

TABLES SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, DECEASED, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.

No. Remaining April 1, 1895.		No. Remaining April 1, 1896.	Total.
Total Patients.....	188	Males, White..... 16 Males, Colored..... 1 Females, White..... 186 Females, Colored..... 28	181
Total.....	188	Total.....	181

TOTAL ADMITTED.

MONTH.	April, 1895.	May, 1895.	June, 1895.	July, 1895.	August, 1895.	September, 1895.	October, 1895.	November, 1895.	December, 1895.	January, 1896.	February, 1896.	March, 1896.	Total.
Males, White.....	7	4	3	7	13	13	10	11	13	14	5	5	105
Males, Colored.....	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	14
Females, White.....	97	113	134	157	141	147	131	145	139	128	132	140	1,604
Females, Colored.....	23	31	25	39	42	35	30	31	36	47	34	26	399
Total.....	127	151	164	205	196	196	172	190	188	189	173	171	2,122

TOTAL DISCHARGED.

Males, White.....	2	4	2	2	8	13	6	5	12	5	6	12	77
Males, Colored.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	12
Females, White.....	112	96	112	160	170	135	113	128	147	108	138	149	1,569
Females, Colored.....	29	32	14	31	25	33	22	32	29	34	22	23	326
Total.....	144	133	129	194	204	183	141	166	183	150	168	184	1,984

TOTAL DEATHS.

MONTH.	April, 1895.	May, 1895.	June, 1895.	July, 1895.	August, 1895.	September, 1895.	October, 1895.	November, 1895.	December, 1895.	January, 1896.	February, 1896.	March, 1896.	Total.
Males, White.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	12
Males, Colored.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Females, White.....	5	8	3	3	10	7	12	4	9	9	6	8	84
Females, Colored.....	1	3	2	2	6	4	2	2	5	6	7	4	46
Total.....	8	11	7	7	17	13	15	8	14	18	14	13	145

BIRTHS (INCLUDING STILLBORN).

Males, White.....	8	11	12	9	6	9	4	13	6	11	8	10	107
Males, Colored.....	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	6	2	2	1	27
Females, White.....	3	5	9	12	13	5	7	10	10	7	12	5	98
Females, Colored.....	3	2	1	3	2	4	2	3	4	2	3	2	31
Total.....	16	20	22	25	24	21	15	29	26	22	25	18	263
Stillborn.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	13
Living Children.....	14	20	22	25	23	21	14	25	25	21	23	17	250
Cases of Twins.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4

TABLE NO. 3.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	119	947	1,066	Unknown.....		66	66
Married.....		524	524	Total.....	119	2,003	2,122
Widowed.....		466	466				

TABLE NO. 4.

SHOWING AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

AGE.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	59	3	62
From 1 to 5.....	84	13	97
" 5 " 10.....	44	20	64
" 10 " 20.....	256	123	379
" 20 " 30.....	531	143	674
" 30 " 40.....	262	50	312
" 40 " 50.....	183	22	205
" 50 " 60.....	143	22	165
" 60 " 70.....	87	10	97
" 70 " 80.....	36	4	40
" 80 " 90.....	10	1	11
" 90 " 100.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	13	....	13
Total.....	1709	413	2122

TABLE NO. 5.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	TOTAL.	NATIVITY.	TOTAL.
Asia.....	3	Prussia.....	1
Australia.....	2	Russia.....	4
Bohemia.....	2	Sweden.....	4
Canada.....	17	Switzerland.....	9
Cuba.....	1	St. Louis.....	345
England.....	50	Scotland.....	9
France.....	11	United States.....	1,264
Germany.....	112	Unknown.....	29
Ireland.....	255	Wales.....	2
Italy.....	1		
Poland.....	1	Total.....	2,122

TABLE NO. 6.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENT ADMITTED.

	Total.		Total.
Actresses.....	1	Salesladies.....	3
Chambermaids.....	4	Seamstresses.....	46
Clerks.....	3	Servants.....	950
Cooks.....	78	Stenographers.....	1
Dressmakers.....	5	School girls.....	18
Dishwashers.....	4	Teachers.....	6
Factory Girls.....	14	Tailoresses.....	7
Housewives.....	265	Tobacconists.....	10
Housekeepers.....	21	Unknown.....	122
Laundresses.....	74	Waitresses.....	17
Nihil.....	206	Washerwomen.....	62
Nurses.....	15		
Prostitutes.....	189	Total.....	2,122
Ragpicker.....	1		

TABLE NO. 7.

SHOWING SUNDRY STATISTICS.

Daily average number employees.....	45.82+
Daily average number patients.....	190.50+
Daily per capita expense of patients.....	.60+
Daily per capita expense of patients and employees.....	.48+
Daily average expense per capita for sustenance patients and employees.....	.16+

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING BALANCE SHEET, 1895-1896 — THE FEMALE HOSPITAL WITH CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Cr. by Appropriation by Ordinance No. 18,053.....	\$11,130 00	
Cr. by Appropriation by Ordinance No. 18,080.....	32,770 00	
Cr. by Appropriation by Ordinance No. 18,378.....	1,250 00	
		\$45,150 00
Salaries of Superintendent and employees.....	\$17,244 24	
Expense: —		
Bread.....	1,297 52	
Meat and fish.....	4,490 10	
Groceries.....	5,513 47	
Chickens.....	27 00	
Milk.....	1,988 17	
Fuel.....	2,687 77	
Ice.....	530 38	
Drugs, instruments and supplies.....	2,831 33	
Dry goods, clothing and bedding.....	1,289 18	
House furnishing goods and furniture.....	1,342 92	
Forage and bedding for horses.....	274 91	
Repairing vehicles and harness, shoeing horses....	61 30	
Printing and stationary (including postage).....	468 79	
Oils, packing, waste and tools used by the engineer.	330 49	
Car tickets.....	10 00	
Rent of telephone.....	5 00	
Miscellaneous; hire of horse.....	78 00	
Labor and materials, for repairing fences and maintaining grounds.....	99 89	
Labor and materials, for repairing buildings (including boilers machinery and steam heating apparatus, requiring prompt attention.....	1,658 63	
Total.....		\$42,229 09
Balance of Appropriation.....		2,920 91
Total Appropriations.....		\$45,150 00

VIII.

POOR HOUSE.

Presenting thirty tables, etc., as follows:

- Table No. 1. Showing receipts and expenditures.
- Table No. 2. Showing the net expenditures after deducting the following amounts turned over to the City.
- Table No. 3. Showing the cost of maintenance per capita.
- Table No. 4. Showing the cost of maintenance per capita after deducting credits.
- Table No. 5. Showing operation of bakery.
- Table No. 6. Showing operation of dairy.
- Table No. 7. Showing the number of head of cattle bred, killed and died during the year.
- Table No. 8. Showing miscellaneous products.
- Table No. 9. Showing number of paupers admitted, discharged, transferred to Insane Asylum and died during the year.
- Table No. 10. Showing the nativity of paupers admitted during the year.
- Table No. 11. Showing the nativity of paupers discharged during the year.
- Table No. 12. Showing the nativity of paupers who died during the year.
- Table No. 13. Showing the nativity of paupers in Poor House April 1st, 1896.
- Table No. 14. Showing the number of paupers from St. Louis County at the end of the year.
- Table No. 15. Showing causes of death of paupers for the year ending March 31st, 1896.
- Table No. 16. Relating to insane department of the Poor House.
- Table No. 17. Showing nativity of those remaining at the end of the year.
- Table No. 18. Showing the number of pay patients and St. Louis County patients at close of year.
- Table No. 19. Showing nativity of insane patients who died during the year.
- Table No. 20. Showing age of insane patients who died during the year.
- Table No. 21. Showing causes of death of insane patients for year ending March 31st, 1896.
- Table No. 22. Showing former occupation of insane patients in Poor House April 1st, 1896.
- Table No. 23. Showing articles of clothing made in sewing room.
- Table No. 24. Showing articles of clothing repaired in sewing room.
- Table No. 25. Showing articles of private clothing made in sewing room.
- Table No. 26. Showing articles repaired in shoe and tailor shops.
- Table No. 27. Showing number, sex, color and nativity of inmates buried in Poor House Cemetery during the year.
- Table No. 28. Showing nativity, sex and color of interments in Poor House Cemetery during the year.
- Table No. 29. Showing number of visitors from April 1st, 1895, to March 31st, 1896.
- Table No. 30. Showing leaves of absence granted during the year ending March 31st, 1896.

TABLE NO. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations.....	\$117,389 47	
Less amount of unpaid bills last fiscal year.....	3,764 47	\$113,625 00
EXPENDITURES.		
Salaries of Superintendent and employees.....	\$32,866 02	
Bread	9,214 34	
Meat and fish.....	15,515 43	
Groceries.....	24,558 21	
Milk.....	2,799 36	
Fuel.....	8,670 27	
Ice	1,023 54	
Drugs, instruments and supplies.....	1,248 94	
Dry goods, clothing and bedding.....	6,382 56	
House furnishing goods and furniture.....	3,370 14	
Repairing vehicles and harness, shoeing horses.....	144 94	
Forage and bedding for horses	82 09	
Printing and stationery (including postage).....	454 30	
Oils, packing, waste and tools used by engineer.....	247 40	
Lumber and materials for coffins.....	90 00	
Car tickets.....	20 00	
Rent of telephone.....	5 00	
Labor and materials for repairing fences and main- taining grounds.....	309 57	
Furnishing Insane department.....	1,492 80	
Smoke consumers.....	400 00	
Labor and materials for repairing buildings, etc.....	2,078 72	
Balance of appropriations.....		\$110,927 84
		2,707 16
Total.....		\$113,625 00

TABLE NO. 2.

SHOWING THE NET EXPENDITURES AFTER DEDUCTING THE FOLLOWING
AMOUNTS TURNED OVER TO THE CITY.

Total expenses of the year.....		\$110,927 84
CREDITS.		
Profits of bakery.....	\$6,668 58	
Profits of dairy.....	100 00	
Board bills of county and other patients.....	3,015 57	
Old iron, rags, etc.....	92 82	9,896 97
Net expenses of the year.....		\$101,030 87

TABLE NO. 3.

SHOWING THE COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CAPITA.

For one year.....	\$85.924
For one month.....	7.16
For one week.....	1.652
For one day.....	.236

TABLE NO. 4.

SHOWING THE COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CAPITA AFTER DEDUCTING CREDITS.

For one year.....	\$78.258
For one month.....	6.521
For one week.....	1.5049
For one day.....	.2149

TABLE NO. 5.

POOR HOUSE BAKERY.

Bread, flour, fuel, etc., on hand April 1, 1895.....	\$704 79	
Flour and fuel purchased.....	16,381 35	
Yeast.....	223 13	
Lard, ice, sugar, salt and cornmeal.....	825 14	
Potatoes.....	1,562 02	
Salaries of five bakers.....	2,653 73	
Salary of one bread wagon driver.....	414 75	
Feed and care of horses, shoeing, etc.....	1,429 18	
Repairs, bakery.....	38 40	
Repairs, wagon.....	166 75	
Tools.....	48 06	
Total cost.....	<u>\$24,447 30</u>	
By bread sold:		
Workhouse.....	351,584 lbs.	\$8,790 60
City Hospital.....	130,482 "	3,262 07
Jail.....	134,805 "	3,370 12
Metropolitan Police.....	10,630 "	265 76
Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital.....	8,801 "	220 03
Insane Asylum.....	136,809 "	3,420 23
Female Hospital.....	50,900 "	1,297 52
Poor House.....	515,611 "	9,214 34
Total.....	1,339,622 lbs.	<u>\$29,840 67</u>
Empty barrels sold, 4,915.....		835 55
Bread, flour, fuel, etc., on hand April 1, 1896.....		460 66
Total credits.....		<u>31,136 88</u>
Cost of running bakery.....		<u>24,447 30</u>
Net profit.....		<u>\$6,689 58</u>

TABLE NO. 6.

POOR HOUSE DAIRY.

Forage purchased.....	\$1,633 83	
Salt.....	9 52	
Ice.....	12 25	
Tools.....	38 93	
Horse-shoeing.....	7 50	
Salary of dairy help.....	942 66	
Salary of milk wagon driver.....	154 67	
Total cost.....	<u>\$2,799 36</u>	
By milk sold:		
Poor-house.....	19,202 gals.	\$2,799 36
Three cows, six heifers and one bull sold.....		100 00
Total credits.....		<u>\$2,899 36</u>
Cost of running dairy.....		<u>2,799 36</u>
Net profits.....		<u>\$100 00</u>

TABLE NO. 7.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HEAD OF CATTLE BRED, KILLED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.
On hand April 1st, 1895.....	2	26	16	44
Bred.....	..	7	15	22
Total.....	2	33	31	66
Died.....	..	1	2	3
Killed.....	..	..	19	19
Sold.....	1	3	6	10
Total.....	1	4	27	32
On hand April 1st, 1896.....	1	29	4	34

TABLE NO. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Eggs, 249 doz. at 15 cts.....	\$37 35
Chickens, 200 at 40 cts. each.....	80 00
Pigeons, 50 pairs at 25 cts. pair.....	12 50
Soft soap, 14,600 gallons at 8 cts. per gallon.....	1,168 00
Chip soap, 12,000 lbs., at 5 cts. per pound.....	600 00
Grease, exchanged for washing soap to the value of.....	386 01
Total.....	\$2,283 86

TABLE NO. 9.

SHOWING NUMBER OF PAUPERS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, TRANSFERRED TO INSANE ASYLUM AND DIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Paupers present April 1, 1895.....	356	167	523
Admitted during the year.....	305	117	422
Total number cared for during year.....	661	284	945
Discharged during the year.....	207	72	279
Transferred to Insane Asylum.....	9	..	9
Died.....	50	14	64
Total.....	266	86	352
Remaining in Poor House March 31, 1896....	395	198	593
Daily average number present.....	357	175	532

TABLE NO. 10.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PAUPERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Bohemia.....	1	2	3	Scotland.....	2	..	2
Canada.....	1	..	1	Switzerland....	8	3	11
England.....	7	1	8	Sweden.....	3	..	3
France.....	6	1	7	Prussia.....	1	..	1
Germany.....	96	12	108	United States....	61	35	96
Holland.....	1	1	2	Unknown.....	1	..	1
Ireland.....	114	62	176				
Norway.....	3	..	3	Total.....	303	117	422

TABLE NO. 11.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PAUPERS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Bohemia	1	1	2	Norway	3	..	3
Canada	1	1	2	Scotland	2	1	3
England	5	1	6	Switzerland.....	5	2	7
France.....	5	..	5	United States....	49	18	67
Germany	59	5	64	Unknown	2	..	2
Holland	1	..	1				
Ireland	83	43	126	Total	216	72	288

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PAUPERS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Germany.....	10	1	11	Switzerland.....	3	..	3
Holland .....	..	1	1	United States....	12	7	19
Ireland	23	5	28				
Mexico.....	1	..	1	Total	50	14	64
Russia.....	1	..	1				

TABLE NO. 13.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PAUPERS IN POOR HOUSE APRIL 1, 1896.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Bohemia	2	5	7	Italy.....	3	1	4
Canada.....	3	1	4	Poland.....	1	..	1
Denmark.....	3	..	3	Prussia	1	..	1
England.....	6	6	12	Switzerland.....	3	1	4
France.....	10	2	12	Sweden	6	..	6
Guinea.....	1	..	1	Sclavonia	2	..	2
Germany.....	103	29	132	Scotland	6	2	8
Holland.....	2	..	2	United States....	100	62	162
Hungary.....	2	..	2	Unknown	16	10	26
Ireland	125	79	204				
				Total.....	395	198	593

TABLE NO. 14.

SHOWING NUMBER OF PAUPERS FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY AT THE END OF YEAR.

Males	14
Females.....	7

TABLE NO. 15.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PAUPERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1896.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abscess of liver.....	1	..	1
Albuminuria.....	1	..	1
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	2	..	2
Asthemia.....	1	..	1
Asthma.....	2	1	3
Asthma, uraemic.....	..	1	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	8	..	8
Bronchitis, tubercular.....	2	..	2
Cancer of stomach.....	1	..	1
Carcinoma of uterus.....	..	3	3
Debility, senile.....	1	1	2
Dementia, senile.....	1	..	1

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Diabetes, mellitus.....	1	1	2
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	2
Dysentery.....	2	2	4
Epilepsy.....	2	....	2
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	....	1	1
Gangrene, senile.....	1	....	1
Gangraena pulmonum.....	1	....	1
Hepatitis.....	1	....	1
Hemiplegia.....	1	....	1
Hypertrophy of heart.....	1	....	1
Inanition neuritis.....	1	....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	1	....	1
Marasmus.....	1	....	1
Multiple sclerosis.....	1	....	1
Multiple neuritis.....	1	....	1
Nephritis.....	6	....	6
Paraplegia.....	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	6	....	6
Pyonephrosis.....	1	....	1
Peritonitis.....	1	....	1
Senility.....	....	1	1
Sepsis.....	2	....	2
Uraemia.....	1	....	1
Valvular disease of heart.....	1	1	2
Total.....	50	14	64

TABLE NO. 16.

RELATING TO INSANE DEPARTMENT OF THE POOR HOUSE.

Movement of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at beginning of year.....	305	463	768
Received by transfer from Insane Asylum.....	30	27	57
Whole number treated during the year.....	335	490	825
Discharged improved.....	2	3	5
Discharged unimproved.....	2	9	11
Transferred to Insane Asylum.....	6	7	13
Died.....	13	30	43
Total.....	23	49	72
Remaining March 31, 1896.....	312	441	753
Daily average number present.....	309	450	759

TABLE NO. 17.

NATIVITY OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Bohemia.....	4	6	10	Norway.....	1	....	1
Bavaria.....	2	....	2	Poland.....	1	1	2
Belgium.....	1	1	2	Russia.....	4	1	5
Canada.....	2	2	4	Switzerland...	5	5	10
Denmark.....	2	2	4	Scotland.....	5	4	9
England.....	1	8	9	Sweden.....	3	....	3
France.....	....	2	2	United States..	163	178	241
Germany.....	66	128	194	Unknown.....	10	14	24
Hungary.....	1	1	2	Total.....	312	441	753
Ireland.....	38	86	124				
Italy.....	3	2	5				

TABLE NO. 18.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PAY PATIENTS AND ST. LOUIS COUNTY PATIENTS AT
CLOSE OF YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pay Patients.....	2	5	7
St. Louis County patients.....	3	5	8

TABLE NO. 19.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF INSANE PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING YEAR.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Bohemia.....	....	1	1	United States..	3	17	20
France	2	1	3	Unknown.....	1	....	1
Germany.....	2	4	6	Wales.....	1	....	1
Ireland.....	4	6	10				
Switzerland....	....	1	1	Total.....	13	30	43

TABLE NO. 20.

SHOWING AGE OF INSANE PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	....	....	....
" 20 and 25 years.....	....	2	2
" 25 and 30 years.....	1	2	3
" 30 and 35 years.....	....	5	5
" 35 and 40 years.....	2	4	6
" 40 and 45 years.....	2	2	4
" 45 and 50 years.....	3	2	5
" 50 and 55 years.....	2	....	2
" 55 and 60 years.....	....	4	4
" 60 and 65 years.....	2	5	7
" 65 and 70 years.....	....	1	1
" 70 and 75 years.....	....	....	....
" 75 and 80 years.....	1	1	2
" 80 and 85 years.....	....	1	1
Unknown.....	....	1	1
Total.....	13	30	43

TABLE NO. 21.

CAUSE OF DEATH OF INSANE PATIENTS FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1896.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of stomach.....	....	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	2
Congestion of brain.....	1	....	1
Debility, senile.....	....	1	1
Dementia, chronic.....	2	....	2
Dementia, paretic.....	4	5	9
Diarrhoea, chronic.....	1	....	1
Dilation of heart.....	....	1	1
Enteritis.....	1	....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	3	5
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	1	....	1
Hepatitis... ..	....	1	1
Hydrothorax.....	....	1	1
Marasmus.....	....	2	2
Nephritis.....	....	2	2
Peritonitis.....	....	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	....	9	9
Tuberculosis.....	....	1	1
Valvular disease of heart.....	....	1	1
Total.....	13	30	43

TABLE NO. 22.

SHOWING FORMER OCCUPATION OF INSANE PATIENTS IN POOR HOUSE
APRIL 1, 1896.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Actresses.....	..	1	1	Miners.....	2	..	2
Bakers.....	7	..	7	Music teachers.....	..	2	2
Barbers.....	6	..	6	Midwives.....	..	1	1
Basket-makers.....	5	..	5	Notaries.....	1	..	1
Boiler-makers.....	4	..	4	No occupation.....	40	59	99
Book-binders.....	1	..	1	Painters.....	5	..	5
Book-keepers.....	1	..	1	Printers.....	3	..	3
Box-makers.....	2	..	2	Peddlers.....	..	4	4
Butchers.....	2	..	2	Plumbers.....	1	..	1
Cabinet-makers.....	2	..	2	Police-men.....	1	..	1
Carpenters.....	8	..	8	Postal clerks.....	1	..	1
Carriage-makers.....	2	..	2	Prostitutes.....	..	4	4
Cigar-makers.....	4	..	4	River men.....	1	..	1
Clerks.....	10	..	10	Railroad men.....	3	..	3
Coachmen.....	3	..	3	Saddlers.....	2	..	2
Cooks.....	4	2	6	Saloon-keepers.....	2	..	2
Coopers.....	6	..	6	Salesmen.....	1	..	1
Conductors.....	3	..	3	Salesladies.....	..	2	2
Domestic services.....	..	89	89	Servants.....	..	5	5
Dress-makers.....	..	7	7	School teachers.....	1	1	2
Druggist.....	1	..	1	Shoe-makers.....	5	..	5
Engineer.....	1	..	1	Stone-cutters.....	1	..	1
Farmers.....	6	..	6	Stone-masons.....	4	..	4
Firemen.....	2	..	2	Students.....	..	1	1
Florists.....	2	..	2	Seamstresses.....	..	18	18
Furniture-makers.....	2	..	2	Tailors.....	1	..	1
Factory-girl.....	..	1	1	Tinners.....	6	..	6
Gardeners.....	1	..	1	Tobacconists.....	4	..	4
Gas-fitters.....	2	..	2	Typesetters.....	2	..	2
Glass-blowers.....	1	..	1	Telegraph operators.....	1	..	1
Glove-cutters.....	1	..	1	Undertakers.....	2	..	2
Hostlers.....	3	..	3	Upholsterers.....	1	..	1
Iron moulders.....	4	..	4	Unknown.....	27	52	79
Laborers.....	80	..	80	Washerwomen.....	..	2	2
Laundresses.....	..	8	8	Whiteners.....	3	..	3
Lithographers.....	1	..	1	Housewives.....	..	138	138
Lamp-lighters.....	1	..	1	Housekeepers.....	..	40	40
Lottery men.....	1	..	1	Hucksters.....	2	..	2
Machinists.....	2	..	2	Tanners.....	1	..	1
Mattress makers.....	1	..	1	Marble-cutters.....	2	..	2
Merchants.....	4	..	4				
Milliners.....	..	4	4	Total.....	312	441	753

TABLE NO. 23.

SHOWING ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE IN SEWING ROOM.

	No.		No.
Aprons.....	427	Skirts	402
Bed-ticks.....	250	Shirts, check.....	800
Caps, men's.....	206	Shirts, white.....	150
" women's.....	127	Sheets, unbleached.....	1,800
Camisoles	22	Spreads, check.....	378
Curtains	110	Spreads, white, hemmed.....	18
Chemises.....	802	Sun-bonnets.....	56
Dresses, check.....	748	Table-cloths.....	40
Duck suits.....	5	Towels, face.....	225
Drawers, pairs.....	906	Towels, dish.....	900
Jeans, suits.....	103	Towels, roller.....	267
Night-gowns.....	428	Undershirts.....	750
Pillow cases	1,284		
Pillow-ticks.....	127	Total.....	11,381

TABLE NO. 24.

SHOWING ARTICLES OF CLOTHING REPAIRED IN SEWING ROOM.

	No.		No.
Aprons	263	Shirts, cooks'.....	53
Bed-ticks.....	42	Sheets.....	216
Camisoles.....	113	Socks, pairs.....	3,219
Duck suits.....	99	Skirts	61
Drawers	2,413	Table cloths.....	18
Jean suits.....	202	Towels, roller.....	22
Pillow-covers.....	139	Undershirts.....	3,172
Pillow-ticks.....	28	Vests	43
Shirts, check.....	4,267		
Shirts, white.....	115	Total.....	14,485

TABLE NO. 25.

SHOWING ARTICLES OF PRIVATE CLOTHING MADE IN SEWING ROOM.

	No.		No.
Aprons.....	53	Petticoats.....	14
Basques	7	Sacques.....	9
Chemises	49	Skirts.....	43
Drawers.....	51		
Dresses.....	208	Total.....	452
Night-gowns	18		

TABLE NO. 26.

SHOWING ARTICLES REPAIRED IN SHOE AND TAILOR SHOPS.

	No.		No.
Coats.....	356	Slippers, pairs.....	626
Pants.....	2,611		
Vests.....	302	Total.....	5,270
Shoes, pairs.....	1,375		

TABLE NO. 27.

SHOWING THE NUMBER, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY OF INMATES BURIED IN POOR HOUSE CEMETERY DURING THE YEAR.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
France.....	1	1	....	....	2
Germany.....	13	1	....	....	14
Ireland.....	13	5	....	....	18
Russia.....	1	....	....	....	1
Switzerland.....	1	1	....	....	2
United States.....	3	5	3	2	13
Unknown.....	1	....	....	....	1
Wales.....	1	....	....	....	1
Total.....	34	13	3	2	52

TABLE NO. 28.

SHOWING NATIVITY, SEX AND COLOR OF INTERMENTS IN POOR HOUSE CEMETERY DURING THE YEAR.

	White.				Colored.				Stillborn.	Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Atlantic Ocean.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sicily.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canada.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Denmark.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
England.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
France.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Germany.....	42	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Ireland.....	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Italy.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Russia.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Switzerland.....	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sweden.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scotland.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
United States.....	44	24	80	45	28	15	11	17	135	399
Unknown.....	18	2	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	30
Wales.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total.....	155	38	82	48	31	15	12	18	135	534

TABLE NO. 29.

SHOWING NUMBER OF VISITORS FROM APRIL 1ST, 1895, TO MARCH 31ST, 1896.

	No.		No.
April (quarantined).....	none.	November.....	381
May.....	106	December.....	445
June.....	359	January.....	365
July.....	481	February.....	305
August.....	458	March.....	380
September.....	520		
October.....	574	Total.....	4,874

TABLE NO. 30.

SHOWING LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,
1896.

Mary Callaghan, attendant, from May 1st to May 10th, with pay.
 Mollie O'Rourke, attendant, from May 11th to May 20th, with pay.
 Mary Scollard, supervisor, from May 21st to May 30th, with pay.
 Nellie Howard, attendant, from May 31st to June 9th, with pay.
 Kate Meegan, attendant, from June 20th to June 29th, with pay.
 Kate Green, attendant, from June 30th to July 9th, with pay.
 Janet Wilson, attendant, from July 10th to July 19th, with pay.
 Mary Otterson, attendant, from July 20th to July 29th, with pay.
 Mary O'Brien, night watch, from July 30th to August 8th, with pay.
 Dora Comerford, attendant, from August 9th to August 18th, with pay.
 Mary Stannard, attendant, from August 19th to August 28th, with pay.
 Prudence J. Reising, attendant, from August 29th to September 7th, with pay.
 Ruth Fleetwood, attendant, from September 8th to September 17th, with pay.
 Theresa Seeger, attendant, from September 18th to September 27th, with pay.
 Letitia Lockhart, attendant, from September 28th to October 7th, with pay.
 Margaret Hooley, attendant, from October 8th to October 17th, with pay.
 M. J. Junkins, attendant, from October 18th to October 27th with pay.
 Mary Quigley, attendant, from October 28th to November 6th, with pay.
 Sarah Boyle, attendant, from November 7th to November 16th, with pay.
 Louisa Beckham, attendant, from November 17th to November 26th, with pay.
 John Coonan, attendant, from May 1st to May 10th, with pay.
 John Farrington, night watch, from May 11th to May 20th, with pay.
 Wm. A. Buckley, attendant, from May 21st to May 30th, with pay.
 Dennis J. Dugan, supervisor, from May 31st to June 9th, with pay.
 Joseph J. Brennan, night watch, from June 10th to June 19th, with pay.
 Charles F. Flynn, attendant, from June 19th to June 29th, with pay.
 Thomas Coleman, attendant, from June 30th to July 9th, with pay.
 Thomas Kissane, attendant, from July 10th to July 19th, with pay.
 Daniel J. Bagley, attendant, from July 20th to July 29th with pay.
 James Mitchell, attendant, from July 30th to August 8th, with pay.
 Oscar Miller, attendant, from August 9th to August 18th, with pay.
 George Sloan, attendant, from August 19th to August 28th, with pay.
 John Zimmerman, attendant, from August 29th to September 7th, with pay.
 Frank Nangle, attendant, from September 8th to September 17th, with pay.
 Henry Sack, attendant, from September 18th to September 27th, with pay.
 Charles Steck, attendant, from September 28th to October 7th, with pay.
 Herbert S. Truax, attendant, from October 8th to October 17th, with pay.
 Henry Schweim, attendant, from October 18th to October 27th, with pay.
 Letitia Lockhart, attendant, from May 30th to June 8th, with pay.
 Josephine Sheahan, attendant, from June 30th to June 31st, with pay.
 J. L. Oberbeck, superintendent, from July 6th to July 8th, with pay.
 Dr. J. B. Miller, physician, from August 1st to August 6th, with pay.
 J. L. Oberbeck, superintendent, from August 20th to August 30th, with pay.
 Emma Kannapel, attendant, from September 10th to September 15th, with pay.
 Martha Dennis, attendant, from October 6th to October 17th, with pay.
 J. L. Oberbeck, superintendent, from October 6th to October 7th with pay.
 Mary O. Graham, attendant, from December 23d, 1895, to January 1st, 1896,
 with pay.
 Florence Childress, attendant, from February 4th to February 13th, 1896, with
 pay.
 J. L. Oberbeck, superintendent, from February 10th to February 19th, with pay.
 Oscar Miller, night watch, from March 1st to March 10th, with pay.
 George Dryer, third-class help, from February 18th to February 22d, with pay.
 J. L. Oberbeck, superintendent, from March 15th to March 19th with pay.
 Martha Dennis, attendant, from March 17th to March 19th, with pay.

IX.

QUARANTINE.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS OCCUPATION, TYPE AND RESULT OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS SENT TO QUARANTINE DURING THE YEAR.

OCCUPATION.	Type of Disease.					Result.		OCCUPATION.	Type of Disease.					Result.	
	Variceloid.	Discreta.	Confluent.	Semi-Confluent.	Hemorrhagic.	Discharged.	Died.		Variceloid.	Discreta.	Confluent.	Semi-Confluent.	Hemorrhagic.	Discharged.	Died.
Laundress.	1					1		Teamster.	1					1	
Housewife.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Clerk.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Servant.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laundress.	1					1		School Boy.	1					1	
Servant.	1					1		Physician.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Painter.	1					1	
Painter.	1					1		Laundress.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Housewife.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Laundress.	1					1	
School Girl.	1					1		Laundress.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Waiter.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Waiter.	1					1	
School Boy.	1					1		Housewife.	1					1	
School Girl.	1					1		School Girl.	1					1	
Fireman.	1					1		Motorman.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		School Girl.	1					1	
Servant.	1					1		Servant.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Housewife.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
School Girl.	1					1		School Girl.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Moulder.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Housewife.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Servant.	1					1		Laundress.	1					1	
Housewife.	1					1		Nurse.	1					1	
School Boy.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Laundress.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Housewife.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Laundress.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		School Girl.	1					1	
Housewife.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Housewife.	1					1		Housewife.	1					1	
Teamster.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Electrician.	1					1	
Painter.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Servant.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		School Girl.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Housewife.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Servant.	1					1	
Carpenter.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Boiler Cleaner.	1					1		School Boy.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Porter.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Porter.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Painter.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Paper Hanger.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Housewife.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		School Boy.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		School Boy.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Housewife.	1					1	
School Boy.	1					1		Nihil.	1					1	
Saloon Keeper.	1					1		Housewife.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		School Girl.	1					1	
Prostitute.	1					1		Cook.	1					1	
Smelterer.	1					1		Carpenter.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Laborer.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Servant.	1					1	
Laborer.	1					1		Driver.	1					1	
Nihil.	1					1		Carpenter.	1					1	

WORK HOUSE.

The following table shows the medical and surgical work done at this institution from June 1st, 1895, to April 1st, 1896:—

MEDICAL REPORT OF PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE OF WORK HOUSE FROM
JUNE 1st, 1895, TO APRIL 1st, 1896.

MONTH.	June, 1895.	July, 1895.	August, 1895.	September, 1895.	October, 1895.	November, 1895.	December, 1895.	January, 1896.	February, 1896.	March, 1896.	Total.
Respiratory Organs.....	24	17	31	29	45	97	114	92	74	80	603
Digestive Organs.....	59	78	42	71	82	95	54	69	88	86	724
Upper Air Passages.....	8	11	9	6	19	37	44	51	62	77	324
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic).....	7	9	19	26	21	24	62	58	69	54	349
Miasmatic Fevers.....	37	32	27	29	27	28	41	27	42	30	320
Heart and Vas. Systems.....	9	6	11	4	13	5	9	16	17	10	100
Kidney and Urinary Organs.....	12	18	24	36	29	39	39	21	25	39	282
Veneral Diseases.....	28	31	43	37	54	47	38	34	31	49	392
Contused and Lacerated Wounds.....	6	12	10	12	21	19	8	10	12	16	126
Fracture of Metacarp Bones.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
Compound Dislocation of Elbow.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dislocation of Humerus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulcers of Leg.....	9	6	10	15	21	9	12	20	8	15	125
Nervous System.....	4	12	4	10	8	14	3	5	16	14	90
Eye and Ear.....	2	8	1	9	4	6	11	2	2	2	60
Skin.....	12	8	22	30	27	11	8	20	34	15	187
Frostbite.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Heat Prostration.....	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Cereb. Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Concussion of Brain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lead Poisoning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Ing. Hernia.....	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	4	20
Diseases of Women.....	4	8	4	20	12	22	2	8	5	9	94
Minor Traumatism.....	8	14	21	11	28	31	26	39	34	27	239
Alcoholism.....	4	3	6	4	8	13	7	11	8	12	76
General Debility.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Morphine Habit.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Senility.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total.....	234	277	300	356	422	507	482	490	532	554	4154

Total number Medical Cases.....3,569
 " " Surgical Cases.....585
 " " Males Treated.....3,500
 " " Females Treated.....64

J. H. BRUERE, M. D.,
 Physician in Charge Work House.

Vaccinated all inmates.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abating minor nuisances — present methods of procedure too slow.....	79
Abatement of nuisances on public property— financial statement.....	85, 261
cost of labor and material.....	261
districts needing attention	99
fund for the purpose recommended.....	99
Accident — deaths by	200-221
Adreon, S. W.....	7, 8
Agar-agar.....	134
Alcoholism — deaths from.....	200-221
Allan, Hon. George W.....	11
Ambulance car. See Electric Ambulance Car.	
Ambulance service.....	106, 311
surgeons	103
drivers	101
Ammonia ("albuminoid") — tests for.....	118
("free")— tests for.....	118
Ammonium molybdate.....	118
Analyses — made for police department.....	118
Anderson, C. R.....	7
Animal matter — amount collected.....	99
Animals for testing toxins — how prepared.....	120
Anthrax.....	26, 37, 69
Anthrax — case diagnosed by Dr. James.....	134
bacilli — not affected by ordinary fumigation.....	95
Antitoxine	71
manner of production.....	122
directions for its use.....	126-127
good results from that furnished by Board of Health.....	45
its efficacy.....	54
its general benefits.....	80
should be furnished the poor free.....	38
experiments made at quarantine.....	124
conclusions.....	133
serum.....	119
tests	123
Apoplexy — deaths from.....	200-221
Armstrong, David H.....	9, 10
Ash boxes in alleys.....	98
Asiatic cholera.....	37
Assistant Health Commissioner — on removal of insane from St. Vincent's to City Insane Asylum.....	78
"Asylum"— use of word protested against.	140
Atkinson, M. D., R. C.....	11
Babcock, L.....	7
Bacilli — practically indestructible.....	27

	PAGE
Bacillus anthracis.....	95
tubercle — the only cause of tuberculosis.....	35
tuberculosis — description of the germ.....	48
tuberculosis — experiments therewith.....	48, 49
Bacteriological Division — its establishment recommended.....	89
Bacteriologist — requisite qualifications.....	39
work done during year.....	114
annual statement.....	114
ordinance for creation of the office.....	58
Bacteriology — how a fixed science.....	37
Bannerman, James.....	3, 12, 67
Barker, M. D., Wm. S.....	9
Barrett, Hon. Arthur B.....	9
Barrett, M. D., Wm. L.....	9
Behring and Ehrlich — their method.....	123
Belt, H. H.....	8
Bichloride of mercury — as a disinfectant.....	46
"Big-jaw".....	26
cattle — how disposed of.....	97
Biological Laboratory — needs of its establishment.....	37
tests — for diagnosis of diphtheria.....	38
Births — number reported.....	92, 197
Blair, James L.....	11
Blickhahn, M. D., Walter L.....	11, 56
resolutions on his death.....	61
Board of Health.....	3, 55
history of.....	7-12
committees of.....	3
appointments.....	89
annual statement.....	55-92
abstract of proceedings.....	55-86
financial statement.....	84-86
should furnish antitoxine to the poor.....	38
resolutions as to closing of road-way to quarantine.....	41-42
resolution ordering an exact inspection of all city dairies.....	82
Board of Public Improvements.....	65-81
Body and bed clothing — treatment of.....	48
Bond, M. D., Y. H.....	9
Bone rendering works — should not be allowed within the city limits.....	100
Brain and nervous system — deaths from diseases of.....	200-221
Branch Dispensaries — plan submitted to Municipal Assembly.....	62
a want long felt.....	104
location of, etc.....	61
services rendered.....	19-21
long trips for the sick obviated.....	21
Bread — supplied by Poor House bakery.....	175
Brennan, M. D., Wm. N.....	12
Bright's Disease and Nephritis — deaths from.....	200-221
Britton, Hon. James H.....	9
Brokaw, M. D., T. V. L.....	9

	PAGE
Bromides of the alkalies.....	148
Bronchitis — deaths from.....	200-221
Brown, Hon. Joseph.....	9
Bruere, M. D., J. H.....	354
Buckland, Thomas H.....	112
Building Commissioner.....	75
Burnett, J. B.....	8
Butler, Edward.....	58
opinion as to the disposal made of sick cows.....	26
Cairns, J.....	8
Campbell, Cornellus.....	7
Cancer and malignant tumor — deaths from.....	220-221
Carbolic acid — as a disinfectant.....	47, 51
Carpenter, C. J.....	7
Carson, M. D., Gib W.....	11
Caruth, David W.....	10, 11, 12
Cerebro-spinal fever — deaths from.....	200-221
duty of physicians when death occurs.....	52
Cere-cloth.....	46
Certificate of births and deaths issued.....	228
Cesspools — should be disinfected.....	51
Chapman, Dr. H. N.....	117
Charles, B.....	8
Cheever, J.....	8
Chemist's Division — staff and employes.....	112
annual statement.....	112
work done during year.....	112
rules in relation to culture tubes.....	78
Chicago drainage canal — its influence on water supply.....	43
Chicken-pox — duty of physicians.....	58
Chief Sanitary Officer — plan for drainage of ponds.....	66
Children — mortality of.....	92
Chloride of lime — as a disinfectant.....	48, 51
of zinc — as a disinfectant.....	46
Chlorine — tests for.....	113
gas — as a disinfectant.....	46
Cholera — duty of physicians.....	53
Cholera morbus.....	37
Circular — notifying dairymen where Texas fever had appeared.....	69
Circulatory system — deaths from diseases of.....	200-221
Cirrhosis of liver and hepatitis — deaths from.....	200-221
Cisterns — ordered analyzed by Board of Health.....	256
City Chemist. See Chemist's Division.....	112
financial statement.....	85
to analyze wells or cisterns only by special direction of Health Commr.....	66
to analyze foods, medicines, etc.....	63
City Counselor — opinion on daily removal of garbage.....	59
City Dispensary. See Dispensary Division.....	101
City Hospital.....	18, 135-138
staff and employes.....	135-136

City Hospital — Continued.	PAGE
annual statement.....	136-138
financial statement.....	136, 323-324
appointments.....	91
statements of diseases treated, etc.....	314-322
clinics.....	57
improvements needed.....	136-138
an emergency institution and should be centrally located.....	13
present site favorably located.....	13
needs of a new building with separate accommodation for contagious diseases.....	13, 138
no arrangements to safely care prisoners.....	19
should have ward for the insane.....	39
fire apparatus inadequate.....	137
building out of repair generally.....	137, 138
plan on which new hospital should be constructed.....	14
City Jail — cleanly kept in general.....	21
fumigation room a necessity.....	21
bathing room recommended.....	21
improvements necessary.....	107
hours and mode of feed prisoners criticised.....	22
a jail uniform recommended.....	21
medical and surgical treatment of prisoners.....	107
vermin infested.....	21, 107
Cleanliness of the city.....	31
Clinics at City Hospital.....	57
Clothing (body and bed), treatment of.....	48
Colby, B. H.— on drainage of certain districts.....	82-84
Cole, Hon. Nathan.....	9
Coleman, C. D.....	7
Colored population — death rate.....	92
Committees of Board of Health.....	3, 72
Communicable diseases — decrease of death rate.....	94
record of.....	244
duties of physicians when death occurs therefrom.....	52
rules for their prevention and restriction.....	52
prevention and treatment.....	48, 54
daily visits of competent physicians to the schools recommended for their control.....	79
Comptroller — on expenses of electric car.....	30
Conery, M. D., W. B.....	10
Constitutional diseases — deaths from.....	200-221
death rate.....	92
(other) deaths from.....	200-221
Consulting physicians.....	64
Consumption — a communicable disease.....	48
a preventable disease.....	35
mode of communication.....	49
general rules for treatment.....	48, 49
Contagious diseases — prompt diagnosis a necessity.....	37
regulations to check the spread in schools.....	53-54
separate hospital buildings needed for each class.....	14

	PAGE
Contract—for daily removal of garbage.....	68
Convention of bacteriologists.....	68
Convulsions and trismus—deaths from.....	200-221
Copperas—as a disinfectant.....	51
Cornet, Dr. George.....	48
Coroner—abstract of weekly reports.....	229
Corrosive sublimate as a disinfectant.....	51
Cow stables—ordinance to regulate.....	74-78
small and badly ventilated.....	27
Crane, Dr. John W.....	8
Cremation of unclaimed dead.....	84
Cremations and causes of death.....	195-197
Crononbold, C. W.....	7, 8
Crossen, M. D., H. S.....	16, 23, 56, 163
Croup—deaths from.....	200-221
cases and deaths for ten years, three months.....	247
duty of physicians in the event of death.....	52
Crowded institutions.....	22
Assembly should provide additional accommodation.....	23
Culture tubes.....	71
rules to govern City Chemist.....	72
review of work of bacteriologist.....	115
Cupples, Samuel.....	10
Curative serum.....	38
Currie, Hon. William.....	9
Cyanosis—deaths from.....	200-221
Daily, T. G.....	7
Dairies—number and status by wards.....	253
location by wards.....	257-259
by districts.....	247
inspection showed their filthy condition.....	13, 96
laws for their regulation inefficient.....	69
their defects disclosed.....	27-28
existing ordinances give Board of Health no powers to regulate them..	28
Dairies—Board of Health orders a minute inspection.....	82
discharges therefrom should be excluded from sewers.....	63
ordinance for their regulation.....	28-29, 74-78, 96
Dairy cattle afflicted with tuberculosis.....	26
inspection.....	27
Dairymen—their opposition to regulation of dairies.....	28
Dayly, Thomas.....	8
Dead animals—garbage contractor in relation to.....	73
reduced at north side plant.....	32
Deaths during year and death rate.....	92
from unknown causes.....	200-221
by violence.....	92, 200-221
from zymotic diseases by wards.....	186
Deaths in city institutions.....	187
Death notices, in print, should state cause of death if a communicable disease.....	52

	PAGE
Death rate shows St. Louis to be the healthiest city in the country.....	13
Decedents received from outside the city.....	189-192
and still-births, disposition made of them.....	193-194
Degan, P.....	7
Dejecta of consumptives should be destroyed.....	49
Detention ward.....	64
Developmental diseases — death rate.....	92
deaths from.....	200-221
Diagram showing deaths from thirteen causes for ten years.....	188
Diarrhoeal diseases — deaths from.....	200-221
Disinfectants — their value in diphtheria.....	46
amount used, etc., by Sanitary Division.....	261
Disinfectant, analyzed.....	118
Disinfections — work done and methods.....	95
solutions.....	51
Diphtheria — how communicated.....	45
laryngeal.....	113
decrease in death rate.....	45
increase in number of cases.....	70
low death rate due to the use of antitoxine.....	80
deaths from.....	200-221
cases and deaths for 10 years.....	72
cases and deaths by wards.....	245
statistics of cases.....	128-134
cases and deaths for 10 years 3 months by districts.....	247
percentage of deaths to cases for 10 years.....	94
location of.....	246
difficult to diagnose in early stages.....	38
duties of school managers when it appears.....	71
clinical diagnosis of 224 cases.....	128
diagnosis by culture tubes.....	116
measures of prevention and restriction.....	38, 46
sanitary conditions where existing.....	246
instructions for its treatment.....	117
duties of physicians when death occurs.....	52
value of bacteriological tests.....	37
good results from antitoxine furnished by Board of Health.....	45
outbreak at Episcopal Orphans' Home.....	117
antitoxine — preparation of.....	119
bacillus and its virulency.....	46, 116, 117
bacillus — cultivation of.....	120
bacillus — destroyed by the ordinary mode of house disinfection.....	95
Diseased cattle — how disposed of.....	26
shipped to this market.....	97
Diseased meat — sold for food.....	26
Dispensary Division — staff and employees.....	101
appointments.....	90
assistant physicians.....	90, 101
vaccine physicians.....	90, 101
ambulance drivers.....	90

Dispensary Division — <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE
financial statement.....	101, 312
annual statement.....	102, 108
clinic.....	102
should have its own pharmacy.....	103
number of insane handled.....	102
diseases treated — shown by months.....	295-312
Dispensaries (branch). See Branch Dispensaries.....	19-21
Doyle, James.....	7
Drainage — facilities for certain well-built districts.....	81-82
of districts having no sewers.....	82
Dryer, G. W.....	8
Dudley, Dr. George F.....	9, 11, 12
Electric ambulance car.....	29
only a questionable improvement.....	31
bill for use of, not yet paid.....	30
why its use was discontinued.....	30
was the property of U. D. R. R. Co.....	30
opinion of City Comptroller.....	30
Emergency ambulance service.....	106
Encephalitis and meningitis — deaths from.....	200-221
Enteritis — deaths from.....	200-221
Entertainments — important in the treatment of the insane.....	15
Episcopal Orphans' Home — outbreak of diphtheria.....	117
Erysipelas — deaths from.....	200-221
duties of physicians when death occurs.....	52
Etiology of typhoid fever.....	35
Ewing, Hon. William L.....	10, 11
Executions by warrant of law.....	200-221
Expectorated matter — impregnated with germs.....	35
Expectoration in public places — asked to be made a misdemeanor by law.....	34
Expectoration of tubercular patients.....	35
Federal Commission.....	43
Female Hospital.....	16
staff and employes.....	162
appropriation.....	163
financial statement.....	341
annual statement.....	163-166
plan of management.....	163-164
improvements needed.....	164-166
a ramshackle structure in bad repair.....	16
heating apparatus unserviceable.....	17
insufficient rooms for nurses.....	18
diseases treated, etc.....	335-341
Fertilizing works.....	100
Fevers — intermittent, malarial, etc. — deaths from.....	200-221
Finn, John.....	8
Finney, Dr. Seward A.....	11, 12
Fitzwilliams, John J.....	10
Folsom, Dr. James E.....	8
Food supplies — value of bacteriological tests.....	37

	PAGE
Forster, M. D., Otto.....	12
Francis, Charles W.....	9, 10, 11, 12, 60, 71, 80, 93, 100
Francis, Hon. David R.....	11
Frankland and Armstrong's calorimeter.....	113
Fruin, Jere — retires from Board	12, 67
Fumigating box — needed at jail.....	107
Fumigation.....	48
Fumigators.....	93
should be graded.....	95
Grangrenous tubercles.....	26
Garbage.....	31
amount reduced during year.....	32, 85
different kinds reduced.....	230-242
cost of removal.....	85
cost of reduction.....	85
contract for daily removal.....	68
reports of non-collection.....	255
amount collected.....	99
should be collected daily.....	99
Garbage contractor — in reference to dead animals.....	73
proposition to remove garbage from slaughter-houses.....	58
receptacles — nearly all of improper kind.....	99
weighers	55
Gastritis — deaths from.....	200-221
Gastro-enteritis — deaths from.....	200-221
Gemp, Perry H.....	8
Generative organs — deaths from diseases of.....	200-221
Gottschalk, G. W.....	7, 8
Gregory, Dr. E. H.....	9
Griess — Warrington's alpha-naphtylamine.....	113
Guinea pigs — purchased for department.....	134
Hall, Josephus W.....	7
Hall, Dr. Willis.....	10
Health Commissioner — letter submitting report.....	5
report of.....	13-54
pamphlet submitting sanitary precautions.....	45-54
asks City to prepare for autumn festivities... ..	68
recommends plan for the inspection of dairies, milk and meat cattle... ..	70
instructions for the treatment of diphtheria.....	72, 73
report on Poor House to Municipal Assembly.....	174-176
asks that west end districts be sewerred.....	65
Heat stroke — deaths from.....	200-221
Heltzig, M. D., Joseph.....	8, 9
Hern, John.....	7
History blanks — their form.....	125
Hodgen, M. D., John T.....	9
Hogan, M. D., John T.....	8
Homan, M. D., George.....	10-12
Homicide — deaths by.....	200-221
Horn, C.....	7, 8

	PAGE
Hospital buildings — ordinance providing for their erection.....	86
Hospital commission — objects, duties, etc.....	86
Hospital permits — decrease in number.....	103
Houses — examined and posted.....	246
Houses, number disinfected.....	246
Hughes, M. D., C. H.....	8, 12, 84, 86
Hunicke, Julius.....	9
Hydrocephalus — deaths from.....	200-221
Hydrogen peroxide.....	128
Immunization of animals.....	121
Inanition — deaths from.....	200-221
Infectious diseases — value of bacteriological tests.....	87
separate building for each class.....	18
Insane — number handled by Dispensary Division.....	102
removal from St. Vincent's to City Insane Asylum.....	78
should be kept under observation before being sent to Insane Asylum....	40
observation quarters necessary at City Hospital.....	68
Insane Asylum.....	14
staff and employees.....	139-140
financial statement.....	140
annual statement.....	140-161
appropriations.....	157-161
appointments.....	91
statistical tables.....	325-332
treatment of patients.....	140-157
methods of management.....	140-157
overcrowded condition.....	14
method of treating the insane is progressive and intelligent.....	15
building for female nurses necessary.....	16
an entertainment fund needed.....	15
estimate for repairs and improvements.....	158-161
the name "Asylum" protested against..	15
Inspection of meat — ordinance defective.....	24
Inspectors — Sanitary Division.....	93
Institutions — overcrowded.....	22
Integuments — deaths from diseases of.....	200-221
Isolation of smallpox patients.....	50
Jacks, Morris.....	12
James, Dr. H. F.....	68
Jamison, Dr. Edward W.....	10
Jefferson Barracks — route to Quarantine.....	40
Johnson, Dr. O. C.....	7
"Joints".....	113
Jordan, M. D., G. A.....	90, 101, 108
King, R. S.....	8
Klebs Loeffler bacillus.....	117
Klier, G.....	7, 8
Koch — the discoverer of the bacillus tuberculosis.....	35
Krieger, J. P.....	8
Kyler, G.....	7, 8

	PAGE
Laboratory (biological).....	37
La Grippe — deaths from.....	200-221
Lankford, Dr. A. P.....	9
Laryngeal diphtheria.....	133
Lemen, M. D., J. R.....	11
Library — accessions to.....	86
miscellaneous contributions.....	86
Licenses — issued to physicians and midwives.....	87-89
Lightner, John H.....	10
Local diseases — death rate.....	92
Local diseases — deaths from.....	200-221
Locomotor organs — deaths from diseases of.....	200-221
Lodging houses — number examined.....	255
ordinances relating to, are defective.....	96
Lowery, M. D., F. W.....	11
Luedeking, Dr. Robert.....	10
Lynch, H. C.....	7
McDowell, J. N.....	7
McPheeters, M. D., Wm. H.....	9
Madden, Hon. Michael.....	9
Maguire, Constantine.....	8
Malignant tumor and cancer — deaths from.....	200-221
Malignant tumor (in cattle).....	26
Manure boxes in alleys.....	98
Marasmus — deaths from.....	200-221
Market places — their inspection.....	96
Marthens, M. D., Henry.....	10
Matron — office created.....	23
Maxan, John H.....	10
Measles — instructions to physicians.....	52
deaths from.....	200-221
Meat cattle — should be inspected before being killed.....	70
Meat condemned.....	253
Meat inspection — laws on the subject defective.....	25, 79, 97
cattle should be inspected alive.....	97
ordinance to provide proper legislation was side-tracked by House of Delegates.....	24-25
bacteriological or microscopic examinations necessary to determine whether dressed meat is diseased.....	24
Meat inspectors.....	89-93
Meat inspectors — too few in number.....	24
have no authority to seize live cattle.....	26
Meat of tuberculous animals.....	35
Meat shops — inspection of.....	96
Meningitis and encephalitis — deaths from.....	200-221
Meningitis (tubercular) — deaths from.....	200-221
Mercuric chloride.....	128
Merrell, Dr. Albert.....	3, 12, 32, 56
Merz (or Vienna) system.....	32
process described by Dr. Albert Merrell.....	32-33

Merz (or Vienna) System — Continued.	PAGE
dead animals reduced at north side plant.....	32
complaints against south side plant.....	32
complaints found not to be groundless.....	32
improvement of south side plant.....	32
Meteorological observations.....	222-227
Midwives — recorded during year.....	87-89
Milk — quality of City supply called for sanitary reform of dairies.....	28
Ordinance regulating its sale.....	29
of tuberculous animals.....	35
furnished by Poor-house dairy.....	175
inspection — ordinance relating thereto is loosely drawn.....	70
inspector — to prevent the sale of milk from cows having Texas fever.....	69
from unsanitary dairies affects the death rate of children.....	13
of diseased cows more dangerous than diseased meat.....	26
Minor nuisances — disposal of.....	96
Mitchell, Tobias.....	12, 92
Moffett, Leslie A.....	10
Mohr's silver nitrate.....	118
Molony, Cornelius.....	12
Montgomery, Dr. A.....	8
Moore, John S.....	7
Mortality of children.....	13
of St. Louis for the past 29 years.....	181
Municipal Assembly — should provide additional room at City institutions.....	23
Nagel, Hon. Charles.....	3, 12
Nativity of deceased persons.....	188
Nelson, M. D., E. M.....	11
Nephritis — deaths from.....	200-221
Niederwieser, T.....	8
Nitrites.....	112
their detection.....	113
Noonan, Hon. Edward A.....	11, 12
Nuisances — number found by Sanitary officers.....	254
miscellaneous.....	255
method of abating the minor kinds is too slow.....	79
beyond sewer limits.....	98
Nurses — trouble in their management obviated.....	23
untrained.....	166
O'Brien, R. H.....	8, 9
O'Gallagher, Dr. James.....	9
Observation ward for insane persons.....	39, 40
"Opium joints".....	113
Ordinance — creating superintendent of nurses and matron.....	23
to provide for inspection of live stock, etc.....	25
to regulate dairies and cow stable.....	28-29, 74-78
to regulate the sale of milk.....	29
in relation to filthy drainage.....	80
for the erection of hospital buildings.....	36
for quarters for insane at City Hospital without money provision.....	39
regulating overgrown weeds.....	43

Ordinance — <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE
in relation to Superintendent of Quarantine.....	61
defining duties of physicians in regard to deaths from communicable diseases.....	52-53
for the inspection of dairies — a victory in the interests of sanitation	96
Overbeck, Joseph L.....	17, 167
Overstolz, Hon. H.....	9, 10
Pallen, M. M.....	7
Pamphlet of Health Comm'r submitting rules for sanitary precautions.....	45-54
Park Commissioner — refuses shrubs to Insane Asylum.....	142
Parker, George W.....	10, 11
Parker, M. D., Wm. S.....	9
Parochial schools — vaccination of pupils obligatory.....	44
duties of managers to check the spread of contagious diseases.....	53
Pezce, Jos. S.....	8
Peritonitis — deaths from.....	200-221
Permanganate of potash — as a disinfectant....	51
Pharmacy — Dispensary Division should have its own.....	103
Phosphoric acid — tests for.....	113
Phthisis pulmonalis — almost conclusive that it is contagious.....	35
Phthisis pulmonalis and tuberculosis — deaths from.....	200-221
Physicians — recorded during year.....	87-89
their duties in regard to communicable diseases.....	52-53
Pilocarpine.....	133
Pim, M. D., L. T.....	9
Placarding houses.....	53, 54, 246
Plumbing — should be free from defects.....	46, 51
Pneumonia — deaths from.....	200-221
Police — accused of unnecessary clubbing.....	65
valuable service in suppressing Texas fever.....	69
Police commissioners — asked to have the practice of clubbing by the force stopped.....	65
department — analyses for.....	113
Ponds — plans for their drainage.....	66, 67
Poor House.....	17
staff and employes.....	167-168
appointments.....	91, 176-177
financial statement.....	168, 343
annual statement.....	169
tables and statistics.....	345-352
overcrowded condition.....	17
improvements needed.....	169, 170
management highly approved.....	17
the home of the incurable insane.....	17
insane department.....	157, 169
statistics of Insane Department.....	347-349
report of Health Commissioner to Municipal Assembly.....	174-176
Poor House bakery.....	168
appointments.....	92
financial statement.....	344
a paying institution.....	175

	PAGE
Poor House dairy.....	168
appointments.....	93
financial statement.....	844
rickety condition of shed.....	175
Porter, M. D., Frank G.....	9
Posting houses.....	246
Potter's Field — overcrowded and stench-producing.....	33
should be discontinued as a graveyard.....	33
ought to be fenced in.....	170
Powers, Hon. David H.....	7, 9
Prather, John W.....	7
Premature birth — deaths from.....	200-221
Prescriptions.....	103
Preuss and Tiemann's meta-phenylene diamine.....	113
Priest, John G.....	9, 10
Priest, Dr. Warren G.— resigned.....	56
Privy vaults — should be always kept clean.....	46
Psychopaths.....	141
Public alleys — number reported.....	255
Public schools — vaccination of pupils obligatory.....	44
duties of principals to check the spread of contagious diseases.....	53
Public urinals — necessity therefor.....	44
Puerperal fever — deaths from.....	200-221
diseases (not fever), deaths from.....	200-221
fever — duty of physicians.....	52
Pulmonary consumption — almost conclusive that it is contagious.....	35
Pus organisms.....	126
Pyæmia and septicæmia — deaths from.....	200-221
Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital.....	17
staff and employees.....	171
financial statement.....	171
annual statement.....	171
Ordinance fixing pay of Superintendent.....	61
record of patients.....	109-111
tabular statistics.....	353
new ward completed.....	18
plan of management.....	171-173
transportation of patients to.....	40, 41
passage through Jefferson Barracks refused.....	41
improvements recommended.....	172, 173
experiments with antitoxine.....	124
Ravold, Dr. Amand N.....	69, 112, 113
Reduction of dead animals, done at north side plant.....	32
Reduction of garbage — terms of contract.....	86
cost of.....	85
Reduction works.....	100
Reilly, Mr.....	7
Remnitz, Henry.....	10
Removal of garbage — cost of.....	85
daily from slaughter-houses.....	57, 58
circular approved by Board of Health.....	57

	PAGE
Renick, R. M.....	7
Report of Health Commissioner.....	13-54
Resolution — on the closing of roadway through Jefferson Barracks to Quarantine	41, 42
Respiratory organs (other diseases of) — deaths from.....	200-221
Rheumatism and gout — deaths from	200-221
River des Peres — should be flushed and have obstructions removed.....	56
districts adjacent to should be sewered.....	81
Robinson, M. D., A. C.....	12
Roulf, Dr. A.....	68
Roux — his method.....	123
Runge, M. D., Edward C.....	15, 40, 139
Sanders, Dr. E. W.....	117
Sanitary Co. See St. Louis Sanitary Co.....	81, 82
Sanitary Division — its organization.....	94
staff and employees.....	98
financial statement.....	85, 93
appropriations.....	260-261
annual statement.....	93-100
appointments.....	89
sanitary officers.....	89, 98
inspectors.....	89
fumigators.....	90
good sanitary conditions dependent on its work.....	94
Sanitary precautions — set forth in pamphlet of Health Commissioner....	45-54
Sanitary works — inspected by Board of Health.....	65
Scarlatina. See Scarlet Fever.	
deaths from.....	200-221
cases and deaths by wards.....	248
location of.....	246
duty of physicians in regard to.....	52
Scarlet fever — deaths from.....	200-221
prevention and restriction of.....	46-48
directions for its treatment.....	47
sanitary conditions where existing.....	248
Schenck, Dr. P. V.....	8
School for Deaf and Dumb.....	68, 73
School inspection (daily) recommended.....	95
Scrofula — deaths from.....	200-221
Scullin, John.....	31
Semp, H. C.....	8
Senility — deaths from.....	200-221
Septicæmia and pyæmia — deaths from.....	200-221
Serum — should be furnished by Board of Health.....	38
its preservation.....	123
Sewer flushing and ventilation.....	62, 63
Sewer Commissioner — plans of drainage.....	82
Sewers — complaints of their condition.....	74
bad odors from street and alley openings.....	62
recommended to be flushed.....	74

Sewers — <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE
polluted by manure from cow stables.....	28
all refuse and manure from dairies should be rigidly excluded.....	68
Sexton, J.....	7, 8
Shipman, H.....	8
Shore, Dr.....	7
Shoubeck, Charles.....	8
Simmons, C. C.....	7
Sink-hole — a factor in city drainage.....	67
Sinks — should be disinfected.....	51
Slaughter-houses — daily removal of garbage.....	58
number inspected.....	258
refuse — amount collected.....	99
Smallpox — history during year.....	105, 106
deaths from.....	200-221
cases and deaths for twenty-seven years.....	251
rules for treatment and disinfection.....	49-51
high death rate of the unvaccinated.....	49
precautions against its spread.....	44, 49-51
duties of physicians when death occurs.....	52
patients — transportation to Quarantine.....	40
patients — should be isolated.....	50
Smith, M. D., E. F.....	7, 8, 9
Smith, Hon. Elon G... ..	9
Soil pipes — should be ventilated.....	46
Speer, T.....	8
Spiegelhalter, M. D., Jos.....	9, 10, 11
Spores of anthrax.....	134
Sputa of consumptives — destruction of.....	49
Sputum of tuberculosis — microscope a positive diagnosis.....	38
of consumptives — bacillus tuberculosis present in.....	48
Stark, Dr. Solon.....	8
Starkloff, M. D., Max C.....	12, 54, 56
letter submitting annual report.....	5
Statistics and tables.....	181-354
Statistics — of vital and mortuary records.....	92, 181-188
Steam launch — for transporting patients to Quarantine.....	40, 43
Stevenson, John D.....	10, 11
Stiefel, C.....	8
Still-births — disposition made of.....	193-194
St. Louis Sanitary Co — its work here unequalled in the country.....	32
has at no time shirked its obligations.....	32
healthful cleanliness of city due to it.....	31
Sturgeon, Hon. Isaac — on the necessity of providing for the burial of un-claimed dead.....	33
St. Vincent's Asylum for the Insane.....	78
Suicide — deaths by.....	200-221
Sulphur — a disinfectant.....	46
Summary of statistics.....	92
Superintendent of Nurses — office created.....	23
Surgical operations — deaths from.....	200-221

	PAGE
Satter, M. D., Otto.....	135
success of his surgical operations.....	14
Syphilis — deaths from.....	200-221
Teichman, Ph. D., Wm. C.....	56, 114
Telegraph road.....	41
Telephone — for City Chemist.....	72
Tenement houses — details of inspection in 22 wards.....	252
number of families, etc., shown by wards.....	252
ordinances relating to are defective.....	96
Tests — for impurities in well water.....	113
Texas fever — makes its appearance.....	67
live cattle ordered inspected.....	79
circular to dairymen.....	69
methods used to check its spread.....	68, 69
Thornton, John F.....	8, 9
Tillson, Charles.....	7
Toxine — its production... ..	119, 120
Trained nurses.....	23, 24
a diploma the test when employing strangers.....	24
Trikresol.....	126
Trional.....	158
Trommsdorff's iodized starch.....	113
Tubercle bacillus — the only cause of tuberculosis.....	35
Tuberculosis.....	118
deaths from.....	200-221
revelation of its origin, the longest step of this century.....	35
its ravages.....	34-35
facts compiled from examination of sputum.....	119
value of bacteriological tests.....	37
circular for instruction of patients... ..	119
dairy-fed cattle generally affected by it.....	26
Turner, Charles H.....	11
Turner, Dr.....	69
Typhoid fever — a communicable disease.....	51
deaths from.....	200-221
sources of the disease.....	51
etiology of.....	35
may become an epidemic.....	51
cases and deaths by wards.....	249
location of.....	250
sanitary conditions where existing.....	250
statistics for 29 years.....	251
decrease of cases.....	95
mode of treatment recommended.....	50, 52
Typhus fever — deaths from.....	200-221
duties of physicians when death occurs.....	52-53
Tabes mesenterica — deaths from.....	200-221
Table of contents.....	4
Tables and statistics.....	181-354
Tablets.....	103

	PAGE
Unclaimed dead — suggestions for their disposal.....	33-34
new burying ground should be provided.....	33
Union Depot Railroad Company, owner of Electric Ambulance Car....	80
Union Stock Yards.....	69
Unknown causes — deaths from.....	200-221
Urinary organs — deaths from diseases of.....	200-221
Urinals (public) — necessity for.....	44
Vaccination — rules for its proper performance.....	50
number treated.....	107
in public and parochial schools.....	43
record for twenty-seven years.....	251
service — work done.....	44, 312
Vaccine virus — free of cost.....	44
tests of its purity.....	107
should be of known good quality.....	50
points — number received and source.....	228
Valle, A.....	7
Valle, P.....	7
Vaults — should be always kept clean.....	46
Vegetable growth.....	43
Ventilation of rooms.....	46, 47
Veterinary surgeons.....	76, 77, 96
Violence — deaths by.....	92
Vogel, J. G.....	7, 8
Volhard's ammonium-rhodanate.....	113
Walbridge, Hon. Cyrus P.....	3, 11, 12, 72
Wanklyn, Chapman and Smith's distillation method.....	113
Water — for drinking purposes to be boiled and filtered.....	46
Water closets — their disinfection.....	51
Water pipes (leaking) — number reported.....	255
Water supply — value of bacteriological tests	37
effect of Chicago drainage canal.....	43
Weeds — place of deposit of refuse matter.....	43, 97
on public and private property.....	64
Wells — ordered to be analyzed by Board of Health.....	256
Standard of impurity.....	112
ordinance for their regulation should be passed.....	97
by wards.....	251
location by wards and streets.....	262-293
Wells, Erastus.....	7
Weston, J. F.....	7
Whooping cough — deaths from.....	200-221
duty of physicians in regard to.....	53
Wilkerson, E.....	11
Woodruff, M. D., M. C.....	17, 56, 171
Work House.....	18
management excellent	18
buildings crowded and defective.....	18
bad arrangements for treatment of the sick.....	19
food wholesome and sufficient, but vegetables should be more in use..	18

Work House — <i>Continued.</i>	PAGE
outside vaults a disgrace.....	18
report of physician in charge.....	854
Yellow fever — duties of physicians	52, 53
Zymotic diseases — deaths from	200-221
death rate.....	92
deaths by wards.....	186
deaths from, in other cities.....	186

St. Louis. Health dep
Annual report.
10029

S13

*.19

1895/96

NAME _____

10029

DATE CUT

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH COMMISSIONERS
ST. LOUIS.